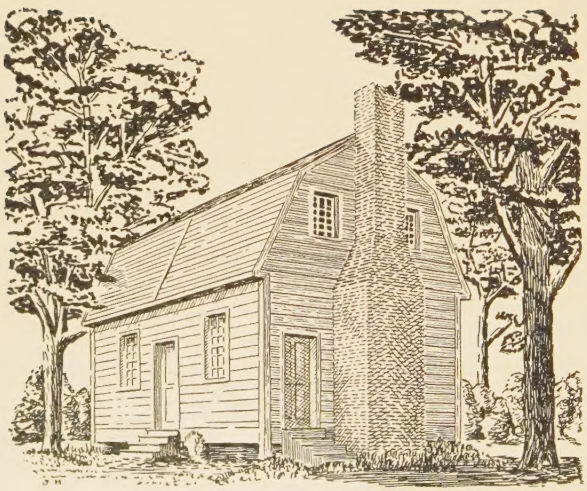

JOHN BROOKS HOME - 1755
Chatham County, N. C.

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HISTORY OF BLOCKLEY

A HISTORY OF THE

PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL

FROM ITS INCEPTION, 1731-1928

COMPILED BY

JOHN WELSH CROSKEY, M.D.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ILLUSTRATED WITH 15 HALF-TONE PLATES

PHILADELPHIA

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1929

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Compliments and best wishes of the Author

May 4, 1929

To L. Heberlin M.D. Ll.D. LL.D.

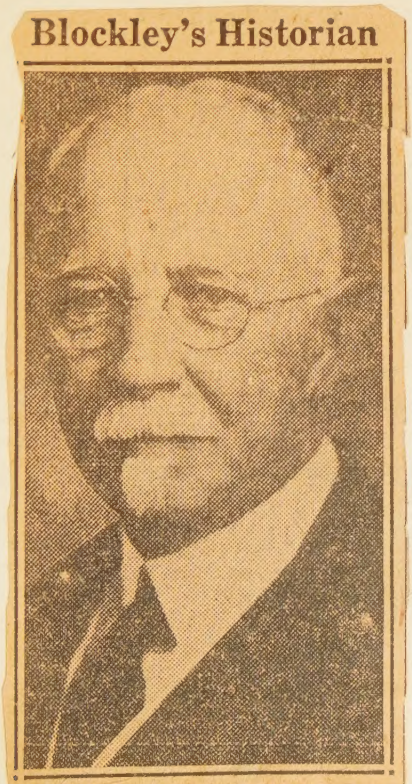
THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED

TO

WILMER KRUSEN, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc.

WHOSE TERM OF OFFICE AS DIRECTOR OF HEALTH TERMINATED
WITH THE COMPLETION OF HISTORY OF BLOCKLEY

Blockley's Historian



DR. JOHN WELSH CROSKEY

PREFACE

THE suggestion that a permanent record be compiled of the medical men who have been attached to the Philadelphia Hospital was made by Dr. Charles K. Mills.

Had the author realized the difficulties in preparing such a compilation he certainly would have side-stepped, but it was a case of "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." The author has done his best, and would ask that the criticism be as lenient as possible. That there are errors and omissions there is not the least doubt, but any information which will lead to the correction of the defects will be greatly appreciated.

The chief source of information for the biographies of the deceased members has been the published works on biographies, but many of the histories appearing have never before been published. Information has come from innumerable correspondents in many parts of the world and for this assistance the author is exceedingly grateful. The source of information of all biographies not compiled by the author has been stated in a foot-note.

Notes made by Dr. W. A. N. Dorland, of Chicago, when he was serving as a resident physician, in 1886, have been very useful.

To Miss Casey, at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Mr. Spofford and Mr. George Fairchild, at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and to the biographical department of the American Medical Association, the author is also grateful. The late Dr. Ewing Jordan rendered invaluable assistance to the author, and served by his stimulating example to spur him on to continued effort.

Not only the author but all of the readers should be thankful to Dr. Arthur C. Morgan, who made the publication possible, by the large number of subscriptions he obtained and who gave his moral support, everlastingly back of the author prodding and urging him towards completion.

Dr. Howard A. Kelly, a boyhood friend, has also been a great source of inspiration, and there is no better way to close this Preface than to copy the ending of his preface to American Medical Biographies: "Now that our self-imposed task is over we trust we shall not be compelled to take comfort in Leslie Stephen's dictum, 'That great as is the difference between a good and a bad work of the kind, even a very defective performance is superior to none at all.' "

JOHN WELSH CROSKEY, M.D.

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Introduction

By JOHN WELSH CROSKEY, M.D.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

When William Penn sailed for America, on the ship *Welcome,* he left a letter addressed to his wife and children, in which he said: "Pity the distressed and hold out a hand of help to them; it may be your case; and as you mete to others God will mete to you again." The "Friends" who came with Penn to this country, which was to be the "haven of rest for the oppressed of all nations" were no doubt men of sterling qualities; they believed in the sentiments expressed in the letter left by Penn with his wife and children. It is, therefore, not surprising that the first almshouse established in the Colonies was that of the Friends. A few years after the landing of Penn, in 1684, he conveyed to one John Martin, a tailor by trade and a member of the Society of Friends, two city lots, each 51 feet by 260 feet on the South side of Walnut Street, between "Delaware Third and Fourth Streets." John Martin died in 1702 leaving his two city lots to the Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends, expressing the wish that they should be disposed of in any way the Monthly Meeting saw fit, for the use of poor members of the Society of Friends. The Monthly Meeting accepted the gift, and eleven years later, 1713, when the need of a House of Refuge for poor and aged Friends became evident, decided to use "John Martin's lots on Walnut Street" as a site for an almshouse. Accordingly, on the rear of the lot fronting on Willing's Alley, the Monthly Meeting built several stone cottages as a place of residence for impoverished members of the society, and sixteen years later, in 1729, built a larger building on the Walnut Street front, which became known for over a hundred years after as the Friends Almshouse. This lot was laid out with stone cottages on each side and flower beds down the center with several large shade trees on the Willing's Alley front, and for over a century poor members of the Society were permitted to reside there rent free with a weekly allowance for food, fuel and clothing. Those of them who were able to supplement their weekly allowance by working at some trade or handicraft were permitted to do so.

In 1841 the Monthly Meeting, having made other provision for many of its poor members, demolished the building on Walnut Street front and built a three-story office building on the site. The stone cottages in the rear, however, were still preserved and for thirty-five years served the purpose for which they were built. Entrance to them was given through Willing's Alley or through a gateway on

the Walnut Street front. In 1876 all of the buildings were demolished and the present office building built on the site. The almshouse lot is mentioned in half a dozen deeds from 1731 to 1902, but always as being conveyed by trustees or substitute trustees of the Society. The lot has never left ownership of the Society of Friends once it was bequeathed in 1702 by the will of John Martin until when it was purchased in 1924 by the Maryland Casualty Company as a site for a large office building to be devoted to insurance interests.

This Quaker almshouse was strictly sectarian, and none but members of the Society of Friends were received within its walls. It had but few inmates, as the Quakers were generally thrifty and economical and did not have to be supported in an almshouse. A few old women were there, and it was frequently called the "Quaker Nunnery."

This almshouse or hospital did not provide for the idle persons who came drifting in among the early settlers. Sickness and misfortune overtaking them, they required assistance from the more fortunate. This was rendered privately, until it became so burdensome to a few, that it was deemed essential to have some public way of relieving the necessities of the unfortunates, and to levy an equal tax on all to provide the means for that purpose. Tramps were not encouraged and idleness was not considered good form in those days.

In 1712 Councils passed a resolution which declared: The poor of the city, "Dayly Increasing, it is ye opinion of this Council that a workhouse be immediately hired to Imploy poor P'sons and sufficient P'sons appointed to keep them at work"

In 1717 an order was issued compelling all receiving relief from the Overseers of the Poor, to wear upon the right sleeve of the outer garment the Roman letter P., together with the initials of the county or place of which the pauper was an inhabitant.

In 1729 the Overseers of the Poor presented a memorial to the Assembly which explained the difficulty of providing for the great number of poor persons from foreign ports and neighboring provinces, as well as for the insolvent debtors, their wives and children. The city recommended the application for relief, and the Legislature resolved to "loan the Mayor and Commonality, one thousand pounds, to be applied to the purchase of ground and erection of an Almshouse or Hospice for the use of the poor of the city."

The money was received in 1730, and the Mayor, Alderman Plumstead and James Steel were appointed a committee to select a place, prepare plans and make estimate.

A square of ground, known as the Green Meadow, bounded by Third and Fourth, Spruce and Pine Streets, was bought from Alden Allen, for two hundred pounds, and a brick building was erected in

1731 or 1732 known as the Philadelphia Almshouse, which was to house the poor, the sick, infirm and the insane. This was without doubt the first large house or building in America, which performed the function of a hospital and this system continued until December 31, 1919. Upon this date, the almshouse, by legislative Act No. 274, an Act for the better government of cities of the first class of this Commonwealth, known as the New City Charter was separated from the hospital, the former being transferred to a new City department, called the Department of Welfare. The Philadelphia General Hospital was continued under the Department of Health, Bureau of Hospitals.

In English we have no equivalent to the French word "hospice" so that the word hospital has been, and is still used in the double sense, *viz.*, as a place for medical treatment, and also as a retreat or almshouse for the poor, the infirm, etc.

It is not known who were the first physicians to attend the Philadelphia Almshouse. The destruction of records through vandalism, "the dust of ages," the "eating tooth of time" leaves us little information. There exists however a formal announcement, dated May 18, 1769, of the re-election of Drs. Cadwalader Evans and Thomas Bond. In 1769 Dr. Bond was 57 years of age, so it is very probable that he had served for a number of years previous to that date. Dr. Bond, having enjoyed the advantages of the Almshouse felt it necessary to have a place where he could take his more affluent patients where they could pay for the services rendered, and it was with this thought in mind that he was instrumental in starting the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1752.

Philadelphia physicians can therefore feel justly proud of having the first hospital in the United States started in Philadelphia, the first medical text-book published in America was printed in Philadelphia and the first clinical medical lecture was delivered in the City of Brotherly Love.

By the year 1765 the applicants for admission had become so many at the Almshouse that there were not sufficient accommodations, and on February 8, 1766, an act was passed forming the Almshouse Corporation, and a lot of ground, bounded by Spruce, Pine, Tenth and Eleventh Streets, belonging to the widow Callender was purchased for eight hundred pounds.

The plans for a new building were agreed upon and on its completion was opened in October, 1767, and was known as the Almshouse, which had its infirmary and the House of Employment, often referred to as the Bettering House. This title was supposed to indicate that the house caused a betterment of the condition of the poor inmates who were mere beggars and justified Dr. Agnew, who, in his history, stated that in some way the title is derived from the

German "Bettler Haus." In time this name came to be used as a contemptous appellation.

Some idea of the care taken of the sick may be had from the following notes taken from the Journal of the Reverend Manasseh Cutler, Volume I, pages 253 to 285, written in 1787. Mr. Cutler had been out driving with Dr. Gerardus Clarkson, then a member of the hospital staff. "We returned to Philadelphia, between ten and eleven o'clock, when we came to the hospital, Dr. Clarkson left me, and went into the city on his son's horse. Young Mr. Clarkson conducted me into the hospital (the young Mr. Clarkson referred to is in all probability the Dr. William Clarkson who later became a member of the staff). Dr. Rush arrived in a few minutes after. This building is in the form, as you approach it from the city, of an inverted T. It is surrounded with a high wall, and has back of it a very large kitchen garden. The door in the center opens into a large hall. On each end are apartments for the nurses, cooks, etc. We ascended the stairway out of this hall into another hall in the second story, at one end of which is a large room, which contains a fine medical library, where the Directors were sitting, and a smaller room where the medicine is placed. On the opposite end are the apartments for the attending physicians. The third floor is formed in the same manner. On one side of this hall is the Museum, where there is a collection of skeletons and anatomies.

"After we had taken a view of the Museum, we returned to the upper hall, where several physicians and all the young students in physics in the city were waiting. Dr. Rush then began his examination of the sick, attended by these gentlemen, which I judged to be between twenty and thirty. We entered the upper chamber of the sick, which is the leg of the T. It is a spacious room finely ventilated with numerous large windows on both sides. There were two tiers of beds, with their heads towards the walls, and a small chair and a small table between them. The room was exceedingly clean and nice, the beds and bedding appeared to be of good quality, and the most profound silence and order were preserved upon the doctor's entering the room. There were only women, and about forty in number. Dr. Rush makes his visits with a great deal of formality. He is attended by the attending physicians who give him an account of everything material since he saw them last, and by the apothecary of the hospital who minutes his prescriptions. We next took a view of the maniacs. Their cells are about ten feet square, made as strong as a prison. On the back part is a long entry, from which a door opens into each of them. From this distressing view of what human nature is liable to, and the pleasing evidence of what humanity and benevolence can do we returned to the room where the doctors were. The scene I had now been attending upon was totally the reverse

of at Gray's but such is the elegance of these buildings, the care and attention to the sick, the spacious and clean apartments and the perfect order in everything, that it seemed more like a palace than a hospital, and one would almost be tempted to be sick, if they could be so well provided for. We then took a view of the bettering house, which is a large and spacious building with good room and well furnished."

With the growth of the city new quarters had to be secured, and on January 1, 1829, the present site was purchased from Henry Beckett and his wife Mary for the sum of fifty-one thousand, five hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twelve and one-half cents, and there were erected buildings which were called respectively the Almshouse, House of Employment, Hospital and Children's Asylum. The building commissioners reported that two of these buildings would be ready for the inmates on October 1, 1833. There is an admission card in existence with the name of Mary Canon and the date August 22, 1833, which is supposed to have been the first card issued at the present location.

In 1658 a Captain Warner settled on the west bank of the Schuylkill River where be obtained possession of an extensive tract of land to which he gave the name "Blockley," in memory of the happy home in England which he was compelled to desert. Later this tract of land became known as Blockley Township and the name Blockley Almshouse was used in connection with the establishment.

On one occasion a number of years ago an old woman went to the Almshouse, under the influence of liquor. She wanted to be admitted but the doctor who examined her found that she did not require any medical treatment and refused to assign her to the sick wards. She became very indignant and exclaimed in a loud voice: "I'd have you to know that Mr. Blockley left his money for the benefit of us poor people and not for a lot of you d—— Doctors and white caps." She applied the term "white caps" to the nurses in the hospital, and it is evident that she thought that Mr. Blockley was a man something like Stephen Girard.

The word Blockley was used in connection with a number of other institutions: The Blockley Baptist Church; Blockley Library, in the old Hestonville Hall; Blockley Post Office, in the antiquated store which stood at Lancaster and Paschall Streets, now Master Street; The Blockley Brass Band, afterwards called the Washington Cornet Band. The old Lancaster Road was called, for many years, the Blockley and Merion Turnpike or Plank Road; a portion of what is now Sixty-third Street, was called Blockley Avenue.

Quoting from Sir William Osler: "This venerable institution, originally the Philadelphia Almshouse, which in 1742 was 'fulfilling a varied routine of beneficient functions,' has just claim to be the

oldest hospital in the States. Having migrated twice during the growth of the city, it finally, in 1834, moved from the 'Bettering House' in what is now the heart of Philadelphia, to a farm in the suburbs in the then township of Blockley on the west side of the Schuylkill. Here, far out in the country, the indigent poor and afflicted, the alcoholic and insane of Philadelphia came to be housed—'went over the hills to the poorhouse.'"

The following notes are taken from the Hospital Records:

In the year 1767 Dr. Gerardus was paid one pound, fourteen shilling for sundry medicines administered to a poor woman.

June, 1770, an order was drawn, payable to Dr. Bond and Cadwalader Evans, the two physicians of the institution, for fifty pounds each.

January 3, 1771, notice being given to Dr. Bond he attended this evening, when he was desired not to permit any pupils under his particular direction or any of those attending the Medical Schools in this city to be present at the delivery of the women in the said ward, but those who were of decent manners and a suitable age to attend operations of that kind, which regulation the doctor heartily approved of, and that he would strictly observe the same.

February 28, 1771, Dr. Evans agreed to vaccinate the children in the Almshouse who had not had smallpox, and to charge the institution only with the medicine to be given.

In 1790 the following physicians were on duty at the Almshouse: Drs. Samuel Powell Griffitts, John Morris, Samuel Duffield, William Clarkson, William Shippen, Caspar Wistar, Michael Leib and Nathan B. Waters.

During the month of August, 1807, an epidemic of influenza broke out in the house, attacking both officers and inmates and prevailing in so violent a form and so general, as to interrupt the ordinary routine of business.

Previous to 1839, the resident physicians paid the sum of $250.00 for the privilege of serving in the hospital for the term of one year, during this year the price was reduced to $125.00 and $50.00 was charged for their board.

One person, not a physician, whose name stands out in bold relief in Blockley History is "Daddy" Owens. On December 7, 1909, a bronze tablet in his memory was placed in position on the wall of the corridor of the men's medical floor. The following is a copy of the inscription thereon:

To the Memory of

THOMAS J. OWENS

1838 1908

for thirty years head nurse of the

men's medical floor of the

Philadelphia General Hospital

erected by his friends

the ex-resident physicians

november, 1909

The term "Resident Physician" was formerly used to apply to all physicians residing in the hospital. In recent years this term has been used to describe physicians who have supervisory duties, and are paid a salary, and the word "Interne" is descriptive of the recent graduate in medicine, who is unpaid.

The Medical History of the Philadelphia Almshouse

By D. HAYES AGNEW, M.D.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GENTLEMEN: I am before you today by appointment of the medical board, to discharge a service preliminary to the opening of the annual course of clinical lectures in the hospital. For some time I have been engaged in gathering material from a great variety of sources, written and unwritten, to secure the history of the Philadelphia Almshouse from oblivion, if not utter loss. The field is extensive and interesting, though its paths have been much obscured by the decay of time. So interwoven is it with the secularities of Philadelphia, that no history of this city, civil, political or professional, would be complete without it.

The medical history of the Philadelphia Almshouse covers a period of one hundred and twenty years, during which time it has been located in three different positions. First, on the square between Spruce and Pine and Third and Fourth Streets, at that time called the Green Meadows; next on the square between Spruce and Pine and Eleventh and Twelfth Streets,[1] long known as the Society Grounds; and last, on the west side of the Schuylkill River, where we are assembled today.

This, gentlemen, is the oldest hospital on this continent. Proud, in his history of Pennsylvania, a work justly esteemed for its research, says the Philadelphia Almshouse was of later date than the Pennsylvania Hospital, the origin of which was in 1753. This is a mistake. In 1742 it was fulfilling a varied routine of beneficent functions in affording shelter, support and employment for the poor and indigent, a hospital for the sick, and an asylum for the idiotic, the insane and the orphan. It was thus dispensing its acts of mercy and blessing when Pennsylvania was yet a province and her inhabitants the loyal subjects of Great Britain, more than twenty years before a school of medicine was founded in this city, and indeed before most of the great events which have given the American people a historical importance among nations of the earth.

Who were the first physicians appointed to attend the Philadelphia Almshouse, and at what period were they assigned to this duty? These are questions, so far as I know, which cannot be ascertained either from record or tradition. In 1768, and probably

[1] Dr. Agnew is in error. It should read Tenth and Eleventh Streets.

THE PHILADELPHIA ALMSHOUSE, 1731.

The Green Meadows, Second and Third and Spruce and Pine Streets.

much earlier, Drs. Cadwalader Evans and Thomas Bond were the medical appointees; and on the 18th of May, 1769, we have a formal announcement of their re-election. The institution at this early period contained two hundred and forty-six inmates, and each of the medical attendants received fifty pounds per annum, and was required to supply such medicine as was needed for the sick.

Dr. Bond studied his profession at home and abroad; was the first surgeon and physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, in which institution as early as 1769 he delivered lectures on clinical medicine and surgery. Dr. Cadwalader Evans was one of the first pupils of Dr. Bond. In order to finish his education he sailed for Edinburgh, but the vessel while on the voyage was taken by a Spanish privateer and carried to Haiti, where he remained between two and three years before he was able to renew the voyage for the Scotch metropolis, then the great center of medical instruction. It was after his return from Scotland he became officially connected with the Almshouse.

That the medical police of the house was not of the strictest character, may be inferred from the fact that a number of persons were in the habit of visiting the institution, assuming to be doctors, and volunteering their services to the unfortunate sick. This irregularity continued unquestioned for some time, until many of the patients had suffered very great injury, and no small amount of discredit brought upon the management of the house. A resolution was at length introduced and passed by the board of managers, permitting no one to prescribe except the regular appointees, and requiring them to visit the hospital oftener and with more regularity.

At this period the invaluable discovery of Jenner was unknown to the medical world, and the only method capable of diminishing the horrors of smallpox was the induction of the disease by inoculation, after careful previous preparation of the system for its reception. Singular as it may appear, there were many who regarded the practice not only improper but positively sinful. I remember a few years ago, whilst sitting in one of our city churches, taking up a Bible which bore on the flyleaf the inscription, over the signature of the owner, "opposed to corporation and inoculation." In 1771 the institution contained a number of destitute children who had never had an attack of variola. For their own as well as the safety of the other inmates, Dr. Evans called the attention of the managers to this fact, and proposed that they should be protected by inoculation. The board acquiesced in the suggestion, provided the house should be subjected to no expense other than the medicine required for their subsequent treatment. Twenty-one of these children were separated from the general mass for this purpose, all of whom perfectly recovered. In the month of February, 1778, there were forty others subjected to a similar course with a like result.

In 1772 a proposition was made to the managers to extend the usefulness of the house by the admission of students, and an increase in the number of medical attendants. The proposition included an offer of gratuitous service, the institution being only at the expense of purchasing the medicines required for the sick.

On the 25th of March, 1774, the desired addition to the medical corps was effected by the election of Dr. Adam Kuhn, professor of materia medica and botany in the Medical College; Dr. Benjamin Rush, who held the chair of chemistry in the same institution; Dr. Samuel Duffield, one of the ten alumni who received the first medical degrees conferred in this country (21st of June, 1768), and Dr. Girardus Clarkson. An additional physician, Dr. Thomas Parke, was added to the number, March 25, 1774. This probably is the origin in this country of gratuitous professional service to public institutions which has become so general at the present day, and which I conceive operates disadvantageously to both he who dispenses and he who receives. To advocate such a sentiment brings no odium on the profession. It requires no argument from me to vindicate our calling from the charge of selfishness. It is not saying too much when we venture the assertion, that among the professions there are none which contribute so largely their free-will offerings for the relief of human suffering, or which furnish so many examples of disinterested and unselfish benevolences as our own.

I cannot refrain here from relating an anecdote somewhat apropos to this subject. The late Professor Chapman, while discharging the clinical duties of his chair in the University of Pennsylvania, had brought before him a poor Irish woman who had applied for advice. The doctor made a careful examination of her case, ordered a prescription to be made out, and bade her in a kindly tone to retire. With great simplicity of manner she tendered compensation, which, on being declined, in an air of mingled surprise and doubt, she exclaimed, "Take the trifle, my jewel, for it's yourself must be after living." "Ah! my good woman," said the doctor in his own inimitable way, "we doctors are a very peculiar people, we look for our reward hereafter."

To every American the year 1776 is full of historic importance. A period when our revolutionary sires, men of large hearts, broad minds and self-sacrificing spirits, were freely spending their blood, treasure and wisdom to establish a national independence and government, which their children are today, in a spirit of unparalleled venture, rending to pieces.

On the 5th of September, 1776, the "Council of Safety," through its president, Thomas Wharton, Jr., addressed a note to the managers of the Bettering House, as it was often styled, asking permission for the Quarter Master (Deputy) General to quarter in the institution a

PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL, 1767-1834.

Tenth and Eleventh and Spruce and Pine Streets.

number of the Continental militia who were very sick with dysentery. This was strenuously opposed both by the managers and medical attendants, as calculated to endanger the health of the house. They had on former occasions suffered greatly from the prevalence of putrid sore throat and smallpox; and had been compelled to move many of the cases to private lodgings in order to stay their fatal progress; and in justice to the helpless and infirm inmates—most of whom possessed little ability to resist disease—they naturally objected to the introduction of an element of danger, such as malignant dysentery, the scourge of camps would constitute. As all military governments tend to despotism, the application was merely to maintain a semblance to the legitimate forms of propriety. This is quite natural and proper, when public necessity becomes paramount to personal considerations, and accordingly the Council ordered Colonel Francis Gurney, on the 23d of October, to take military possession of the Almshouse for the sick soldiers. No alternative was left but to make the best of the unpleasant position forced upon them. The poor were transferred to the west building, and the soldiers were placed in the southeast wing of the House of Employment, arresting entirely the industrial operations of the establishment. They retained possession of this apartment until the British took possession of the city in 1777, when they were removed.

This removal, however, in no way relieved the managers from embarrassment, as shortly after, in the month of October, the entire east wing was appropriated for the sick belonging to the King's troops under General Howe. For fear they might in like manner appropriate the west wing also, the managers waited on Joseph Galloway, to secure his influence with the general to prevent an occurrence which must entail so great distress on the poor—its inmates at this time being of the most helpless description.

Joseph Galloway was a lawyer of distinction and wealth, speaker of the Provincial Assembly. In our struggle he took the royal side of the question, and became, under the sanction of the British commander, the general superintendent of the city. When, however, the cause of the colonies brightened, and Howe was obliged to evacuate the city, he was compelled to follow his master, his estates were confiscated, his fortune melted away, and he was obliged to accept a secretaryship to the commander-in-chief. It was therefore on account of his royal proclivities the managers sought his aid. They were referred by him to Dr. Stuart, surgeon general of the British Military Hospital, who promised, unless an emergency should arise, to accede to their request.

It was but a short time after this, in November, at 9 o'clock at night, when the poor were almost destitute of food, the barrack master called on two of the managers ordering them to clear the

house for the reception of the King's troops. The board met the next morning, and after short deliberation, refused to comply with the cruel request. On hearing their decision, the British official proceeded at once to remove the inmates—about two hundred in number—of miserable, decrepit, half starved creatures. As they would soon have perished exposed to the rigors of a November air, the managers succeeded in securing quarters for them, some in the Freemason's old lodge, still standing in Filbert above Eighth Street, some in the Friends' Meeting House; and others in Carpenters' Hall, off Chestnut, above Third Street, where they were maintained until the last days of June, 1778, when the invaders having left the city, they were removed back to their old home. The exposure and deprivation attending their ejectment, was followed by a heavy mortality, as only eighty-two of the original two hundred survived to reenter their former quarters.

In 1777 Drs. Rush and Clarkson resigned their posts, and the three remaining members were requested by the board of managers either to occupy their term of service or to choose substitutes, the former of which they concluded to do. No alteration in this arrangement was made until the 29th of April, 1779, when a proposition was made by Drs. Glenworth, Jackson and Duffield to attend the sick of the institution, charging only for the medicines used in their treatment.

From the 25th of March, 1780, we may date the system of outdoor medical relief as a part of the benevolent operations of the managers of the poor. In order that such aid might be furnished, Drs. Hutchinson and Wilson were requested to attend and prescribe for those who, though not inmates of the institution, were yet dependent on its resources for professional aid. From this small beginning, in which two gentlemen were able to meet all the demands of the city, have arisen eleven districts, requiring twenty-four physicians, who for a very small compensation dispense an amount of professional relief truly wonderful. In passing over the records of this department it is pleasant to find that, at one time or another, almost every name of note in the ranks of our profession is found among those who labored in this sphere of humble usefulness, and no doubt not a few of them laid the foundation of their future reputation, while thus engaged in visiting the sick poor in the secluded lanes and alleys of this metropolis. No man can long labor in such a field in daily contact with a class, whose sufferings are greatly increased by the absence of so much which serves in the more fortunate to alleviate the pressure of disease, without feeling all the sympathies of his heart unlocked and becoming a wiser and a better man.

On the 7th of February, 1781, Dr. Bond, who it seems had no connection with the house after the year 1779, being at this time

medical purveyer of the United States Army,[1] applied to the managers for the east wing of the building, which had shortly before been occupied by the board of war, to accommodate a number of British prisoners, who were very ill at that time in jail. This request was granted by his agreeing, on behalf of the government, to pay a monthly rent of one hundred dollars hard money. For some time after 1781, Dr. Samuel Duffield seems to have been the only physician attached to the institution, giving his attention, under contract based on his own proposition, to attend to all the inmates and find the necessary medicines, for the sum of two hundred pounds per annum. One of two things is evident, either the doctor was not fond of money or was fond of work.

At this time it was the custom to have the venereal cases and the violent insane treated at the Pennsylvania Hospital. In regard to the first, it was deemed necessary, in accordance with the current medical notions on the subject, to subject every case to a mercurial course, carried to the extent of salivation. In the Pennsylvania Hospital the accommodations for this were greater and more complete than those of the Almshouse. In addition to the ordinary expense of board and nursing, a fee was always charged against the Almshouse by the physician under whose care the case had been treated. There is a record of two guineas for this object being paid to Dr. John Morgan, one of the two gentlemen who first established a medical school in America. In 1782 the General Assembly passed an act authorizing the managers to bind out all persons treated for venereal disease, until the expenses were liquidated from the proceeds of their labor. These expenses, it is presumed, averaged about twenty-four pounds, from that amount having been specified on the record, as the sum for which one binding had been made. Between the mortifying annoyance of the disease, the salivation of the doctors, and the limited apprenticeship, the worshiper at the shrine of Venus paid dearly for his whistle.

In 1788 a new organization of the medical department was made by the election of Drs. Samuel Duffield, Samuel P. Griffitts who subsequently became professor of materia medica and pharmacy in the Medical College of Philadelphia; Dr. Caspar Wistar, afterwards professor of chemistry and the institutes of medicine, and still later of anatomy; Drs. J. R. Rodgers, Girardus Clarkson, Michael Leib and John Morris. In less than a year (in April, 1789) Drs. Morris and Griffitts, in consequence of their private business, tendered their resignations. Both of these gentlemen were popular, and although their official connection with the house had been short, the managers

[1] Should read "Continental Army," as the Continental Army did not disband until 1783. Appears in the original manuscript.

in accepting their resignations acknowledged, in a very handsome and complimentary manner, the value of their professional services to the house. The same month in which Drs. Morris and Griffitts withdrew the medical organization was reduced to six members, by dropping Dr. Rodgers and electing Dr. N. B. Waters and Dr. William Shippen, the latter the founder of medical teaching in this country. On the 29th of March, 1790, the managers addressed a communication to these physicians, acknowledging the value of their services to the poor, and begging they would continue their several offices the coming year. This letter no doubt was intended to be antidotal, for only a short time before they had refused a very reasonable request of the medical attendants, which will receive its proper explanation when the clinical history of our subject is reached. One month after the whole body of physicians resigned, the institution losing the best medical talent in the city.

Shortly after this event, Drs. Duffield and Leib solicited an appointment to the house, and after their election, were required to become the purchasers of all the drugs consumed by the sick. The increase in the population of the Almshouse, together with the private engagements of these gentlemen, rendered it necessary for them to ask some assistance, for which object, Dr. Cummings, August 10, 1795, was appointed assistant visiting physician without salary.

Whatever may be thought of the credulity of the present generation, it is no less clear that the people of 1796 were not proof against charlatan imposition. Every age has had some crotchet on which to betray mental imbecility. The whale must have a tub with which to amuse itself. At the period above named, it was Perkinism or the cure of disease by metallic tractors. The most extravagant reports of extraordinary cures effected by this manipulation had been bruited abroad in advance of the doctor's arrival in Philadelphia. The eyes of the blind had been opened; the ears of the deaf unstopped; the lame man made to leap as a hare; and in fine, a universal catholicon for human diseases and infirmities had at length been discovered.

On the 27th of February the visiting committee of the house reported having witnessed several successful operations by Dr. Perkins with his metallic points, and had seen the grateful acknowledgments of many others who had been the subjects of his new method; that the hospital contained numerous cases which might be benefited by his skill, and proposed that George Davis, one of the members of the board, be authorized to invite Dr. Perkins to attend the institution on the following Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, thus giving the other members an opportunity of being present during his visit. The doctor made his appearance on the appointed day, and managed so successfully to close the eyes of the sage managers as to secure from them the purchase of his patent for the benefit of the

hospital; and this house today owns the exclusive right to practice in Philadelphia the cure of disease by metallic points.

Where is Perkinism today? That gigantic humbug, which overran with unparalleled rapidity, towns, cities, villages, and rural districts at home and abroad, and was endorsed by three American universities! Gone to the tomb of the Capulets, where every other ism, system, and device of man, not resting on a substratum of truth, must sooner or later sink, never to be unburied except by the pick of some future fossilist, delving among the caput mortuums of exploded systems for specimens of human folly, either to adorn a cabinet or point the shaft of ridicule. That Perkinism could not have proved very efficient in the Philadelphia Almshouse may be inferred from the fact that on the 20th day of March the sick had become so numerous as to require an additional number of physicians to aid Dr. Duffield and his assistant in their labors. The gentlemen selected by the board were Drs. Samuel Clements, Jr., Wm. Boyce and Samuel Cooper, at a salary each of one hundred dollars annually. It would appear Dr. Cooper declined the appointment, and the corps remained without any substitute being elected. They were required to visit the hospital three times a week ordinarily, and oftener if the state of the sick demanded it; two were to attend together, and in case an operation was required the operator was to be selected by a majority vote.

In the fall of 1797 Dr. Pleasants died, and on the 23rd of December of the same year Drs. John Church and Thomas C. James, the latter subsequently professor of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania, were elected, the former to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death, and the other in the place unoccupied by Dr. Cooper.

Until 1801, there were no changes to notice, when on the 6th of April of this year, Dr. Boyce tendered his resignation, shortly after which Dr. Elijah Griffitts was elected his successor. In August, Dr. Duffield, who seemed to be a necessary appurtenance to the house, having been connected with it for twenty-nine years, was dismissed in consequence of having furnished a certificate admitting a patient with typhus fever into the institution. At this time there seems to have been very close police exercised by the managers over admissions, in consequence no doubt, of the recent epidemic of yellow fever which had desolated so many homes, and produced such widespread distress and consternation in the community. After the removal of Dr. Duffield, the number of medical attendants was increased by the election, on September 7, 1801, of Drs. John Proudfit, Philip Syng Physick, the father of American surgery, and Charles Caldwell, familiar to the present generation of medical men as the author of his own biography; a man unquestionably of remarkable intellectual force, combined, however, with such incongruous ele-

ments of character, as were calculated to defeat the best appointed plans of ambition. These gentlemen were to receive a salary of twenty-five pounds per annum.

In 1804 a very extraordinary event occurred in view of the very amiable nature of doctors in general. This was a quarrel among the physicians, originating mainly in a private difficulty between Drs. Caldwell and James. The dispute grew to such magnitude, that the managers, as the shortest way to establish the peace of the institution, on the 9th of January, proceeded to the election of a new board, consisting of Drs. Philip Syng Physick, John Church, Elijah Griffitts, John Rush, Thomas C. James, Benjamin Smith Barton and Samuel Stewart; each of whom was to receive the old salary of twenty-five pounds, subject to all reasonable outdoor calls. Dr. Rush declined the appointment, and on the 19th of the same month, Dr. James Reynolds was elected to take his place.

On the 17th of January, 1805, the same year in which he was elected to the chair of surgery in the University, Dr. Physick offered his resignation. Very soon after its acceptance, Dr. James Hutchinson was appointed his successor. The latter gentleman's name is associated with a modification of the Desault splint for fractures of the thigh. His service was of short duration, his resignation being recorded three months after the announcement of his election. During this year a difficulty occurred between the managers and Dr. Barton, in consequence of the latter declining to attend outdoor patients. Their views being irreconcilable, the doctor was dismissed, and to supply the two vacancies now existing, Drs. J. Cathrall and Peter Miller were elected by the board.

It was also during this year Dr. Church died. His place was occupied by the brilliant but short-lived John Syng Dorsey, who in his brief career of professional life, occupied no less than three prominent positions in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania—first, as an adjunct to Physick; then as a successor to Chapman on materia medica, and last, as a successor to Wistar on anatomy. The next change was produced by the death of Dr. Reynolds in 1807. After this event an additional physician was added to the corps by the election of Dr. Nathaniel Chapman to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Reynolds, and Dr. Joseph Parrish to make up the complement of the staff.

On the 17th of November, 1809, a resolution was introduced and adopted by the managers, constituting the medical officers of the Almshouse a medical board. They were to meet the first Monday of every month, at 4 o'clock, P.M., and report rules for the government of the hospital department.

The following year, 1810, furnishes us with the first instance, so far as I know, of a hospital in this country receiving a female resident

physician. On the first of July, a Mrs. Lavender made application to be admitted to the institution as an assistant midwife, in order the better to perfect her education. Such a charming name as "Lavender" so overcame the physical senses of the members of the board, that they lost their intellectual senses and granted her petition. During my term of service in the winter of 1856, several women from the Female Medical College of this city were furnished with tickets to the clinical lectures without my knowledge. You may imagine my astonishment, when entering the lecture room to discharge the duties of the hour, I saw seated on one side of the amphitheatre a number of these misguided creatures. I had selected for the instruction of the class that morning a series of cases all illustrating some disease of the genital organs; and as it was now too late to recede, I proceeded to operate for phimosis, and to exhibit and treat some blooming specimens of chancre. Notwithstanding there was a large number of male students present, and the personal exposure necessary for the conduct of the clinic, they never betrayed the slightest evidence of shame, but sat with the imperturbable indifference of primeval innocence. This I suppose some would consider praiseworthy and philosophical, but I confess it exhibited to me a perversion of character utterly below my preconceived views ever entertained of strong-minded women. The occurrence was never repeated, as I at once addressed a letter to the board, when their money was returned and admittance refused.

Two vacancies occurred in 1810, one by the withdrawal of Dr. Griffitts and the other by the death of Dr. Stewart.[1] To supply these, Drs. Stewart and Joseph Klapp were elected. On the 2d of September, 1811, Dr. Dorsey tendered his resignation, and on the 9th of the same month, was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Hewson.

The service of various gentlemen now connected with the house was so arranged that one portion were to attend to surgical and the other to medical and obstetrical cases. The surgical staff consisted of Drs. Cathrall, Miller and Parrish; the medical, of Drs. Chapman, Stewart and Hewson. Between the managers of the Philadelphia Almshouse and Pennsylvania Hospital there existed, at this time, much unamiable temper as well as jealousy. Both were anxious to secure the patronage of medical students, and therefore stood in the attitude of rivals. To such a degree were the minds of the former influenced by these feelings that they were led to pass a resolution calculated to act prejudicial rather than favorable to the prosperity of their institution. This resolution rendered all the physicians and surgeons holding places in the Pennsylvania Hospital ineligible to an election in the almshouse. In 1813 this measure was reaffirmed, but

[1] This apparent error occurs in the original manuscript.

from being associated with certain other matters drew out an opposition, the influence of which became sufficiently potential to secure its repeal. In 1814 Dr. Dorsey again became a member of the medical board, and it was to his personal influence that the meritorious poor, recovering from disease, were indebted for the house-carriage, purchased by the managers to afford to convalescents the benefit of exercise and fresh air.

In 1815, in consequence of the managers assuming to regulate the term of service of the medical board in a manner not agreeable to its members, Dr. Chapman resigned, and was succeeded on the 8th of May by Dr. Joseph Klapp. The obstetrical department having been placed exclusively under the control of Dr. James, its duties necessarily absorbed more time than was compatible with the proper discharge of other engagements, and at his request, on the 2d of November, 1818, Dr. John Moore was elected associate obstetrician to the house.

In 1818 Dr. Dorsey, after a few days illness, terminated his mortal career in the thirty-fifth year of his age. By the death of Dr. Dorsey the profession lost one of its noblest ornaments; the institution a man who reflected honor on its hospital; the poor a compassionate and devoted friend. The place thus made vacant by the hand of death was filled on the 20th of November by Dr. Joseph Hartshorne, then among the leading practitioners of Philadelphia. Two sons of Dr. Hartshorne, enjoying deservedly high reputations as men of culture and position, perpetuate the eminence of their paternal ancestor in our midst today. Dr. Hartshorne's connection with the house continued until February 28, 1820, when an extensive and laborious practice compelled him to withdraw. On the same day in which his resignation was accepted Dr. John Rhea Barton was elected, one of the most accomplished and ingenious surgeons of this city, although not now, it is to be regretted, engaged in the active duties of his profession.

It was during this year Dr. William Swaim, the manufacturer of a panacea which had acquired considerable notoriety, was allowed the privilege of administering his patent medicine to several patients suffering from specific ulcers, and with a degree of success which I believe secured unfortunately the endorsement of names high in the ranks of the profession. The large fortune amassed by the patentee of this medicine may be said, in a measure, to have resulted from the circumstances attending this experiment.

In February, 1821, Dr. Moore resigned, and Dr. Henry Neill was elected, first as assistant obstetrician to Dr. James, and afterwards in March to equal rank with his colleague. Very shortly after Dr. James, whose service to this charity extended over twenty-five years, declined any longer to discharge the duties of obstetrician, and on

the 5th of March, 1821, Dr. Nathan Shoemaker assumed the labors of this department. This year the addition of two surgeons and two physicians to the medical board was sanctioned by the managers, which in connection with the resignations of Drs. Parrish and Rush, the same year, left four places to be supplied, to which Drs. William Gibson, George McClellan, Samuel Colhoun, and Wm. P. C. Barton were chosen—all men holding high rank among the magnates of American surgery and medicine.

During 1822 the leaven of discord again commenced working among the members of the medical corps, and finally attained such proportions as to demand the interference of the managers, who passed a resolution to dispense with the services of the board. This occurred on the 12th of August, and on the 26th they proceeded to select a new body, which consisted of Drs. Samuel Jackson, Joseph Klapp, John K. Mitchell, and Richard Harlan to serve as physicians; Drs. John Rhea Barton, William Gibson, William E. Horner, and J. V. O. Lawrance as surgeons, and Drs. Henry Neill and Nathan Shoemaker as obstetricians. Dr. Klapp only retained his connection with the house until September, when he was succeeded by Dr. Nathaniel Chapman.

Dr. Lawrance, who was one of the most indefatigable workers, especially in morbid anatomy, was attacked with the prevailing fever in 1822, notwithstanding which he very imprudently continued to discharge his professional labors, until after an operation in the institution he found himself utterly exhausted and was taken home in the carriage of a friend, and a few days after expired. After the death of Dr. Lawrance, Dr. Harlan was transferred to the surgical staff, and Dr. Hugh L. Hodge was elected to the vacancy thus created in the medical department.

In 1827 Dr. Shoemaker declined acting as obstetrician, and on the 3d of September was succeeded by Dr. C. Lukens. This year was indeed rather remarkable for changes in the medical organization. Drs. Mitchell and Lukens resigned, and were replaced by Dr. Samuel George Morton, the distinguished naturalist, and by Dr. B. Ellis. The latter gentleman retained his connection with the almshouse until 1831, when he was removed by death, and on the 2d of May, of the same year, Dr. Beattie was selected to fill the vacancy.

In March, 1828, an act had passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania providing for the erection of a new almshouse and the sale of the old one. It further provided for the erection of a hospital, not to be erected beyond Schuylkill Eighth, now called Fifteenth Street. The medical board pressed the building of this hospital strongly on the managers, believing its removal to the west side of the Schuylkill would destroy its value as a clinical school. Their efforts, however,

proved unavailing, as the enterprise was calculated to involve a very large outlay of money.

On the 30th of April, 1832, Dr. Chapman gave up his position and was succeeded by Dr. Jacob Randolph. Up to this time Dr. Horner had been serving as physician, but when Dr. Randolph became a member of the board, they, by mutual agreement, exchanged positions, surgery being more in harmony with the tastes of the former. Almost three years elapsed before another change is recorded or until March 16, 1835, when Dr. Neill resigned and Dr. Caspar Wistar Pennock was elected. Dr. Pennock was a highly accomplished physician, and this hospital furnished him a field for those observations on the heart, which were afterward presented in a volume to the medical world. An earnest and untiring worker, he was soon laid aside from the activities of the profession he dearly loved, and although still living, is the victim of hopeless paralysis.

On the 13th of October, 1835, Dr. William H. Gerhard was elected one of the physicians. The doctor had enjoyed as a resident pupil the practice of the house for many years, namely, in 1828, 1829, 1830 and 1831. It was while acting in this capacity in 1829 that he performed those experiments on the endermic application of medicines, which were made the object of a thesis, and which have been translated into almost every language. It was here he commenced the cultivation of physical exploration as a means of diagnosis, and which entitles him to be regarded as the father of auscultation and percussion in America. It was here, in 1836, that he made those careful investigations of the study of intestinal lesions, which clearly establish the distinction between typhus and typhoid fever. And it was here by changing the stereotyped method of treating cases of maniapotu, he was instrumental in diminishing the mortality 50 per cent.

This year, Mr. Isaac Collins, a member of the board of guardians, offered a resolution to alter the medical organization by establishing a chief resident to reside permanently in the house. Although it was subsequently reported as inexpedient, yet it may be regarded as the germ of a subject which has at different times produced no small amount of agitation. On the 7th of October, 1835, both Drs. Hodge and Morton resigned. These vacancies were supplied by the election of Dr. Joseph Pancoast, the present eminent professor of anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, and Dr. William Ashmead.

On the 28th of December of this year, Drs. Gerhard and Pennock suggested to the guardians the propriety of designating the hospital department by some specific name, as that of almshouse could not technically be regarded in the sense of a hospital. When the subject came up regularly before the board, it was moved by a member, Mr. Hansel, that it should be styled the Philadelphia Hospital. This received the sanction of the majority vote, and it has been known under

that name ever since. In the month of February, 1837, Dr. Pancoast was transferred, at his request, to the surgical staff, a vacancy having occurred by the withdrawal of Dr. Randolph. To supply Dr. Pancoast's vacancy in the medical department, Dr. N. Stuardson became a member of the board. In 1837, Dr. Beattie, one of the obstetricians, resigned, and Dr. William D. Brinckle became a member of the board. Dr. Stuardson's connection with the house did not extend much over one year, or until May, 1838, at which time Dr. Robley Dunglinson, the present distinguished professor of physiology in the Jefferson Medical College was elected. The year just passed was remarkable for one of those visitations of folly and ignorance which seem periodically to sweep over the country; providentially, I believe, designed to distinguish the wise from the fools. In the instance referred to it was animal magnetism; and, of course, if a patent medicine was to be tested, or any charlatan maneuver to be practised, the Philadelphia Hospital was a field in which the trial was to be made, like a barber's head everlastingly pulled for stray hairs to determine the cutting qualities of his instrument. The resident pupils, among others, assiduously labored in the manipulation of the patients to determine its value, until the guardians, for fear the remedy should prove too powerful for the constitutions of the poor, passed a resolution on the 20th of June, 1837, disallowing all further operations.

In December, 1838, two vacancies were made in the board by the withdrawal of Drs. Ashmead and Harlan, to which Dr. Charles Bell Gibson, now professor of surgery in a Virginia Medical College, and Dr. Edward Peace, late surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, were elected. The next change was the resignation of Dr. Brinckle, in May, 1839, and the appointment of Dr. Robert M. Huston to fill his place. Dr. Gibson declining to serve longer than the fall of 1840, Dr. James McClintock became one of the obstetricians of the house. In 1841 Dr. Peace's connection with the medical board terminated, and on the 3d of May in the same year, Dr. Ashmead again became connected with the hospital. In the following August, Dr. McClintock removed from Philadelphia, and Dr. William H. Gillingham became one of the obstetricians of the hospital.

In April, 1843, Dr. Meredith Clymer was elected one of the officers of the house, and was, I believe, the last member of the old visiting board of physicians.

The 30th of June, 1845, is somewhat memorable in consequence of the culmination of a trouble which had been developing for some time. The resident physicians were boarded at the table of the steward, where, as I understand, in consequence of the want of due formality and decorum in the destruction of an unfortunate cockroach, which had rashly taken a near cut across the table instead of

going around, these gentlemen became indignant, and demanded of the managers to be transferred to the table of the matron. Their refusal to comply with this request determined a unanimous resignation, leaving the hospital unprovided with any medical assistance. The evening of that day Drs. Horner and Clymer attended and prescribed for the sick. Here was a *casus belli,* and the managers promptly passed a resolution of dismissal.

With the hope of adjusting these differences and bringing about a partial reconciliation, a joint meeting was called for July 2d, at which Drs. Jackson, Horner, Clymer, Gillingham and Pancoast attended, representing, as a committee, the medical board. Dr. Jackson, who seems to have been the advocate in the case, spoke in behalf of the committee, urging the managers to allow the residents to remain, at least until their places could be properly supplied, declining to pass any censure or interfere in any matter of personal conflict between the residents and guardians, as foreign altogether to their legitimate jurisdiction. The guardians, however, were inexorable, and refused to recede from their vote of dismissal, thus forever closing the door of compromise. The seceders, after retiring, availed themselves of the columns of the Ledger newspaper, in which there appeared a card betraying, to say the least of it, a good deal of youthful indiscretion.

On the same day of this meeting Mr. Flanagan offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the hospital committee be requested to look into the expediency of reorganizing the medical department of the house, and report to this board." On the 21st of July the report was made, which, after going over the ground of the trouble, recommended the abolishment of the medical board and the substitution of a chief resident and assistant resident physician, and two consulting physicians and surgeons. On the 15th of September the report was taken up and passed, modified as follows: "After the 1st of October, 1845, there shall be one chief resident physician, with a salary of $1800 per annum; one consulting surgeon, one consulting physician, and one consulting accoucheur, each at a salary of one hundred dollars a year."

What great results proceed from small and unlikely causes! Who would have ever thought that the official existence of a medical board, composed of ablest men in their various departments on the continent, could have depended on the life of a contemptible cockroach? In this manner the doors of the Philadelphia Hospital, as a school of instruction, were sealed for nine years.

THE ADMINISTRATION UNDER A CHIEF RESIDENT OFFICER.

On the 6th of October, 1845, the election took place under the new organization, by which Dr. H. S. Patterson was chosen physician-in-

chief; William Byrd Page, consulting surgeon; Meredith Clymer, consulting physician, and N. D. Benedict, consulting accoucheur. Three months had not elapsed before the Board complained of the interests of the hospital being neglected. Dr. Patterson at that time held a professorship in the Pennsylvania Medical College, and they deemed this incompatible with his present post. On the 9th of November he resigned. Dr. N. D. Benedict was elected his successor, and the office of consulting accoucheur abolished.

In January, 1848, the annual salary of one hundred dollars, which had been appropriated to each of the consulting officers, was changed, directing five dollars to be paid for each consultation, and such visits to be ordered in case of absolute necessity.

In February, 1850, Dr. Benedict resigned, after which, on the 18th of this month, Dr. Haines became chief resident, which position he continued to hold until the 11th of February, 1853, when, exchanging his profession for another and more lucrative calling, he removed from the city leaving his place vacant, and was succeeded by Dr. J. D. Stewart. In July, 1853, an effort was made to abolish this office and return to the old system; and although it did not prove successful as regards the chief resident of the hospital, yet it did prevail in a degree by dispensing with the assistant resident of the lunatic asylum.

Dr. Stewart's connection with the house was very short. His health had been for some time gradually failing under the progress of an organic affection of the liver, which terminated his life in April, 1854. The office of chief resident was now temporarily discharged by Dr. R. T. Coleman, then an interne of the house, or until the 1st of May, at which time Dr. Archibald B. Campbell was elected.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

To Dr. Thomas Bond belongs the honor of inaugurating clinical teaching in this country, while physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, as early as 1766; but for the Philadelphia Almshouse we may claim the establishment of the first obstetrical clinic. Students of good character were allowed to attend cases of labor, and various stages of the process were explained to them by Dr. Bond or Dr. Evans, under whose personal direction these instructions were conducted as early as 1770, and in all probability much earlier, as may be inferred from the phraseology of the minutes touching the subject. In 1772 the managers were solicited to extend the medical conveniences of the house for the better accommodation of students, increased numbers of whom began to be attracted to Philadelphia from the growing reputation of the medical school. A part of this plan was to increase the medical officers; and at this date some of the

first names in the profession were associated with the enterprise, such as Huhn, Rush and Clarkson; but the records are too meagre to furnish any details of the manner in which these public instructions were conducted.

It was then the most extensive hospital on the continent, containing about three hundred and fifty persons, and must unquestionably have contained much disease of an interesting and instructive character. Where the governing power of an institution is constantly undergoing change, little stability and permanence can be expected in any plan or system of education. Either the hostility of some of the managers, or more probably the unsettled state of affairs consequent on the Revolutionary struggle, interrupted the medical instruction for some time before 1778, nor is there any evidence that clinical lectures were delivered in the Pennsylvania Hospital for several years subsequent to 1771, when Dr. Bond was in the habit of delivering a course as part of the instruction of the medical college.

In November, 1778, the subject was revived by the students present in the city. They presented a formal application to the physicians of the Almshouse for permission to witness the practice in that institution. Drs. Rodgers and Leib waited on the board of managers in their behalf, and pressed the importance of such a measure with great earnestness. On the 17th of November, the subject came up formally before the board, and although there were several altogether favorable to the proposition, a majority of the votes were recorded in the negative. Immediately after, the physicians renewed their application and solicited a personal conference with the managers. A second meeting in consequence took place, at which the advantages of hospital instruction to the profession and the community were presented with renewed cogency and sincerity. They begged a reconsideration of the subject, asking the body of managers to concede at least a probationary trial, and volunteering a personal responsibility for the good conduct of the young men in attendance. The plea was not unsuccessful; the vote was reconsidered, and the house opened, by the majority of one vote, for clinical instruction.

Until 1789, hospital teaching continued to be conducted under great embarrassment, partly on account of the war and partly from the opposition of the hostile element in the board, so that while we cannot say it was formally abolished, "*de jure*," yet it was almost impracticable, "*de facto*."

On the 5th of May, 1789, the physicians elected sent a communication to the board, in which they took occasion to say, "that inasmuch as they furnished their services to the institution without expense to the managers, they ought to have such facilities offered as would make their practice useful to the public." Their meaning not being sufficiently explicit the board asked an explanation, which they re-

ceived the 4th of July, and certainly left as little room for misunderstanding as did the immortal document associated with this day. On the 29th, the managers framed a communication for the medical attendants, full of compliment, acknowledging their valuable services to the sick, and assuring these gentlemen that they will ever endeavor to make their duties as agreeable as will be consistent with the good order of the house, and the delicacy due to the patients under their charge. One month after, all the physicians withdrew from the institution. For six years the subject was allowed to slumber, until October, 1795, when Dr. Cummings, who had been appointed one of the visiting physicians, ventured to approach this hitherto imperturbable body with a request to be allowed the privilege of introducing his private patients to the wards on the days of his official visits. The proposition was promptly rejected on the ground of such publicity being calculated to do harm to the sick. In 1803 Drs. James and Church proposed to attend the lying-in wards, on condition they should be allowed to have one private pupil present at each case of labor. The application was granted, and much invaluable instruction was communicated in this responsible department of medicine. My father, who was a pupil of Dr. James, was among the number who enjoyed this privilege. The same year, on the 23d of March, Dr. Caldwell was allowed to introduce and instruct a class of twenty—afterwards forty students—during his stated visits to the medical wards, on condition of his becoming responsible for their good deportment. Students at this time were regarded with no small amount of suspicion; and even at the present time there are not wanting many persons who entertain toward them a good deal of reserve and distrust. It is a shocking thing, gentlemen, to cut up dead people; and one might suppose from the horror with which some people shun you, that students were in the habit of eating them.

In November, 1806, through the efforts of Drs. James and Church, the managers conceded the privilege to deliver clinical lectures to a class of students twice a week in the green or dead house, during the winter season. Shortly after, Dr. Barton was permitted to give instructions to his class on his days of regular attendance at the house. Every successive year now removed more and more prejudices which had so long operated against the admission of medical students. The managers were seized with an active desire to promote and foster a system which contributed so largely towards laying a solid foundation of medical usefulness. Hence, in 1806, the buildings for the accommodation of the sick and poor being inadequate for their proper comfort, the administrative part of the board addressed the legislature by petition, soliciting aid to enlarge the house.

In presenting their prayer, they rested their claims on the State alone in the fact that the charities of the institution had not been confined to the city and county of Philadelphia alone, one-fifth of the inmates being from other parts of the Commonwealth; that the Pennsylvania Hospital, rich in estates, had repeatedly received assistance from the munificence of former legislatures, and was at that time before the assembly for help; and yet its doors were closed against the poor, and more than an equivalent for board and lodging exacted; that, moreover, the Almshouse, containing over one thousand inmates, presented an extensive field for communicating medical instruction to students attracted from all parts of the country by the celebrity of the school. This petition anticipating extensive preparation for clinical accommodations, was regarded by the general board as an unwarrantable assumption of power on the part of the managers, and produced a very tart correspondence, which I have no doubt produced the passage of the supplement to the poor law of 1808.

Until October 25, 1805, no fee was demanded for those attending the instructions of the institution, but at the above date a ticket was directed to be issued, signed by the president and secretary of the board of guardians, at the price of eight dollars—two tickets purchasing a perpetual privilege. The office pupils of the medical officers were free to attend without charge. In November, 1807, Dr. James was allowed by resolution to deliver lectures in the green room, and there he and others continued to instruct until 1811, when the surgeons connected with the Almshouse asked for more suitable apartments, in which operations could be performed, and thus remove from the ward a source of mischief to the other sick. To correct this evil the board had the building called the dye and washhouse, carried up an additional story, fitting it up as a lecture room, with two adjoining wards, capable of holding each twenty or thirty patients, and here were next delivered the clinical lectures.

During 1813, the managers, anxious to advance the reputation and popularity of the house, were induced to tender to any student taking their ticket, the privilege of attending a case of labor; and to give the proposal greater publicity it was by their authority announced in the public papers. This scheme of indiscriminate admission to the ward in the lying-in department brought out a minority of protest, which was not only a sensible paper on the subject of difference, but introduced and exposed the suicidal measures of the board on another matter closely allied with the success of the Almshouse as a medical school, by making the simple circumstance of holding an appointment in the Pennsylvania Hospital a disqualification for holding a similar one in the institution over which the managers presided. They urged the wisdom of selecting the very best talent wherever found, and especially the propriety of seeking

as many from the medical school as possible. That the force of this may be understood it must be remembered, that every student was required as a condition of graduation, to take a ticket in the Pennsylvania Hospital. If, therefore, they could identify the interests of the faculty of the University with the Almshouse, it would in all probability procure such a modification of the rule as would at least leave it to the pleasure of the student whether this ticket was taken at one or the other. This protest effected a change of sentiment in the board, securing not only a more circumspect modification of the obstetrical privilege, but repeal of the law so far as it effected the eligibility of professional men serving in a kindred institution, and on the 6th of November, 1815, produced the very result contemplated.

A more noble spirit on the part of the managers this year, also led to a pleasant interchange of civilities between the sister hospitals. The steward was authorized to address a note to the residents of Pennsylvania Hospital, inviting them to an operation to be performed at the almshouse; and this privilege was afterwards made perpetual.

On the 5th of January, 1818, a conference was held between a committee of the trustees of the University and the board of guardians, with a view of establishing more extended clinical teaching in the Almshouse. The number of students had been gradually increasing. In 1818, there were fifty-three in attendance; but the succeeding three years being remarkable for the prevalence in the house of malignant disease, had no doubt some influence in diminishing the class, for in 1819 it does not appear there were more than forty-three, and in 1820 but twenty-two in attendance. In 1822, however, the number ran up to one hundred and ten. This was the year in which Dr. Barton, having been allowed to convert the area in the rear of the center building into a botanic garden, was in the habit of taking the class among the plants to illustrate the subjects of his lectures; and the year also in which Gibson, Barton, Horner, Mitchell, Lawrence and Chapman, all accomplished gentlemen, were wont to pour forth the treasures of their experience and observation. The subject of a botanic garden on a large and liberal scale, and to be placed under a scientific head, had been a favorite idea with members of both the medical and managers' board, but could not be successfully accomplished. After Dr. Barton left the board, the old garden passed into the hands of Dr. Samuel Jackson, by whose suggestion a greenhouse was constructed for the more complete protection and preservation of the plants. Between the years 1822 and 1828, I have no data for determining the number of students attending the clinical instruction.

In 1827 it was announced in the public newspapers that the cases of recent fractures would be received and treated in the institution. This suggestion came from the surgical staff, and would enable them

to furnish illustrations for the management of a very important class of accidents.

During 1827 Dr. Thomas Harris asked the privilege of delivering a course of lectures on surgery in the lecture-room of the house, which was granted by the guardians. This course was didactic in its character and had no connection with the ordinary instruction of the institution. In 1828 the number of students was seventy-five, and in 1830 arose to one hundred and eighty-five. August 11, 1834, Dr. Burden, then a member of the board of guardians, offered a resolution to appoint a committee to confer with the Trustees of the University and Jefferson Medical College on subjects connected with the interests of the almshouse. The scheme which the doctor had in contemplation was, in the first place, to make the ticket of the house essential to graduation, and in the second, the organization of a summer school of practical medicine and surgery in the institution, neither of which received the sanction of the board. The first was asking a discrimination which ought not, we conceive, ever be granted to any hospital; the second was a wise, public-spirited, practical suggestion, which ought not to have been refused.

It was this year that the faculty of Jefferson Medical College then growing into deserved importance, requested the guardians to be placed on an equal status with the University in regard to clinical teaching. The plan they proposed was to set apart two wards for them in the hospital—one for medical and one for surgical cases—and alternate weeks for their clinical lectures. Those representing the interests of the University objected to such an arrangement as calculated to mar the harmony of both the schools and the hospital. They declared that they had undertaken the development of a clinical school at a time when scarcely a ticket was sold, and that they had at length succeeded in making it a source of revenue to the board, and a formidable rival of the Pennsylvania Hospital, the latter not selling over thirty tickets; and lastly, that their connection with the clinic in no way prevented the students of another college enjoying equal advantages with their own.

This year (1834) was one of great prosperity to the Philadelphia Hospital. Two hundred and twenty students were in attendance; and the proceeds accruing therefrom amounting to fourteen hundred and twenty dollars. The board of managers appreciating the courtesies due to men of liberal education and position in the profession, with commendable propriety tendered gratuitous admission to all medical men attached to the army and navy. These lectures were delivered on Wednesday of every week during the winter months. In 1835, at the request of Drs. Patterson and Colhoun, the day was changed to Saturday, in accommodation to the instruction in the

Jefferson College, which this year sent seventy-nine students to the clinic.

The transportation was no inconsiderable item. Long lines of omnibuses (for there were then no street cars) were stationed about Ninth and Chestnut Streets on Saturday mornings, and in a few minutes crowds of students full of life and excitement were stowed away—not seated—in glorious, good-natured confusion; and at the usual salutation of the knight of the whip, "all right," were whirled away at a spanking speed, some to the South Street ferry, to be carried over in a boat which has long been suspected as one of Charon's—and is so far as the transportation of spirits is concerned, not untruly; others by the Market Street bridge. Some of my very pleasant recollections of college life in 1837 are associated with those weekly trips so admirably calculated to relieve the tedium of town, and regale the lungs with more invigorating air. The lecture room was situated in what is now the lunatic department, and only recently abandoned. It was the most capacious and finely arranged amphitheatre in the country, and capable of seating from seven to eight hundred persons. Until 1845, this hospital continued to be the great clinic school of the country, annually opening its exhaustless treasures of disease to crowds of educated, zealous inquirers after medical knowledge. The unfortunate events which, in 1845, succeeded the death of the cockroach, terminated the instructions for several years.

CERTIFICATES AND TICKETS.

In 1817 a diploma or certificate was ordered to be engraved, the impressions from which were made, some on paper and some on parchment, designed for the resident pupils, and which were furnished at three and four dollars a copy. In September, 1832, a new plate was produced, altogether more artistically executed, and in 1835, a small vignette view of the house was ordered to be engraved and printed on the tickets. In 1860 another lithographic engraving of a certificate was executed. The design represents a front view of the institution, and was signed by the president of the board of guardians, the president of the medical board, and the secretary.

After a pause of several years, the profession becoming more and more sensible of the great injustice and tyranny perpetrated against the reputation of a city enjoying such unexampled prosperity as a center of medical education, by excluding them from an institution supported largely from their own pockets, and possessed of the most ample resources as a clinical school, began to move in the matter.

On the 1st of May, 1854, the Philadelphia County Medical Society addressed a communication to the board of guardians, asking that the almshouse doors be opened to students of medicine. The

document was forcibly written, but produced no change in the views of that body. In August of this year, Dr. John Reese, registrar of the medical faculty of the Pennsylvania College, in behalf of that institution, communicated with the board on the same subject, and guaranteed, if its wards were opened to public instruction, the sale of fifty tickets from that school alone. These appeals, no doubt, had some weight with the guardians, but to Drs. Henry H. Smith and J. L. Ludlow (and I speak from personal knowledge) more than to all others combined, is the profession in Philadelphia and the country at large indebted for the re-establishment of a clinical school within the walls of this institution. Neither must Dr. Penrose be overlooked in this important work, as he labored indefatigably for the same end. I make no mention of my own efforts in the same direction, for while I did what I could, I was comparatively a stranger in the city and had no influence whatever. These gentlemen visited each member of the board of guardians personally, and by an unwearied, persevering presentation of the subject in every possible shape, finally succeeded by their importunity, as the widow with the unjust judge, in revolutionizing the settled sentiment of the board, securing a favorable report from the hospital committee, and its adoption on the motion of Dr. Henley, by the general board of guardians. The rules for the government of the clinic were reported on the 6th of September, 1854, and provided for the election of two physicians and two surgeons in addition to the chief resident officers.

THE ADMINISTRATION BY A RESIDENT-IN-CHIEF, AND A BOARD OF LECTURERS ON CLINICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

On the same day on which the rules were reported (6th of September, 1854), the guardians proceeded to elect the medical officers, when Drs. J. L. Ludlow and Robert Coleman were selected physicians and Drs. Henry H. Smith and D. H. Agnew surgeons. Dr. Coleman being compelled by previous engagements to resign, Dr. Caspar Morris was elected in his place, and on the 30th of the following October, the staff was increased by the appointment of Dr. R. A. F. Penrose, obstetrician, to the institution. Tickets of admission were fixed at ten dollars, including transportation two days in the week, Wednesday and Saturday, for four months. The West Chester railroad which passes through the grounds of the institution, was just being completed, and an arrangement was made with the superintendent to run cars from Broad and Market Streets to some point opposite the building on the days of the clinical lectures. The second week in October, 1854, an immense train left Broad Street, filled to repletion with medical students, to witness the inauguration of this important event. This passenger train, I believe, was the first which

passed over the long stretch of trestle-work supporting the road across the meadows of this property. Its living freight was landed opposite the river point. Certainly not less than seven hundred persons were present in the old amphitheatre, and the first clinic of the new era was held after some appropriate remarks by Drs. Smith and Ludlow. On the following June of 1855, the hospital committee deemed it proper to increase the number of medical officers, and by their recommendation two additional were added to each staff. These were Drs. Joseph Carson and J. B. Biddle to the medical; Drs. John Neill and R. P. Thomas to the surgical; and Drs. Wilson Jewell and Caspar Morris to the obstetrical departments, the latter gentleman being transferred from the medical to the obstetrical at his own request.

On the 2d of July, 1855, the period for the annual election of a chief medical officer, Dr. Robert K. Smith was selected by the guardians and co-operated most efficiently with the clinical board, delivering in October a most excellent introductory, and participating in the clinical instructions communicated to the class. On the 21st of July, 1856, Dr. A. B. Campbell was elected chief resident physician. A remarkable change this year came over the board of guardians in reference to the house instruction. It is altogether foreign to my purpose to enter into any analysis of the instrumentalities employed to sway the opinions of these gentlemen, although they were quite patent, I presume, to any member of the medical organization connected with the institution. It is sufficient to say, that on the motion of a member, offered on the 22d of December, 1856, clinical instruction in the Philadelphia Hospital was abolished after the termination of the lectures then in progress. The reason adduced in justification of this act, was the failure of the clinic to meet its own expenses. The record stultified the allegation; and those who were cognizant of the fact could not but feel indignant at so audacious a falsification of the case. There were at that very time seventy-five students in attendance, a larger number than usually attended the hospitals either in this country or Europe.

On the 8th of June, 1857, Dr. Campbell resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. James McClintock, very shortly after which event the visiting members of the medical organization all resigned, several of the resident physicians withdrew from the house, and again the institution ceased to administer to the want of the medical class of Philadelphia.

On the 5th of July, 1858, Dr. Robert K. Smith again became chief resident officer, and on the 19th of the same month, under the auspices of this new medical head, Mr. Reall, a member of the board of guardians, proposed to re-establish a board of clinical lecturers. The subject for a time was laid over, until the 11th of October, when the students of the different medical colleges of the city addressed a com-

munication to the guardians, praying for the revival of medical instruction.

On the 22d of November they acceded to the request, and proceeded at once to ballot for gentlemen to discharge this duty. Drs. Joseph Carson, J. B. Biddle, J. Aitken Meigs and Samuel Dickson were elected lecturers on clinical medicine; Drs. John Neill, W. S. Halsey, Richard J. Levis and D. H. Agnew on clinical surgery; and Drs. A. F. Penrose and E. McClellan on obstetrics and diseases of women and children. Dr. Dickson's health not allowing him any increase in his labors, he was compelled to decline serving, and in his place Dr. J. M. DaCosta was elected one of the physicians; and under this organization the hospital commenced again to discharge one of its legitimate functions to the community.

On the 4th of July, 1859, the old board of guardians, which for many years had been selected by popular vote, was abolished, and a new one, consisting of twelve members, appointed by the courts and Councils came into power. This organization, consisting of the most respectable and intelligent gentlemen in our community, men of enlarged liberal views, conjoined with superior practicable ability, after a careful survey of the field, entered on the work of reform. Among the subjects which earliest occupied their attention was the medical department of this institution. The result of these investigations was a return to the old system, dispensing with the office of chief resident, and placing the hospital in charge of a medical board, consisting of twelve members, to act as physicians, surgeons and obstetricians, and who were to visit the institution four times a week. The election for these officers took place on the 8th of August, 1859, at which Drs. J. L. Ludlow, William F. Maybury, Charles P. Tutt and Robert Lucket were selected to constitute a medical staff; Drs. S. D. Gross, Richard J. Levis, Robert Kenderdine and D. H. Agnew, a surgical staff; and Drs. R. A. F. Penrose, John Wiltbank, William D. Stroud and Lewis Harlow, an obstetrical staff. It was in August of this year that the professors of the Homeopathic College proposed in a communication addressed to the guardians, to take the entire charge of the medical department, and furnish all the medicines for the sick without any charge whatever.

On the 27th of December, 1859, the medical board underwent some changes, in consequence of questions connected with the political state of the country, and which have since inaugurated a revolution of unparalleled magnitude, the issues of which, on the destinies of race, nation, and the world, no human mind can foresee. Dr. Lucket, espousing the southern view of the question, induced a large number of medical students to abandon the medical colleges of Philadelphia and enter the institutions of their own states. The doctor becoming the medical Moses of this exodus left his place in

the board, to which Dr. J. M. DaCosta was elected in December, 1859. In the same month Dr. Wiltbank resigned, and to supply the vacancy Dr. George Ziegler was elected. Again on May 7, 1861, Dr. Maybury was compelled by the extent of professional duties to withdraw from the board, to which place Dr. O. A. Judson was elected.

Since the new organization of the board of guardians, by which in a great measure this house has been rescued from the vortex of politics, its medical prosperity and popularity have been steadily increasing, until it may now be pronounced the great clinical school of the country. The change was not accomplished without a struggle. There is a class of persons who can only exist in the seething caldron of political agitation, and who cling to official places like the barnacles to a ship's bottom. Of such there were some who lost no opportunity to prefer charges of mismanagement, in order to shake the confidence of the public in the administration of the present organization.

On the 25th of June, 1860, it was stated in Common Council that a great increase had taken place in the mortality of the institution since the change in the medical system, and a committee was appointed to investigate the facts of the case. In the report of these gentlemen it will be seen that instead of the mortality being increased it had been greatly diminished. They took the last year of the old board of guardians, which expired on July 1, 1859, and contrasted it with the first year of the present board, which terminated on July 1, 1860. By examination it appeared the year, ending July, 1859, the average population of the house was 2513, and the deaths for the same period were 657, or 26.15 per cent. of the average population. For the year ending July, 1860, the average population was 2520, and the deaths for the same time were 589, or 23.30 per cent. of the average population. This showed a decrease of 68 in the number of deaths, or 11 per cent. on the mortality of the previous year.

In the insane department, in 1859, with an average population of 400, there were 96 deaths, or 24 per cent. on the above average. In 1860, the average population was 425, and 72 deaths, or not quite 17 per cent. of the average population; a decrease of 38 per cent. in the mortality of the previous year. They go on further to state that it must be remembered that only a part of the population of the almshouse is under medical treatment, and that the proper basis to determine the mortality among the inmates should be taken from the hospital. For this purpose the committee took the last published report of the late chief resident of the former board for 1858. Its author declares during that period the institution shows a smaller mortality than had been known for many years. By that report, in the various wards of the hospital, children's asylum, and nursery, there were treated 5335 cases of disease, of which number 548 died, or 10.29 per cent. The books of the present board showed 6176 cases

treated, and 478 deaths, or 7.74 per cent., exhibiting a decrease of 25 per cent. on the mortality of the former year. This, then, was a vindication of the wisdom of the guardians in establishing the present medical organization, and rested on a mathematical demonstration, which even its enemies dared not gainsay.

On the 10th of September, 1860, the medical board addressed the guardians on the propriety of throwing open the wards of the hospital for free clinical instruction. This proposition was considered from a liberal and intelligent standpoint, in its broader and more general bearings, and on the 24th of September, 1860, received their cordial sanction; and its doors have been opened to this time, and it is to be hoped through all time to come, its doors may never be closed against or a fee craved from those who enter its halls in search of that knowledge, which can alone render them qualified to discharge the functions of a divine art.

In the month of April, 1861, the guardians furnished another proof of the confidence which they reposed in the medical board by authorizing the construction of the present lecture room, which for elegance and convenience has no superior; and which was formally inaugurated on the 16th of October, 1861, in an able address by Dr. J. L. Ludlow, on "The Rise and Progress of Clinical Instruction."

MUSEUM.

On the 25th of November, 1814, the first efforts were made to establish a hospital museum. The board required every resident pupil to leave in the house a preparation made by himself. That the rule was enforced for a time there can be no doubt, for on the 26th of February, 1822, I find the acknowledgment of the following anatomical preparations: A corroded kidney, by J. T. Sharpless; a side view of the head, with the vessels injected, by J. M. Fox; a specimen showing the anatomy of scrotal hernia, by Edward L. DuBarry; and a fetal preparation showing the vessels peculiar to circulation. Where are these now?

The 23d of November, 1840, Dr. Burden, one of the guardians, presented a resolution to fit up a room in the center building of the hospital for a museum, which was to be placed under the charge of the apothecary, to whom all the morbid specimens were to be given for preservation. The first museum contemplated was evidently to be only a depository for normal anatomical specimens; this last may be considered as the inception of a pathological cabinet. There were three things which, of course, rendered it impracticable. First, the curator was to be the apothecary, who knew nothing of pathology; second, there were no provisions made for dissecting the specimens; and last, at this very period the subject of post-mortems was em-

barrassed by more formalism than would be necessary to ratify and induct an archbishop into his holy calling.

On the 10th of September, 1860, the present board of guardians, acting on the recommendation of the medical board, authorized the founding of a pathological museum, to which the writer was assigned as curator. For the perpetuation of this important undertaking an annual appropriation of two hundred dollars is made, which, if judiciously expended, will serve to preserve a large amount of pathological material. The work was begun; already a considerable collection has been placed on the shelves of this museum, some of them quite unique of their kind, and all most valuable illustrations of morbid structure. Although much of this work has been done at considerable personal inconvenience, yet I assure you that it is with no ordinary feelings of personal pride and pleasure that I regard the association of my name with an enterprise which, if prosecuted with ordinary industry and intelligence, will in a few years secure to the Philadelphia Hospital the most valuable collection of morbid anatomy to be found anywhere in the country.

LIBRARY.

Among the wants specified by the board in 1805, when they went before the legislature for aid was a room to be appropriated for a library. About the beginning of the year 1808 this work commenced, and on the 9th of May one hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated by the managers for the purchase of books, to be selected by the physicians of the institution. Rules were reported shortly after for its management, and the senior resident student appointed librarian, at which time the books were labelled and numbered. In 1810 another appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars was made for the same purpose. On the 28th of December, 1812, a committee was appointed to draft rules for the management of the library, and at this date there was an unexpended balance to its credit of four hundred dollars, which was money received from the house pupils.

In 1813 a rule was passed conferring a life privilege of the use of the library for the sum of thirty dollars. This year three hundred dollars were expended on books, duplicates of all the elementary works being ordered. In 1815 free access was allowed to physicians and students who should attend the practice of the house for two years, and also to private pupils of the medical officers of the institution. In 1816 the apothecary was appointed librarian and the library catalogued.

On the 18th of August, 1818, by a report of Dr. McClellan, the library contained 1022 volumes, and 597 different works. On the 8th of November, 1824, the managers passed a resolution making an annual appropriation of two hundred dollars for the benefit of the

library. In 1827 Dr. Horner presented the institution with one hundred and twenty theses from Edinburgh. In 1831 it was again catalogued by Dr. Rivanus, one of the resident physicians, and contained some very valuable works.

In November, 1836, Dr. Charles Pickering applied to the board for certain works in their possession for the use of the United States exploring expedition, which were not attainable in this country, offering a large advance on the importation price as an inducement to sell. The matter was referred to the medical board and refused. Accessions were made from time to time, by appropriations made out of proceeds resulting from the sale of clinical tickets, until it numbered over 3000 volumes, the finest collection of ancient medicine and surgery probably anywhere to be found.

For the last fourteen years very little attention has been bestowed on this important appendage to a great hospital. On the contrary, it has been plundered by the vandalism, to which it has been exposed, of much valuable matter. At present, however, it has been placed under the care of Dr. Tutt, and having been removed from the lunatic department is being arranged in an excellent room appropriated to its use, in the north end of the hospital building. An appropriation is now annually made by the present board of guardians for its improvement and preservation, and we may hope to see it again growing in value every year.

INSANE DEPARTMENT.

The almshouse buildings, as first constructed, were not adapted to the reception of insane patients, especially if laboring under a violent type of mental disease. The managers, therefore, were in the habit of placing such cases in the Pennsylvania Hospital, whose arrangements were safer and better for the care of lunatics. The expense of supporting them in this institution was an item of much complaint on the part of the managers of the almshouse, and on July 4, 1803, the physicians had a meeting on this subject. They recommended in order to accommodate the insane poor, to convert as much of the new range of buildings (at Eleventh and Spruce Streets) as could be spared into cells for their accommodation. The board not thinking this locality altogether safe, fitted up the cellar under the west wing of the house, then occupied as a dining-room. This improvement was completed in December, 1803, and thither to this subterranean prison were ten persons removed from the Pennsylvania Hospital—the number of the violent class then under the care of the managers. The names of these first ten occupants were John Savage, Robert Crawford, George W. Odenheimer, John McClean, Stephen West, Mary McFall, Catherine Erringer, Christiana Griskey,

Sarah Tomb and Abbe Conly. The portion thus set apart in a few years became insufficient, some of the cells containing two maniacs. The medical officers again pressed the necessity of additional buildings, as a measure enforced by every consideration of humanity. These underground cells were damp, chilly caverns, with insufficient light and imperfect ventilation; they were close to the sick and surgical wards, and the noise of these creatures bereft of reason, howling like caged beasts, exerted not only an unpleasant influence on the sick but even shocked the public ear. In 1833 the insane were removed in common with the other poor, to the present building, a part of which had been constructed for this unfortunate class, that is furnished with those mechanical contrivances which were deemed essential to their treatment.

Among the results of scientific medicine, there are none, gentlemen, which have been fraught with so much blessing as those which have crowned the rational study of mental disease. The damp and gloomy cells of the old almshouse on Spruce Street, and the walls and subterranean vaults of the present, furnished familiar demonstrations of the frightful armamentarium at their command, not indeed for restoring reason, but to scare her forever from her seat in the soul. You have but to cross the area of this enclosed square, to see still the iron hooks in the floor where they were tied down hands and feet, the rings in the outer walls where they were chained like wild animals, when led from their gloomy abode to enjoy for a little while the pure air and sunshine of heaven. There, too, may be still seen the traces of blood, the marks of the teeth, as they have in their agony vainly endeavored to gnaw through the doors which restrained their liberty, and not the least horrible of these inquisitorial mechanisms, there still stands the composing chair in which the doomed lunatic was secured, his head supporting a capacious box of ice, which melting, poured its chilling contents down his person for hours together.

In 1835 the hospital committee authorized the purchase of books, prints and musical instruments for the use of the lunatic department, and more than usual interest for a time was manifested in improving its condition. In the beginning of 1845 a ball was given for their amusement, and with such satisfactory results, that Dr. Dunglison in the following April asked its repetition.

On the 17th of September, 1849, Dr. Henley was appointed assistant physician to this department and to the smallpox hospital at a salary of five hundred dollars. In this position he continued until February, 1852, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. J. H. Benton. Shortly after, however, Dr. Benton was superseded by the re-appointment of Dr. Henley to his old post, with a salary increased to seven hundred dollars. This office was abolished, I think in 1854,

and from that time forward the asylum until a recent period was lapsing rapidly into disorder and decay. Among the noblest acts of the present board of guardians, was the reorganization of this department. None but those who were conversant with the house, can form any conception of its utter inefficiency to fulfill the purposes contemplated by such an institution. It was visited for the most part by sightseers, attracted by the same motives as one visits an exhibition of animals. The hallucinations and eccentricities of these poor God-smitten creatures were the subject of thoughtless sport, and became strengthened and confirmed by being maintained in a state of constant inactivity. It was a burning shame on the good name of this Christian community that such a cage of idleness, uncleanliness and disorder should have been tolerated for a moment in their midst.

On the 24th of September, 1859, the insane were separated from the hospital department and placed under the charge of a medical officer, Dr. S. W. Butler, at a salary of one thousand dollars a year. Since this event a new state of things has been introduced. An air of order, comfort and cheerfulness is noticeable on every side; industry has taken the place of idleness; and there may be seen numbers of the inmates busily engaged, some cultivating with judgment and evident gratification a garden of vegetables; some sewing and making up garments of various kinds; some working at shoes, and some enlivening the ear with the delightful sounds of music, executed with no ordinary taste and skill. By the last year's report it will be seen that nearly all the vegetables used by the house have been cultivated by the insane, amounting in money value to nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars and sixty-three cents. They will soon, it is further stated, make all the clothing and shoes consumed by the department. Another ameliorating and salutary feature is the revival by Dr. Butler of the musical entertainments, when the inmates at the sound of the violin and piano, select their partners, and with all the decorum and conventional proprieties of rational society, tread the giddy mazes of the dance, exhibiting the most striking expressions of mirth and enjoyment. Such a regimen is well calculated to introduce new trains of thought which serve either to substitute those which constitute the phenomena of their insanity, or enable the individuals to correct, by a legitimate induction, the delusions under which they may labor.

I am indebted to Dr. Butler for the tables which furnish the following results. From 1834 to 1861 (inclusive) there have been received into the men's department, 3858 insane persons, whose social state was as follows: 1803 single, 1054 married, 332 widowed, and 669 unknown. Of the habits of the number, the following may be stated: 449 were temperate, 371 moderate, 528 intemperate, leaving 2510 unknown. In the women's department, from 1835 to 1861 (inclusive)

there have been received 3473, the social habits of whom, however, were not compiled later than 1845, and are as follows: 329 single, 299 married, and 222 unknown; 214 temperate, 14 moderate, 67 intemperate, and 635 unknown, in a total of 928.

APOTHECARIES AND HOUSE PUPILS.

Until June 6, 1788, there is no evidence that the medicines requisite for the sick were prepared in the house, or that persons instructed in medicine resided in the institution. The apothecary shop was established at the date stated, and John Trust, being recommended by the physicians, was appointed to that office. The duties were both pharmaceutical and medical, and this officer was required either to be a graduate or an advanced student. Under the first he was to prepare and dispense the prescriptions of the attending physicians; and under the second, he was to attend to the ward dressings, keep a record of the name, date of admission, sex, age, disease, event of each inmate, and preserve an account of the women delivered in the obstetrical ward. The remuneration was board, washing and lodging. In 1789, an additional one was deemed necessary, and we find the name of John Davidson mentioned as apothecary and house pupil. In 1802 the number was increased to three, and the system of juniors and seniors first introduced.

The eldest was styled the senior student, the next the junior student, and the third called the apothecary to the infirmary. The senior was to attend the sick, keep a history of all the cases which the medical student might direct, with a register of the name, date of admission, age, sex, disease and event. The junior was to dress, cup, bleed in the surgical wards, visit the working wards daily, and if any were sick report the same to the senior, and keep in order the surgical instruments and apparatus of the house. The apothecary, besides preparing the prescriptions, was required to cup and bleed in the medical ward. Each of these house pupils was to pay eighty dollars and serve, the senior two and a half, and the others three and a half years.

In 1811 the number of house pupils, or apprentices as they were occasionally termed, was increased to four during the winter and three in the summer season, each to pay one hundred dollars into the treasury for the benefit of the house. In 1813 the number was fixed at four for the entire year; two seniors and two juniors. All candidates to be eligible for election must have been under the instruction of some practitioner for two years and must have attended one course of medical lectures, and were required to pay before entering on service one hundred dollars into the hands of the treasurer, and to give bonded security for the faithful performance of his duties. The

seniors rotated monthly in the different departments of the hospital, the juniors every two months. The obstetrical cases were attended alternately by both juniors and seniors. The juniors prepared all prescriptions, kept a careful record of the same, and were present with the seniors in their stated rounds with the sick.

In 1816 the house pupils' fee was increased to one hundred and fifty dollars, and the term of service reduced to twelve and six months. This year, at the suggestion of the visiting physicians, the managers believing that there were ample duties to employ one person constantly in the apothecary's shop, disconnected the office of apothecary to the infirmary from that of house pupil and established it as a distinct position, with a salary of three hundred dollars a year. After a single year's trial the office was abolished, but so injudiciously that on the 2d of February, 1818, they were compelled to re-establish it again. Gerald S. Marks was appointed to this office and continued to occupy it until his death in 1832. He was succeeded by his son, Samuel P. Marks, and next by James N. Marks, first as assistant and afterwards as principal, which position he continued to fill with unexampled ability until March 8, 1852—seventeen years. Mr. James N. Marks was for many years a member of the board of guardians, a man of practical ability, whose record I have no doubt stands unimpeached. After the resignation of Mr. Marks the board elected Mr. Huffnell apothecary, in which capacity he continued to act until 1856, when Mr. Bender, who had been acting as assistant, became principal.

In 1817 the population of the hospital had so increased that it was found necessary to provide a larger number of resident pupils, and to meet the wants thus arising eight were elected, to serve six and twelve months. In 1820 the title by which these gentlemen were called was changed from house pupil to that of house surgeons and house physicians. The following year, 1821, the resident fee was increased to two hundred dollars. In November, 1822, the managers believing that fewer residents could meet all the demands of the institution reduced the number to six, and the next year, 1823, in consequence of a civil strife between some of the managers and the house physicians the medical board advised a change in the mode of attending the sick, by dispensing altogether with resident under-graduates, and electing two graduates in medicine of known ability, who were to receive, instead of a salary, an honorarium in the form of a piece of plate, with a proper inscription, not to exceed one hundred dollars in value. The plan proposed was adopted without the contemplated plate, but could not have met the expectations of the board, as the resolution was rescinded the same year and resort had to the old plan.

On the 8th of November, 1824, the medical board recommended the examination of all candidates for the medical service of the hospi-

tal, that they might be able to secure the best qualified talent, and this received the sanction of the managers. Another suggestion of the medical board which was endorsed by the same gentlemen, was the election of two additional pupils to be called recorders, whose duty it was to keep an accurate history of all cases of disease in the institution, a work which, had it been carried out in good faith to this day, would have constituted a treasury of medical knowledge unequalled in value in any country. Nothing practical or important, however, emanated from this office. Here and there among musty, defaced papers I discovered a few histories, as one searching among ancient ruins meets with broken pillars and fragments of dismembered arches. They never can be gathered together from amidst the dust of time and decay and framed into symmetrical pieces.

In 1828, the seniors, by a resolution of the board of guardians, were styled resident physicians, and the juniors resident students. In 1835 the fee exacted from those elected to either position was two hundred and fifty dollars, which seems to have so remained until September, 1839, when it was reduced to fifty dollars and the price of board. From that period to the present, the number of resident physicians has been right, boarded and lodged at the expense of the institution, and required to deposit one hundred dollars as a collateral assurance for the fulfillment of their contract, to be returned at the expiration of their term of service or when honorably discharged. There have been since 1788, the year in which it may be said the system of residentship was established, three hundred and fifty pupils, or physicians officiating in this capacity, among whom the names will be found of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons, dead and living, from the north and the south, for the last quarter of a century. Here is one of those examples of moral reaction or compensation, as noticeable among the groups incident to the social state, as between the kingdoms of nature elsewhere. Poverty, misfortune and sickness, universally regarded as evils, yet counterbalanced by yielding, as fields for scientific observation, a rich harvest of solid, practical medical knowledge.

EPIDEMICS.

In an institution giving shelter to the destitute, decrepit and broken-down, the existence of epidemic and malignant disease may very naturally be anticipated, and this house has proved no exception to the rule. In the early period of its existence, very little satisfactory information can be gathered in regard to the details of its prevailing maladies. During the spring months of 1776, the inmates suffered very severely both from smallpox and putrid sore throat. Many cases of the worst character were taken from the house and

quartered in private lodgings, with the hope of staying their fatal progress. No mention is made either of the number of cases or the deaths, and therefore the extent of the mortality can only be approximately arrived at. The cost of burials, with a population of two hundred, and in the ordinary health of the institution, was about eighteen pounds. The year under consideration, 1776, the expense of burying amounted to forty-seven pounds, sufficient to show that the mortality had been doubled.

In 1779 a form of intermittent fever prevailed during the month of April, concerning which it is said, "there were deaths daily, and much distress in the house." For nine years following 1779, the institution appears to have enjoyed a wonderful exemption from fatal diseases, or until 1788, when a person in the month of February was admitted from Southwark, indisposed from some undeveloped affection. Shortly after, his disease proved to be smallpox which spread with great rapidity among the inmates. This was among the most terrible scourges, as vaccination had not been discovered, and against inoculation there was a wide-spread prejudice.

In 1793 Philadelphia was visited by the yellow fever, and this institution was doomed to pass through the severest ordeal which it had ever sustained. It is quite impossible for us at this day to form any just conception of the panic which seized the public mind at the appearance of this desolating plague. There is something very appalling in the moral effect of those unseen agencies with which God sometimes scourges a city or a nation. Men can preserve their composure on the field of battle, where the mail-clad hosts of contending armies struggle for victory amid the roar of artillery, and the shouts of their captains; but let the angel of pestilence, that walketh in darkness or wasteth at the noonday, shake from his sable wings the invisible spores of infection and death, the merchant sinks at his desk, the artisan totters and falls at his bench, an acquaintance making a transient call suddenly grows pale and feeble, is borne home to his bed to struggle a little, gasp and die. I say, let men witness a few such scenes as these, and they soon betray the veriest cowardice and fear.

During the prevalence of the fever the whole face of the city was changed. There were then no funeral trains attended with the usual pomp and pageantry of mourning, no coffins of elaborate workmanship to contain the mortal remains of the dead and borne with formal steps to their last resting place. On every hand the beholder encountered open and unattended carts containing rude boxes, exposed to the public gaze and hurried with all despatch to be buried out of sight—not in single graves, but numbers together in capacious pits. Men cared not to tarry on the street but hastened on with furtive glance, as though the fell destroyer followed on their track. There

were no hearty, joyous salutations. Men exchanged the common civilities of recognition as though they never expected to meet again. The ties even of kindred blood lost their wonted power; families became a terror to one another, fleeing asunder as one would hurry from devouring flame. The song of the drunkard had ceased; the saloons of dissipation were closed; the haunts of vice were unfrequented; and even the shameless votaries of lust and lewdness slunk into their dens of infamy. As a means of protecting the inmates, the medical attendants recommended the board to grant no admissions whatever. Still the precaution proved unavailing; the disease broke out in the house and large numbers were attacked; very many were removed to the hospital on Bush Hill. There are no records or sources of information from which any statistical light can be drawn, either to determine number of cases or the mortality. That it was great there is little room for doubt. When the disease was at its height most of the managers infected by the common panic and widespread distress did not venture to attend the institution. But there were the medical attendants and the steward who never deserted their posts, but stood by this flock of decrepit, friendless poor, with a devotion and moral heroism, which I rejoice to say has ever been the glory of our profession.

During the prevalence of the epidemic the demand for graves was so great that the poor were unable to dig them with proper care. potters' field, now the beautiful Washington Square, was the public burying ground. The interments were so numerous and incomplete as to call forth a remonstrance against depositing any more bodies within the enclosure.

In 1801, there was a pauper, Thomas Wilkinson, in the house, who during the epidemic assisted in placing coffins and burying 1500 victims of yellow fever; and in consideration of his having accomplished so unparalleled an office of danger and humanity, he was pensioned with a little extra food and clothing. Here was a man possessed of a wonderful degree of fortitude. I should have given much to know such a one; for depend upon it, had such a nature been properly understood, it could have been taken by the hand and conducted into some nobler sphere of activity and duty than is usually found within the walls of a public charity. On the 30th of December, the disease having disappeared, the doors of the house were again thrown open to persons entitled to its aid.

The managers after witnessing the horrors of the late epidemic, had become exceedingly sensitive on the subject of what they considered contagious diseases; and in 1795, when the city board sent to the institution cases of dysentery, which was then prevailing both in the wards of the hospital and throughout the town, they remonstrated strongly against their action.

In August, 1798, Drs. Pleasants and Boyce communicated to the managers the unpleasant intelligence of the re-appearance of yellow fever in the city, and asked adoption of additional precautionary measures to avoid the introduction of any affected person. The steward was accordingly directed to allow no admissions whatever without a certificate from one of the attending physicians. The subject of ventilation began at this time to receive some attention. The windows were so altered as to lower from above—and I may add here, in passing, that this subject has not yet been exhausted even in the present palatial building. Frequent conferences took place at this time between the managers and the board of health, and between the former and the managers of the marine city hospital, with a view to provide accommodations and sustenance for the poor of the city and districts, and to aid such persons who desired to remove from the city limits. It was certainly a period of the most deplorable suffering among the poor. On the 10th of September, 1798, they concluded to solicit a loan on subscription, to be reimbursed out of any fund designated by the legislature. During the month of November, between two and three hundred children, utterly destitute, were sent to the managers, their parents having fallen victims to the fever. Some idea may be formed of the state of the public mind when it is stated, that during the fever of 1793, 17,000 persons fled from the city; and during that of 1798, 50,000, leaving only something over 3000 persons in Philadelphia; and that from August 8th to October 3d of these two visitations, 4625 individuals fell victims to the disease.

This year the whooping-cough prevailed to an unparalleled degree; it visited almost every house, and in order to isolate the children, Luke Morris, one of the managers, took a house some distance from the institution.

In July, 1802, great apprehension was again entertained of another visitation of fever. The doors were closed against the admission of any paupers; no stranger was allowed to visit the house; the use of the hearse was not permitted for any burial but such as took place from the institution; nor were the resident pupils allowed to visit anyone in the city. This interdict was maintained until the 9th of November, and whatever influence it may have exerted, certainly the house enjoyed a comparative immunity from disease. Again in September, 1803, another alarm prevailed in consequence of the re-appearance of fever in the city; and again were admissions refused except to the officers of the house. The board, with the consent of the Governor of the State, took the Pennsylvania arsenal as a temporary accommodation for the poor. They afterward procured a house on the banks of the Schuylkill, at Race Street, belonging to Dr. Curry, which was supplied with twenty-five bedsteads and bed-

ding, a horse-cart and other necessary appliances. This proved to be the last visit which the almshouse received from the yellow fever.

During the month of August, 1807, an epidemic of influenza broke out in the institution, attacking both inmates and officers and prevailing in so violent a form and so general, as to interrupt the ordinary routine of business.

The health of the institution appears to have been generally good after this until 1811. In August of that year a violent type of dysentery made its appearance in the wards, and proved so extensive and malignant that the board had many of the worst cases carried out of the house and quartered in a barn, which stood on a vacant piece of land near by, called the pasture lots, and which it appears was followed almost immediately after by salutary results.

In order to isolate the cases of smallpox which from time to time made their appearance, a house was taken in 1815, directly opposite the institution on Spruce Street, into which such patients were placed.

The fall of 1815, was one of much sickness, distress and mortality in the almshouse. The ordinary diseases of the house all tended to assume an adynamic type throughout the winter, and after the commencement of the new year 1818, in January, typhus fever prevailed to such a degree as to invite inquiry into the sanitary state of the wards from the board of health. The disease commenced about November 1, 1817, and as near as I can ascertain, up to January 5, 1818—two months—there had been eighty-six cases; sixteen had died, twenty were discharged, fifty remained, and twenty-five of these were considered to be convalescing. What number of this remaining fifty died it is impossible to learn. This statement was made by Dr. James, after which there is a record of nine cases of which six died. By February, the number and malignancy of the cases increased to such an extent that the managers requested the general board to issue no more admissions, and accordingly on the 28th, the latter concluded to send all cases of undeveloped disease to the quarantine house, until their character was declared; should they prove to be typhus, they were sent to the sugar-house, an old building which stood on the almshouse grounds contiguous to the institution. It was about this time the general board framed an address to the medical officers, asking their opinion on the contagiousness of the fever then prevailing. Their answer was like some oracular response, characterized by a degree of caution and non-commital which would have done credit to the most adroit politician of 1862; yet it might be gathered from the counsel which they gave, urging "the separation of the affected from the others," that they all believed what they did not care to express. Among their recommendations was the increase in both quality and quantity of the diet of the poor, as cal-

culated to enable these helpless beings to resist the morbid influences. The managers thought it better, however, to refuse this, and to regale them by highly nutritious and stimulating beverages of molasses, ginger and water.

In 1823, cases of smallpox becoming numerous, it was thought best to take the hospital at Bush Hill, the superintendence of which was committed to Dr. John K. Mitchell on the 2d of December of that year, who continued to discharge his duties with devotion, alike creditable to his goodness of heart and his well-known professional ability, until February 2, 1924, as long as the necessity for his services existed, at which time he received the complimentary thanks of the board, and was voted a piece of plate, which his son, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, has informed me was a pitcher bearing an appropriate inscription.

I find also a report containing the results of his service, from which it appears that there were one hundred and fifty-eight persons received into the hospital. Of this number one hundred and fifteen cases were unprotected, and seventy of these died; twenty-five had been vaccinated, all of whom recovered; five had been inoculated, of whom two died; and of the remaining nine, nothing of their previous history was known. Eighty-four of the cases occurred in males, of whom forty-seven died; seventy-four in females, of whom thirty died. The greatest mortality was among the males, and curious as it may seem, the fatality among those previously inoculated, or who had had variola, was greater than among those vaccinated. On June 21, 1824, the thanks of the guardians were tendered Dr. John Bell, who was associated with Dr. Mitchell, for his humane and faithful attention to such as labored under this loathsome disease. Dr. Bell's name continued to be associated with the smallpox hospital until very lately, when it was closed.

In 1827 Dr. Thomas Brinckle had the care of this hospital; a report was made in September of that year, from which it would appear that there were received one hundred and twenty-six patients, sixty-one of whom died and one hundred and fifteen recovered. In eighteen of these cases the patients had passed through a previous attack, three of whom died; fifty-three cases had been vaccinated, and eight died; a result corroborating the report of Dr. Mitchell, and tending to establish what I believe is at present asserted, that vaccination is a better protective than either inoculation or variola itself. As early as 1818 the subject of erecting a building for contagious diseases, or pesthouse, as it was termed, had been agitated by the board, and while it was the conviction of a majority of the members, that the matter of providing for contagious diseases did not legitimately belong to the guardians, yet as a necessity, the construction of such a building was recommended. On the 5th of June, 1835, a resolution to the same

effect was passed, but never carried into effect while the almshouse stood on the east side of the Schuylkill, the old sugar-house being used for that purpose. In 1841, however, after consultation with the medical board, a site was selected on the west side of this institution, on which a building was erected and called the outer hospital, for cases of an infectious nature. This was afterwards occupied as the residence of the physician-in-chief, having been moved in its totality to its present situation on the Darby Road, at the very trifling cost of about two thousand one hundred dollars, and is now occupied by Dr. Butler, the physician in charge of the lunatic department. To provide for cases of smallpox, the guardians have been in the habit of using the old mansion-house between the institution and the gate of entrance from Darby Road. The liability of the board of health to take charge of cases of smallpox, has been, and I believe still continues to be, a point on which a wide difference of views exist. In 1850 the solicitor of the board of guardians was requested to frame a petition to the legislature, praying their body might be relieved of this duty; still in 1852 an act was passed giving to the board the right to charge three dollars a week for every case of contagious disease for which their body provided. The hospital on Islington Lane having been closed on the 1st of April, 1860, strange as it may appear, in a community proverbial for its wise and liberal provisions for almost every species of physical, moral and mental destitution and suffering, Philadelphia is today without a public place where either citizen or alien could command the services of a physician or nurse if overtaken by contagious disease.

In 1832 Philadelphia was visited by the cholera, which produced an alarm only equaled by that of the yellow fever in 1793 and 1798. In July the medical staff advised the non-reception of cases, and an immediate provision for such as occurred within their jurisdiction outside of the house. The physicians to the outdoor poor held a meeting, at which Dr. Condue presided, and recommended the establishment of temporary hospitals to be placed under their care, and to receive all such cases as were not thought proper subjects for admission to the house. At that time the present almshouse was in process of erection, the present lunatic department being almost completed. About the 21st of July a case appeared in the infirmary of the institution, then in charge of Dr. Hodge, and it was at once resolved to remove all the healthy paupers over the river to the west building, designed then for a hospital, and these were the first occupants of the new institution. The guardians next made application to Commodore Baron for the privilege of removing others still remaining to the naval asylum, but this was declined, as the Commodore did not feel authorized to allow its occupation by civil authorities other than as a hospital. A subsequent resolution empowered the president of the

board of guardians, Mr. Lippincott, with the mayor of the city, to arrange for the admission of a number of cholera patients into the asylum.

In the house the cases increased daily, until a general panic took place. Nurses became clamorous for an increase in wages, which was granted. These, between terror and a want of moral sense, were seized with a kind of mad infatuation. They drank the stimulants provided for the sick, and in one ward, where the pestilence raged in its most fearful forms, and where between the dead and the dying the sight was most appalling, these furies were seen lying drunk upon or fighting over the dead victims of the disease.

Persons rescued from shipwreck have furnished histories of some very singular mental phenomena, the product of utter, hopeless despair, disarranging the complex machinery of the intellectual and emotional organization, so that while the great hulk freighted with living souls was settling down into its grave of waters, some would laugh as though in the ecstasy of joy and others command in vehement tones of authority the billows to roll back and the tempest to hush. We call all such extravagant exhibitions hysterical, but the mental and physical reactions are none the less curious to either the metaphysician or the psychologist.

In this state of disorder, application was made to Bishop Kendrick for sisters of charity. The request was granted, and these devoted ministers of mercy at once entered on their mission of danger, restoring order and diffusing hope by the calm and self-possessed manner with which they moved among the diseased. These sisters remained at their post until the 20th of May, 1833.

During the epidemic the utmost attention was given to the study and treatment of the disease. Dr. Hodge has informed me that at the suggestion of Dr. Horner the saline solution was thrown into the veins, in order to provide for the blood lesion which was alleged by several prominent authorities to exist, but in no case were any good results obtained. Large double tin cases were likewise constructed, in which the patients were placed, while external warmth was communicated by filling the interval between the case and its metallic lining with hot water. Little, if any benefit was experienced from this mechanism.

In 1849 the cholera returned; and in July a meeting was called by the mayor to consult on the best measures for the exigency again likely to be forced on the community. This meeting took place at the office in the city, and was attended by Drs. Benedict and Page from the institution; and Drs. Harris, Meigs, Pearce and Dillingham of the city. The board of guardians, after receiving all the light possible from an interchange of views, concluded to appoint a committee to carry out any medical suggestions made by the medical

officers of the house. The cases increased rapidly in the institution. The wash-house which stands in the center of the hollow square was occupied first as a cholera hospital, and I remember well passing through the building and witnessing with sad interest the poor victims in every stage of the disease. It was an excessively hot day, yet they were all as cold as a block of ice, and the lines of death were legibly traced on every face. Dr. Massenburg, from Hampton, Virginia, was appointed temporary resident of the hospital at this time; a most amiable and intelligent man, one of the first medical acquaintances I made after coming to the city. He was attacked with the disease while absent a few hours on a visit to the town and died in great agony, notwithstanding that the most untiring efforts were made in his behalf.

The earliest case of disease in the house was on the 27th of June, 1849. A colored man, William Jones, was brought into the black medical from the city on that day and died before night. The second case was likewise a negro, Isaac Wood, who was brought from the city on the 29th and died the same day. Between this date and the 1st of July nine other cases occurred. At this time the second story of the building, called the wash-house, was arranged for a hospital and patients conveyed there as soon as attacked. For several days after this the cases were so numerous and fatal that in the alarm and confusion no register of admissions was kept. After the 7th of July there is an account of ninety-nine males admitted, eighty-seven of whom died; and one hundred and one females, ninety of whom died.

On the 13th the medical attendants recommended the erection of two temporary hospitals outside the walls. The workmen commenced on the 16th, and by the 23d had up two board tents in the field by the gate as you enter the lane from Darby Road. They were occupied the same day by twenty males and eight females. Of the former seventeen died; of the latter three died. Sixty-eight additional cases were treated in the tents, of which number thirty died. From these data, which I believe from personal observation to be short of the truth, the total number of cases was 307, and the deaths 229. The disease disappeared about the 20th of August, at which time these provisional hospitals were taken down. During much of this time the guardians could not raise a quorum for the transaction of business, but no record remains of any medical officer having left his post, except poor Massenburg, the stranger, who was called I hope from probation to fruition.

The sanitary committee of the board of health, under the impression that the virulence of the disease in the hospital was due to improper diet, sent a communication to the board of guardians on that subject. The statements made in their answer showed that any trifling impropriety of this nature had little to do with its prevalence.

The mode of burying the dead was changed for a time; trenches were dug so as to hold only four coffins, two abreast and twenty-four inches apart. This space was filled in with dirt, twenty-five pounds of chloride of lime was added to each grave, and the whole covered with four feet of earth.

In 1854 a third epidemic of cholera prevailed. It commenced on the 7th of July, and attained its greatest fatality the last days of this month and the beginning of August. Straggling cases of it appeared as late as the 7th of November. During this period there were about 300 cases, most of which were treated in the smallpox hospital near the gate, with the addition of a wooden tent. On examining the sources calculated to throw light on the result, it would appear 150 cases of the number attacked proved fatal.

During the months of January and February, 1849, a very fatal epidemic of puerperal fever prevailed in the lying-in department of the house. I have not been able to ascertain the number of cases, but am told by a very reliable and intelligent nurse of the house that almost all attacked died. For four weeks the wards were vacated and every means used to disinfect the place.

In 1855 the disease again appeared and lingered in the wards for three months, carrying off almost all puerperal women attacked. Dr. Penrose, who has some valuable tables in course of preparation, informs me that there have been cases of this formidable disease in the obstetrical department every year, from 1841 to 1858, except the years 1844 and 1845; and that since the change in the medical administration of the institution he is not cognizant of a single case having occurred. This exemption he attributes to the sanitary measures advised by himself and colleagues.

The children's asylum has often been invaded by destructive epidemics. The first one recorded was in April, 1835, the year after the children were moved to the present house. This was cancrum oris. That the mortality was large may be inferred from a single allusion, in which it is stated twenty children had died in nine days from the disease. The existence of the affection and the fatality were in a great measure due to the very imperfect organization of the department. Dr. Hodge, who declined this year to attend the asylum any longer, addressed the managers on this subject, advising as an act of imperative humanity an immediate attention to the interests of this department. Among the suggestions made were the appointment of a resident physician exclusively for the asylum; the selection of experienced and conscientious nurses; more room and ventilation; and more hospital convenience.

The other diseases peculiar to this period of life, which have frequently from time to time existed, are ophthalmia, measles and scarlet fever.

On the 26th of November, 1804, the managers arranged for the first time a diet table for the use of the house. By this table every pauper in the medical, surgical and incurable wards was allowed for:

BREAKFAST.

1 pint of coffee, or 1 pint of chocolate; ¼ lb. of bread.

DINNER.

¼ lb. of meat; 1 pint of soup; 1 lb. of potatoes; ¼ lb. of bread.

SUPPER.

1 pint of tea; ¼ lb. of bread.

Every other pauper on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday received:

BREAKFAST.

1 pint of coffee or 1 pint of chocolate; ¼ lb. of bread.

DINNER.

¼ lb. of bread; ½ lb. of meat; 1 pint of soup; 1 lb. potatoes.

SUPPER.

¼ lb. of bread; 1 pint of tea.

Every pauper on Monday received:

BREAKFAST.

1 pint of coffee or 1 pint of chocolate; ¼ lb. of bread.

DINNER.

1 lb. of potatoes; 1qt. of hash; ¼ lb. of bread.

SUPPER.

1 pint of tea; ¼ lb. of bread.

On Wednesday and Friday:

BREAKFAST.

1 pint of coffee or 1 pint of chocolate; ¼ lb. of bread.

DINNER.

Mush at pleasure; 3 gills of molasses to ten persons.

SUPPER.

1 pint of tea; ¼ lb. of bread.

For the lying-in wards every day in the week:

BREAKFAST.

¼ lb. of bread; 1 pint of coffee or chocolate.

DINNER.

¼ lb. of bread; 1 lb. of potatoes; meat as ordered by physician.

SUPPER.

¼ lb. of bread; 1 quart of tea.

In this table there is a fair amount of food to each person, but very little variety. There is no subject connected with the administration of an institution of this kind more important than the one under consideration. It is adopted by many as a foregone principle that the objects of public charity should be confined to the simplest, coarsest fare in quality; and in quantity as moderate as may be consistent with their needful support. (I may add here in parenthesis, that I do not make any charge of such views against the board of guardians.) Connected with this subject, I conceive there are very nice questions of moral ethics and political science involved. I presume, both as regards clothing and food, the justification is drawn from the fact that the inmates of these public charities are compelled in consequence of their misfortunes being self-inflicted, the result of their own vices and evil habits, and therefore they surrender any claims to the protection of society beyond that of a mere support. This is not the place to discuss a subject of such ample nature. Let me only throw out a few thoughts in passing which may aid us somewhat in its proper treatment. What is it which makes us differ from the most degraded inmates of this house? Nothing; really nothing, but the grace of God. Will any one doubt that the chief instrumentalities concerned, in giving him position, reputation, moral and social standing in society, were the influential operations of parental care and tenderness, extending during those years when the human character is as plastic as the clay in the hands of the potter, and still later, when the forecast of friends had provided for personal comfort, and aided in the formation of associations salutary and restraining? These, gentlemen, more than any natural endowments, have made you what you are. Now look on the other side of the picture. The vast proportion of the inmates of this house have never enjoyed such all-controlling agencies. Born most of them in humble life, with perhaps a vicious training, thrown on the world to their own resources during the most impressible period of existence, with unformed characters called to struggle with all the temptations incident to a life of obscure want and toil, and without the sympathy of either men or government, is it a marvel, that with such a moral organization as the race carries with it, these creatures should be driven to shipwreck by the tempests which come up from the human heart? These considerations at least commend them to our generous sympathy and charity, and to this end God has wisely implanted in the human heart a principle to compassionate misery and misfortune in all their multiform aspects. Whenever, therefore, disease or decrepitude, either of mind or body, the result though it be of vicious habits, compel such to seek an asylum at the hands of their fellow beings, whatever other claims they may have forfeited from law or society, that to the support of life they have not. The diet, therefore, it would seem reason-

able should be in quantity, quality and variety, such as is capable of maintaining the best possible health consistent with a broken-down constitution. The diet should be determined after a careful study of the constitutional characteristics of the population, prevailing disease, and their usual complications. Looking at the subject in an economical point of view, that regimen will prove the most desirable which exerts the largest influence in keeping the inmates out of the hospital, as by the report for 1862 it will conserve the difference between seventy-two cents and two dollars.

In conclusion, gentlemen, it is difficult to over-estimate the importance of this institution, to either the profession or the community. To say nothing of the multiform types of destitution and want which it meets and relieves, look at the field which it offers to the disciples of medicine, and which no man will lightly esteem who contemplates the prosecution of his profession with a conscience void of offence towards God and man. There is a hospital, in which over eight thousand cases of disease are treated annually; a children's asylum, offering illustrations of all the complaints incident to this period of life; and there is an obstetrical department, in which as many as seven cases of labor have occurred in twenty-four hours, and where in the last thirteen years over two thousand six hundred children have been born. One year industriously spent in this institution will yield in medical experience, the fruits of ten years gathered from an ordinary practice. But to place the statement in another form: a graduate of medicine faithfully improving for a single year his opportunity for study of disease in the wards of the Philadelphia Hospital, will be better fitted to assume the responsibilities of his profession, than one who labors ten years in an ordinary city or country practice.

The Philadelphia Almshouse and the Philadelphia Hospital from 1854 to 1908

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A GLANCE AT THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

A visitor to Philadelphia, in 1854, would have found the acreage of the farm surrounding the city almshouse not greatly curtailed from the 187 acres and 60 perches comprised within it when it was bought by the city commissioners from the heirs of William Hamilton in 1829. Across the meadow land, between the river and the rising ground on which the buildings of the almshouse stood, ran the just completed trestle work and tracks of the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad then entered and left the city by way of Gray's Ferry bridge further down the river, and the junction road which connected this railroad with the Pennsylvania system was not laid until nearly ten years later. In the winter the meadows were sometimes flooded and turned into a skating park. Woodlands Cemetery, founded in 1840 from a part of the Hamilton estate, bordered the city farm to the south and southeast, and was then, as it still remains, a place of great natural beauty, although some of its charms have disappeared with the destruction of trees and the invasion of tombs.

The vicinity of the almshouse was distinctly rural. West Philadelphia was sparsely settled. The old Market Street bridge on the site of the more ancient middle ferry was the chief means of getting across the Schuylkill to the almshouse and hospital, although there was some ferriage from the east side to a wharf or landing on the almshouse grounds.

Here and there near the almshouse farm were a few buildings for private business or public purposes, and a few wharves were located on both sides of the river.

In 1854, the city's poor were housed almost entirely in the four massive buildings erected of brick and roughcast, and, in some parts of stone brought from the old Falls of Schuylkill quarry in the years between 1830 and 1834. A high board fence then surrounded these buildings and the grounds bordering them. The quadrangle within contained only one or two old wooden buildings. The insane department was then without its extensive wings.

Many curtailments of the almshouse farm of 1854, and many additions to buildings occurred before 1890, when the writer described

MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE OLD PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL,
THIRTY-FOURTH AND VINTAGE AVE., PHILADELPHIA.

the appearance at that time presented by the almshouse, its annexes and its surroundings, in the first volume of the Philadelphia Hospital Reports, which description will be here reproduced with some condensation and alteration.

For a short distance from Thirty-fourth Street the almshouse enclosure was then bounded on the north and northeast by Pine Street and Guardian Avenue, running from Pine Street to the eastern border of Woodlands Cemetery. A street called Cleveland Avenue was not opened, but was marked on the city plan between Woodlands and the almshouse. From Pine Street, for about a block, Thirty-fourth Street bounded the enclosure on the east, Vintage Avenue running from Thirty-fourth Street to Woodlands Cemetery (or Cleveland Avenue) in a line parallel with the front or southeastern building.

Beyond Vintage Avenue stretched a large field—riverward as far as the railroads, eastward as far as Almshouse Lane, and southward to Woodlands. On the city plan was Meadland Street, parallel with Vintage Avenue and intended to run along the bluff above the railroad tracks. Between these tracks and the river was a large area, once meadow and swamp which had become under city ordinance a dumping ground, and was eventually intended for a riverside park; this design has never been consummated.

A lane lined on both sides by old trees, ran from Vintage Avenue near Thirty-fourth Street to the almshouse wharf. To the east or left of this lane, not far from Thirty-fourth Street, was an old frame building still standing and then occupied by the clerk of the almshouse; and to its right, facing and close to the railroad tracks, was an ancient stone building two stories and a half high.

Between Thirty-fourth Street and the river, and east of Almshouse Lane, were an old farm house and barn with connected stables, sheds and buildings. This farm house, well built and roomy, stood on a knoll, and was used as the children's asylum. On the southeast corner of Thirty-fourth and Spruce Streets was a frame house of comparatively recent date, occupied by one of the officials of the almshouse. Between Almshouse Lane and South Street, beyond the barn and old frame house was a large lot, used by the water department for the storage of pipes and other materials. A large free city bathhouse was situated along the approach to the South Street Bridge.

Between the almshouse grounds, as just described, and Woodland Avenue or Darby Road, much of the old almshouse farm was in the possession of the University of Pennsylvania. At the apex of the triangle bounded by Thirty-sixth Street, Spruce Street and Woodland Avenue, was and still is a city police station. On another part of this lot, facing Spruce Street, stood in good condition an old farm house with dormer roof which was for a long time the residence of the physician-in-chief of the insane department.

For many years the potters' field connected with the present almshouse was situated on a part of the grounds which would, as the streets have been laid out, be between Locust and Spruce Streets and Thirty-fourth Street and the railroad. The cemetery, in 1890, was situated between the southeastern end of the insane department and the railroad. It covered about an acre; was surrounded on three sides by a close board fence, and on one, the east, by a pale fence in the center of which was a gateway.

Great have been the changes in old Blockley and its neighborhood not only during the fifty-five years which have elapsed since the city and county consolidation, but even in the last eighteen years. During this time many and important additions have been made to the buildings of the University of Pennsylvania. The campus of the University now covers about sixty acres, and scattered over it are numerous buildings, some of them the finest for their purposes in the world, notable among these being the archaeological museum, the gymnasium and athletic training quarters, the medical laboratories, Houston Hall and the dormitories. Many additions to and improvements of other university buildings have been made since 1890.

The Drexel Institute, founded in 1891, and opened in 1892, another educational institution of which Philadelphia is justly proud, stands at Thirty-second and Chestnut Streets, just on the outskirts of the old farm. Many important manufacturing and commercial plants occupy the low grounds which skirt the river from above Market Street to below the Walnut Street bridge. In every direction from the almshouse, except along its river front, a new city has arisen since 1854, with its hotels, business houses, churches, schools, colleges eleemosynary institutions and splendid private residences.

The grounds now used by the city for almshouse and hospital purposes have been reduced to less than twenty acres. The four massive original buildings still stand apparently as indestructible as the pyramids. Lengthwise through the center of the enclosed quadrangle runs a series of two-story buildings, with others at right angles at each end, these being used for shops, stores, bakery, dining-rooms, kitchens and other purposes; while outside the original buildings, between the southeastern side and the stone wall, along Thirty-fourth Street and between the northeastern side and the wall along the University campus, have been gradually erected many useful additions and annexes to the hospital, such as the women's wards for tuberculosis and for nervous diseases, the nurses' home, the maternity building, the morgue and museum, the brick pavilion and glass houses for men tuberculous patients, the enlarged and improved laundry and the isolation buildings.

On the moderately elevated ground between the imposing front of the quadrangle and the lowlands bordering the river, stand the

buildings of the Philadelphia Museums. On June 27, 1895, an ordinance was passed by Councils and later other ordinances transferring part of the Almshouse grounds to the trustees of these museums. The first buildings for museum purposes were erected in 1899. One of them has been recently given over temporarily to the housing of the overcrowded inmates of the Almshouse.

Above the network of tracks in the low ground an unsightly railroad, elevated to a height to allow of traffic over the river bridges, has been constructed. One who knew this region in the last century would be able to recognize it only by the original buildings enclosing the quadrangle.

Although the Almshouse grounds have shrunken so much, its population has steadily increased, this being one of the causes of the distress which the best administrations have not been able fully to overcome.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF IMPORTANT BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS SINCE 1854.

1860. Stone building in the center of the quadrangle for shops, fire apparatus, etc.

1861. New receiving vault; clinic hall.

1870. Two wings to the buildings of the insane department.

1875. Wooden pavilions for medical and other patients; later used for nervous wards and replaced by brick pavilions.

1883-84. Maternity pavilion.

1885-86. Portion of the insane department destroyed by fire rebuilt.

1886. New kitchen from the Mary Shield's Legacy, now a mattress shop; new post-mortem room or "dead house" and morgue.

1887. Nurse apartments and the quarters of the resident physicians renovated; general laundry enlarged.

1888. Additional fire escapes.

1890. Pathological museum.

1890-91. New wards for the insane department, by building two-story T-shaped extensions to the wings.

1892. Associated dining-room and kitchens, and laundry for the insane department; isolation building for contagious diseases; clinic hall remodeled.

1894. Nurses' home.

1895. Addition to the maternity wards.

1897. New wards for insane department, by adding third story to wing on women's side, and main building on men's side.

1899. Summer pavilion for the female insane department.

1900. Roentgen ray laboratory.

1901. Electric plant.

1902-03. Children's hospital; venereal building or wards, later made infirmary for male tuberculous patients; Maternity hospital.

1903. Six new steel and glass pavilions for tuberculous patients; roof garden for consumptives.

1904. Operating and sterilizing room for hospital; sterilizing apparatus and a minor operating room for the insane department.

1906. One of the Philadelphia museums' buildings fitted up to receive male indigent; outwards remodeled for the male insane patients and the men's nervous wards; hydrotherapeutic plant.

1908. Additional isolation building; receiving ward enlarged and remodeled; yard pavilions remodeled into wards for noisy and disturbed insane bed patients.

In most of the reports of the governing boards of the almshouse and hospital for the years from 1890 to 1908, accounts are given of much needed repairs, improvements and additions to the hospital and other departments besides those just tabulated. Any detailed account of these is necessarily passed by in a condensed historical statement of the progress of the institution.

In this category should be mentioned many valuable improvements consummated during the administration of the present Director, Dr. Joseph S. Neff, and the present Chief Resident Physician, Dr. Henry Sykes. These include, as stated by Dr. Neff in his remarks at the reunion of the visiting and resident staffs of the hospital during Founders' Week, "a handsome tiled receiving ward replacing the old worm-eaten wooden rooms, the remodeled and renovated men's nervous pavilions accommodating the tuberculous women and permitting their removal from the main wards, and the rearrangement of the second floor of the main building, allowing the removal of the venereal from the old attics, which will now be permanently abandoned."

SALES AND TRANSFERS OF LAND.

The manner in which the original Blockley farm has been curtailed until it now contains about one-ninth or one-tenth as many acres as at the time of the original purchase is a matter of considerable interest to the student of municipal affairs. Fortunately, much of this ground has gone to the greatest of our State and city educational institutions, the University of Pennsylvania.

One of the first invasions of the Almshouse grounds was by the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad, which was completed in 1853. About ten years later the junction road was built, and from that period to the present many railroad tracks and extensions have been made along the river front. A few sales have been made to private individuals or corporations for business purposes, as that of a part of the ground on which the Allison Department of the National

Tube Company stands. Much of the property which has been sold or transferred has been under the provisions of an Act passed May 1, 1861.

The accessions of property by the University summarized have been as follows: The ground between Woodland Avenue and Spruce Street, and Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Streets, on which the College Hall and some of the most important buildings of the University stand, was granted to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania in May, 1872, for the nominal sum of $500.

In 1882 the city, under an agreement with the Trustees of the University deeded to this institution fourteen acres more of the almshouse land, in consideration of which the city was to be paid $10,000, and was to be entitled to fifty free scholarships in the University forever. These free scholarships have since been distributed among the pupils of the public high schools of Philadelphia, those being selected who have passed best in competitive examinations. In 1888 the city gave to the University three-fourths of an acre opposite Medical Hall, on Thirty-sixth Street, on condition that a free library of reference be erected there. In 1889 the University purchased of the city another large tract of almshouse ground, chiefly situated between Thirty-fourth Street, the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad, and Locust and South Streets, paying for this property $149,000. This was, in the main, the ground on which the gymnasium, the training quarters, athletic grounds and laboratories between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, north of Spruce Street, are situated. Other moderate accessions of ground were obtained subsequently by the University—as a small piece of ground at the northeast corner of Thirty-fourth and Spruce Streets, on part of which the Chemical Laboratory has been built, and the land in the space between Thirty-fourth and Meadland Streets, and south and west of South Street, and its continuation as Spruce Street, and a portion of the almshouse grounds, in which the beautiful archæological museum has been erected.

Two transfers of lands were made to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Museums for park, botanic garden, museum and exposition purposes, first of 8 acres in 1895, second, in 1896 of 7 acres.[1]

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[1] Those interested in the details of the Act of Assembly of 1883 and the ordinances of Councils passed at various times after this date, regarding the transfers of land to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania and to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Museums, are referred to a pamphlet issued by the Philadelphia Museums, containing the same. Other acts and ordinances relating to the transfers of ground to the University of Pennsylvania and to other corporations and private individuals are described in Lawrence's "History of the Philadelphia Almshouse," etc. It is only intended here to give a brief sketch of the manner in which the land formerly included in the Blockley farm has been granted for purposes not connected with the administration of the almshouse.

THE BYBERRY PURCHASE.

While the old Blockley farm has been so much reduced in size, steps have recently been taken to compensate for this curtailment of the grounds originally intended for the indigent, the insane, and the sick poor, through the purchase of a large tract of land at Byberry, on the northern border of the city. In 1906, during the administration of Mayor John Weaver and Director Coplin, after numerous efforts, this tract containing in all 874 acres, was secured by bringing together a number of purchases of farms and other properties. Probably nowhere else within the city limits could the same amount of ground have been secured for the purposes for which it is intended. On November 15, 1906, an ordinance of Councils was passed appropriating $261,000 for this purchase.

Director Coplin, in his annual report to the Mayor for the year 1906, speaking of this purchase, says this tract "is splendidly located, well suited to farming and possesses a surface contour adapted to the erection of buildings for the reception of the insane at present crowded into the insufficient space afforded by antiquated buildings long out of date and no longer capable of alteration to meet modern requirements."

MOVEMENT TO CONSOLIDATE THE OUTLYING POOR DISTRICTS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND CHARITIES.

While this article is in course of preparation a movement has been set afoot which contemplates the relief of overcrowded Blockley. This movement, which is receiving the earnest support of Mayor Reyburn, Director Neff and others deeply interested in the welfare of the city's poor, although opposed by many citizens of the localities under discussion, is one which looks to the consolidation of the almshouses and farms in the outlying districts of Germantown, Roxborough, and Oxford and Lower Dublin. Under the Act of Consolidation of 1854, these were permitted to continue under the independent control of the people of the townships or boroughs in which they were situated. On the whole, they have been satisfactorily managed, but it is believed by those who advocate the centralization of all the almshouses of the city under one department, that this will result greatly to the benefit of the poor of the entire city. A bill now before the Legislature has for its design this centralization. If these farms could be placed under one management, it would then be possible to realize, once and probably for all time, a project in every way to be approved, that of separating topographically the institutions in which are cared for the indigent not sick, the epileptic, the insane and the tubercular. Modern medicine altogether favors the idea of large tracts for the care and treatment of the sick of these classes. With the 874 acres at Byberry, the 152

acres in the district of Oxford and Lower Dublin, and the 42 acres at Roxborough, and with the present buildings and grounds at Blockley renovated and rehabilitated for a modern hospital, the problem of properly caring for the poor of Philadelphia would be solved.

CHANGES IN METHODS OF GOVERNMENT AND IN INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

The methods of governing the Philadelphia Almshouse, including its constituent parts, and its administration by internal officials, have varied considerably since 1854. The manner in which the controlling boards have been elected or appointed, the character of these boards, and the personal and political considerations connected with their appointments, have at certain periods in the history of the almshouse done much on the one hand to cause confusion or even retrogression, and on the other hand to bring about reforms and advances in the interests of the poor, as well as of the medical profession in its relation to the hospital.

About the time when the Act of Consolidation went into effect, the almshouse was under the control of a board, which because of abuses, was frequently spoken of in the community as the "Board of Buzzards," a term, however, which was not only used at this particular period, but was afterwards applied to other boards. While the accusations of shortcomings and even of malfeasance, including the trafficking in dead bodies, were in some instances justified, it remains true that in every board which has had control at Blockley some good men have been found.

After consolidation the guardians were elected, one by the voters of each ward, except in certain boroughs in the outskirts of the city, and excepting also that no election was held in wards Twenty-one, Twenty-two and Twenty-three. The board thus constituted was abolished by an Act of Assembly of April 7, 1859, which directed that the Board of Guardians should thereafter be appointed, three by the District Court, three by the Court of Common Pleas, and three by the Common Council.

By an Act of June 2, 1871, the election of the guardians was placed entirely with City Councils. They elected four persons annually to serve three years; the minority party being represented in the board, which was to be a department of the city, subject in the matter of contracts and appropriations, to the appointing body.

The management of the Almshouse and Hospital continued under the board of guardians thus elected until the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the better government of cities of the first class of the Commonwealth," familiarly known as the Bullitt Bill, came into force on the first Monday of April, 1887. Under this Act the execu-

tive power was vested in a Mayor and certain departments, one of which was known as the Department of Charities and Correction, which was under the charge of a president and four directors, to whom were confided the care, management, administration and supervision of the Almshouse, Hospital, House of Correction and other similar institutions, the government of which was entrusted to the city, except the Municipal Hospital, the Lazaretto, and institutions under any city trust then existing.

During the tenure of the Board of Guardians much of the work of the almshouse, including the supervision of the hospital and of the insane department, was entrusted to standing committees. The Hospital Committee, in particular, was vested with great power, and was practically the Executive Committee for the control of medical matters in general.

Under the Bullitt Bill the Board of Charities and Correction was divided into two bureaus, one having charge of the Almshouse and the other of the House of Correction.

The State Legislature, April 8, 1903, passed an Act amending the Bullitt Bill, providing for a Department of Public Health and Charities in lieu of the Department of Charities and Correction. An ordinance was passed putting into effect this Act of Assembly after May 1, 1903. The almshouses, hospitals and allied institutions were placed under the control of the new department, which had for its head a director receiving a salary of $10,000 a year. The House of Correction and other interests confided to the old Bureau of Correction were transferred to the Department of Public Safety. The Department of Public Health and Charities, since the passage of the above amendment to the Bullitt Bill, has been one of the co-ordinate departments of the city government, and its director a member of the Mayor's cabinet.

The first director of the department was Dr. Edward Martin, who was appointed by Mayor Weaver in 1903, and served until 1905. The second was Dr. W. M. L. Coplin, also appointed by Mayor Weaver, and holding this position until the expiration of the Mayor's term, when he was succeeded by Dr. Joseph S. Neff, who was appointed by Mayor Reyburn.

The administration and general supervision of the affairs of the almshouse and of the general and the insane hospitals under the Directors of the Department of Public Health and Charities have been highly efficient, the interests of the poor and the sick receiving the closest attention and consideration.

For many years the chief executive officer of the almshouse was known as the Steward. According to the rules of 1861, under the direction of the board, he was to have entire supervision of the institution in all its various departments, except those under the im-

mediate charge of the Medical Board and resident physician of the insane department. In 1876 the office of Steward was abolished, and that of Superintendent, with some enlargement of powers, was substituted.

Mr. Marshall Henzey served in the capacity of Steward from 1858 to 1873, and on his resignation Major Ellis P. Phipps was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. Major Phipps was the first Superintendent, his title having been changed from that of Steward. Major Phipps continued in office until 1882, when he was succeeded by Mr. Thomas B. Scarborough, who continued until Mr. George H. Smith was appointed in 1884. Mr. Smith served until 1886, when he was succeeded by Mr. George Roney, who continued to hold the office until 1891, when he was appointed by the Mayor, Mr. Edwin S. Stuart, as Director of the Department of Public Safety. This vacancy was filled by Mr. Charles Lawrence, formerly President of Common Councils and a veteran of the United States Navy during the Civil War. He served until May 15, 1900. Those who have held this office since have been: William M. Geary (May 15, 1900, to July 29, 1902); Robert H. Smith (July 29, 1902, to July 19, 1904); William F. Defrates (August 15, 1904, to some time in 1905); Samuel Laughlin (1906 to the present time).

The chief medical position in the Philadelphia Hospital until 1885 was that of Hospital Warden, which was in this year abolished, and in its place that of Resident Physician-in-Chief was created. The first to hold this position was Dr. Thomas N. McLaughlin, who served until after the Bullitt Bill went into effect, when he was succeeded, April 12, 1887, by Dr. George M. Wells, who continued to serve until February 15, 1890. On March 24, 1890, Dr. Daniel E. Hughes was chosen to fill the place of Dr. Wells. He held the position until the time of his death, October 27, 1902. Dr. George I. McKelway, who had been appointed assistant chief resident physician, became Acting Chief Resident Physician, and on May 16, 1903, Dr. M. H. Biggs was elected. The term of service of Dr. Biggs extended to April 1, 1906, when he was succeeded by Dr. Henry Sykes, who has continued in the office until the present time.

Much of interest might be said about the medical men who have occupied paid official positions, and about the personnel of the governing boards, but I shall say only a few words about some of these, wishing it to be understood that others worthy of comment or commendation must be passed by because of the limitations of this article.

Dr. Robert K. Smith, who held the position of Resident-in-Chief in 1855-56 and in 1858-59, was evidently a man of much force of character. Dr. J. W. Lodge, who was resident physician at Blockley in 1859, knew Dr. Smith very well. He says of him that he was a man

of much ability, a fluent and forcible speaker, earnest and painstaking in his work. He had general charge of all hospital affairs, and besides this routine work, lectured at times in the amphitheatre.

Dr. James McClintock, who served as Resident-in-Chief 1857-58, was a striking personality, thoroughly equipped as a physician. He was, however, alleged to engage in the manufacture of medicinal preparations whose contents were not known, and for this, among other reasons, he was frowned upon by the Medical Board, and because of his appointment the entire visiting staff resigned, as did also six of the resident physicians.

Dr. Daniel E. Hughes, who died October 27, 1902, after a service of twelve years as Resident Physician-in-Chief, both of the hospital and of the insane department, was an efficient and zealous official, whose untiring work in behalf of the sick, poor and insane will long be gratefully remembered. He had great executive ability, and was also blessed with an insight into character, which enabled him to get the best out of the resident physicians and others who worked under him and with him. He was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1878. He was the author of a compend of the Practice of Medicine, which passed through numerous editions. He filled his difficult position not only to the satisfaction of the Bureau of Charities, but at the same time he won the respect of the medical staff, and by the patients he was universally regarded as their friend and helper. A tablet in bronze, commemorative of the worth of Dr. Hughes and of his services to the Philadelphia Hospital, was placed in the hall of the administrative building on December 27, 1904, with suitable exercises.

After the Bullitt Bill went into effect in 1887, the presidents of the Department of Charities and Correction were, without exception, men who deserved the respect and esteem of their fellow-citizens for the manner in which they administered the affairs of one of their most important institutions. Dr. James W. White, who served as president of the department 1887-88, brought about many changes and reforms, and will be particularly remembered for the emphasis which he laid upon the hospital idea in the management of almost the entire institution.

Mr. Robert Laughlin gave the closest attention to the duties of the position, working harmoniously and in the best interests of the institution with both the Medical Board and with the non-medical officials. Mr. James A. Freeman served with zeal and efficiency as president of the board during his short tenure of office. He was appointed early in 1892 and was compelled to resign because of ill health, in September of the same year.

Major William H. Lambert showed in his official position the same high qualities displayed in the service of his country during the Civil War, and in the business and civic affairs with which his name

has been identified. He was alike watchful of the interests of the poor, of the medical staff, and of the institution as a whole. He co-operated in every way with Captain Lawrence and Dr. Hughes in the erection of necessary buildings and in the furthering of numerous material improvements.

Dr. John V. Shoemaker during his term of service gave his hearty co-operation to every good work advised by the Medical Board, and was assiduous in his attention to all the duties of his position. He was instrumental in the erection or equipping of certain buildings or departments which were much needed, such as the Roentgen-ray laboratory, the new children's hospital, and the new maternity hospital. He took especial interest in furthering clinical teaching, both in the amphitheatre and in the form of ward or bedside instruction.

Dr. Edward Martin, Dr. William M. L. Coplin, and Dr. Joseph S. Neff, who have been successively the Directors of the Department of Public Health and Charities since the creation of this department in 1903, like their predecessors the heads of the Department of Charities and Correction, have rendered service of the highest value. To Dr. Martin were due numerous improvements in the facilities for surgical practice, such as new sterilizing and operating rooms, as well as a roof garden for consumptives and the completion of the glass houses for the treatment of tuberculosis, which were begun by his predecessor. During his term of service a rule was adopted which permitted each member of the Medical Board to have an official assistant to be appointed by himself and confirmed by the director. This addition to the medical staffs has advanced the interests of the patients, of the often overworked members of the Medical Board, and of clinical teaching.

The great work done by Dr. Coplin and Dr. Neff in improving conditions in the hospital and insane department, in securing the Byberry tract, in preparing or erecting buildings on this tract, and in many other ways, is fully detailed in several parts of this historical sketch.

During several of the administrations, physicians were selected for positions in the department, serving always on the Bureau of Charities. Among those who did notable service in the interests of the hospital were Drs. Richard Cleemann, James W. Walk, C. S. Middleton and Ellwood R. Kirby. The experience of many years has shown that it is of great advantage to a city hospital to have physicians either at the head or in the membership of its governing board, and the wisdom of the Mayor in making such appointments has always been justified.

THE HOME FOR THE INDIGENT.

The Philadelphia Almshouse, like any almshouse or poorhouse, was of course primarily designed to take care of the indigent, whether well or sick, who for some reason, presumably not because of their own fault, were unable to care for themselves. At first in the history of the institution the general care of the indigent, or paupers as they were commonly termed, received most consideration, it becoming necessary very soon, however, to make particular provision for the sick, the decrepit and the insane. The reader is referred to the sketches of Dr. Curtin and Dr. Agnew, and to the municipal and other histories of Philadelphia for the account of the manner in which the poor, both within and outside of the almshouse, were looked after from 1731 to 1854, which marks the beginning of the period with which this article is concerned.

When the four massive stone structures at Blockley were completed in 1834 the inmates were subdivided in such manner at first that all the hospital cases including the insane, were placed in the southwestern, the female indigent or outwarders in the northwestern and the male indigent in the southeastern building; while the vagrants and others who were required to work occupied the northeastern building. So far back as my own memory and the recollections of men older than myself who have been on the Medical Board at Blockley, extend, the male and female indigent, until a recent period, have been quartered in the southeastern and northwestern buildings. The entire southeastern structure, with the exception of the central administration quarters, was reserved for the male outwarders, but on the female side only one-half of the northwestern structure was for the most part necessary. The other half had been given over during many years to other departments of the hospital, as for instance, to the obstetrical wards on the third floor, the women's wards for nervous diseases on the first floor, and the wards for tubercular women. The central portion of this southeastern building has long been the residential quarters for the physician-in-chief of the hospital and the resident physicians on duty.

At various times in the history of the Philadelphia Almshouse earnest efforts have been made to separate the indigent or pauper element from the hospital department.

On June 2, 1882, a special committee of Councils which had been appointed to investigate the conditions at the almshouse, urged the separation of that portion of the institution containing the indigent presumably not sick, from the hospital. It was advocated to take the pauper element elsewhere, leaving the almshouse buildings for hospital purposes alone.

After the great fire which destroyed a portion of the insane department in 1885, there was again much agitation of the question of the removal of the insane and the indigent to the outskirts of the city. The newspapers took up the subject which was discussed by Councils, meetings were held at various places, and committees of councilmen, physicians, guardians and interested citizens visited Holmesburg to see if it were possible to locate a new insane department in this neighborhood. It looked for a time as if something might be accomplished, but before long the matter was again neglected and the buildings of the insane department were rebuilt and rehabilitated and matters went on as usual, the hospital, insane department, and outwards becoming more and more crowded as years progressed.

Other spasmodic efforts were made from time to time. In 1902, the money necessary for the purpose was set apart, and an effort was made to remove the indigent and the insane to the House of Correction grounds and to other tracts which it might be possible to obtain in the immediate vicinity. Fortunately, perhaps, this effort failed, although it was advocated by men actuated by the best motives who were greatly worried and depressed by the overcrowded and dangerous condition of the buildings in West Philadelphia. It perhaps, fortunately failed because the grounds available were not sufficient, although they were the only land within the city limits which could be utilized at that time. The much more desirable site at Byberry has since been obtained.

The establishment of the House of Correction did much not only for the relief of the overcrowding at Blockley, but also much that was desirable towards the separation of the vagrant and semicriminal class from the inmates of the almshouse. The House of Correction at Holmesburg was opened January 15, 1874. "At that time there were 4597 inmates in the almshouse, according to the reports, 1150 of whom were classed as vagrants. At the end of the year the number dropped to 3972 with 421 vagrants."—LAWRENCE.

In December, 1905, and early in 1906, steps were taken by Mayor Weaver and Director Coplin for immediately relieving the overcrowding of the hospital and of the insane department. Councils made a liberal appropriation for the purpose and one of the buildings and a connected corridor of the Philadelphia Museums was fitted up to receive the male indigent. It took more than a year to accomplish the changes necessary to bring about this object, but on September 15, 1906, the male indigent were removed to comfortable quarters which had been prepared for them, and which were in most respects highly satisfactory. Immediately after the removal of the paupers to their new quarters work was begun on the old male outwards. They were thoroughly renovated, many additions and changes being made. The old toilet rooms were newly equipped, additional toilet rooms were

built, an elevator was installed, new floors were laid, much cleaning and painting were done, and a hydrotherapeutic plant thoroughly up to modern requirements was installed. This work, after some unexpected delays, was finished in April, 1907, and soon afterwards 300 insane persons were transferred to the wing next to the insane department,[1] while the wing on the other side of the administration department was fitted up for the men's nervous wards, and the male psychopathic ward. The male nervous wards and the psychopathic wards together, December 31, 1908, contained no less than 267 patients. These changes furnished much needed relief, but as was everywhere recognized, were not sufficient to long put off the day for the final separation of the hospital from the other departments of the almshouse.

DRUNK WARDS OR WARDS FOR ALCOHOLICS

Very early publications regarding the almshouse make some reference to the drunkards' wards or department for drunkards. This department was referred to, for instance, in the memorial to the Legislature in 1804, already cited, and doubtless such wards have existed ever since the almshouse has contained a few score of inmates. During a long period, reaching down to 1890 in the administration of Mayor Fitler, the drunk or alcoholic wards were a part of the medical department, under the direction of the visiting physicians. After the establishment of the neurological department, the visiting neurologists were not infrequently called in to see cases of delirium tremens, alcoholic insanity, multiple neuritis, or some other form of alcoholism, but had no special supervision of alcoholic cases until 1905, when the new alcoholic and psychopathic wards were established.

The drunkards' wards were always, as may be presumed, a most important feature of an institution which housed hundreds or even thousands of the poor, disorderly and degenerate class. Their population was, from the nature of the cases admitted to them, often transient, although the wards for the most part contained a large number, which, before the establishment of the House of Correction, was probably at times considerably larger than after this period.

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[1] The history of the insane department of the Philadelphia Hospital or of the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane, as it has been known officially since 1902, formed a part of this history as it was originally prepared, but owing to the limitations of space it has been found necessary to omit it, although no part of the Philadelphia Almshouse furnishes more interesting data for the local historian. The sketch of the insane department was presented in the form of an address before the semi-annual meeting of the association of superintendents and trustees of the State and incorporated hospitals for the feeble-minded and insane of Pennsylvania, held at the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane, May 14, 1909, and will be published in pamphlet form as a part of the proceedings of this association.

To these wards many patients who did not properly belong to them were sent from time to time, chiefly through the police department of the city—cases, for instance, of doubtful mental state or cases in the early stages of different forms of insanity. In 1890, during the administration of Mayor Fitler and that of Mr. Robert Laughlin as President of the Bureau of Charities and Correction, as the result of a suggestion to the Mayor and Dr. Daniel E. Hughes, the Chief Resident Physician, by Dr. Thomas H. Andrews, then Surgeon to the Bureau of Fire and Police, a detention or observation ward, separate from that for drunkards, was established. To this newly-created ward, cases in which alcoholism or insanity or both were doubtful, were now sent to remain under observation until their true nature could be determined. If, in the judgment of the physician-in-charge and the examiners for admission to the insane department these cases proved to be instances of insanity, the patients were transferred by proper legal process to the insane department, while cases of recovery were discharged, and those properly belonging to some department of the general hospital were sent to it. This was a praiseworthy innovation, and one the great value of which has been frequently demonstrated. For the most part, after the establishment of the detention wards, these as well as the wards for drunkards, remained under the immediate control of the Chief Resident Physician or his assistant, members of the visiting staff being often called upon in consultation.

In 1906, during the term of Dr. Coplin as Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities, the drunkard and detention wards were reorganized under the form of the psychopathic and alcoholic wards, which were now placed in charge of the visiting neurologists. The rules applying to these wards, which were adopted soon after their organization, required them to be visited at least twice a week by the visiting neurologists on duty and the same number of times by their assistants.

These wards have since continued under this organization. One of the duties of the visiting neurologists is to indicate to the committing physicians the cases to be transferred to the department for the insane. Internes are assigned by the Chief Resident Physician to serve in the wards.

Few, if any, hospitals in the country afford equal opportunities for the study of all forms of alcoholism and the disorders in which insanity is doubtful. The routine duties devolving upon the physicians are somewhat onerous, owing to the number of cases admitted and the attention which must be immediately given to them. It is the duty of the Assistant Chief Resident Physician to take charge of these wards during the absence of the visiting staff, a provision which is absolutely necessary, owing to the frequency of admissions, which take

place at almost any hour of day or night. The same individuals are admitted again and again. One alcoholic recently admitted had been in the wards more than one hundred times, and the records show many instances of victims of the drink habit who have been admitted twenty, thirty, and more times.

The patients in these wards can be used for teaching purposes, but students are not permitted to enter the wards, the instruction being given either in the amphitheatre or in suitable rooms adjacent to the wards.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The care of the feeble-minded, under which broad designation all of the idiot and imbecile classes are often officially grouped, is a problem of much importance to municipalities. During a very long period many feeble-minded children were cared for at Blockley, in large part in the children's asylum, although persons of this class were not infrequently found in the medical wards, and after their organization in 1877 in the nervous wards.

"An ordinance was passed and approved December 31, 1862, which provided for sending the feeble-minded children from Blockley to the Training School at Media. Twelve children were sent in 1863, and since then the number has been increased from time to time, until now there are more than one hundred and sixty in that institution, for whose maintenance the City of Philadelphia defrays the expense."—LAWRENCE.

The institution at Elwyn, under the contract, is only expected to take a certain number, and it has its choice of the character of those it takes. In consequence of this, a number of feeble-minded children are always to be found in the wards of the Philadelphia Hospital, usually in the nervous wards or in the children's asylum.

Since the opening of the State Institution for Epileptic and Feeble-minded at Spring City, Montgomery County, arrangements have been made for the transfer of some cases to this institution.

THE SUBDIVISION OF THE HOSPITAL INTO SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

In 1854, as stated in Dr. Agnew's history, the medical officials of the almshouse consisted of the Resident-in-Chief and a Board of Lecturers on Clinical Medicine and Surgery—this board being also the medical staff of the institution.

The manner in which the Philadelphia Hospital was organized at this time and a little later may be seen from the report which was made by Dr. Archibald B. Campbell to Mayor Richard Vaux, who was the second mayor of our city under the Act of Consolidation, and was elected in 1856. In this report Dr. Campbell describes the hospital

as comprising "a small-pox hospital, a lunatic asylum, a children's asylum, a lying-in department, a nursery, a hospital for medical, surgical, venereal and mania-à-potu cases, besides the almshouse properly so-called."—LAWRENCE.

These different portions of the hospital were not, as some of them became many years later, under the supervision of specialists. The only medical officers besides the resident physician-in-chief were the three staffs of physicians, surgeons and obstetricians or accoucheurs. Exactly how the different departments of the hospital were assigned to these staffs does not appear, but it is probable that the assignments were similar to those which prevailed until the seventies or to some extent even later—the smallpox hospital which was also used for other contagious diseases, the lunatic asylum, and the wards for medical diseases in general coming under the visiting physicians, the surgical and venereal wards under the surgeons, and the obstetrical wards, children's asylum, and nursery under the obstetricians.

According to the rules of 1861, the Medical Board of the hospital consisted of four physicians, four surgeons and four accoucheurs, the hospital being divided into three departments, medical, surgical and obstetrical, and the term of each physician, surgeon and accoucheur being three consecutive months, each staff regulating the order in which its different members served.

At various periods since 1861, efforts have been made to increase or decrease—usually to increase—the number of members of the different staffs. Four on each staff remained the constitution of the board until 1874. During this year the surgical and obstetrical staffs were increased from four members to five, the medical staff practically remaining at four, although the superintendent of the insane department was regarded officially as a member of this staff.

A sudden jump was taken in 1875. The physicians and surgeons were increased to eight each, while the accoucheurs remained at five.

In 1876 and 1877, important changes were made. The staff of obstetricians was increased to eight members to correspond with the surgical and medical staffs.

Specialism began to assert itself in medical practice in this country about 1865 to 1870, but no specialists were recognized in the organization of the Philadelphia Hospital until 1877. In September of this year three new special departments were added to the hospital, namely, the neurological, ophthalmological and dermatological. Dr. Charles K. Mills was appointed to organize and take charge of wards for nervous diseases; Dr. E. O. Shakespeare was made ophthalmologist, and Dr. L. A. Duhring, dermatologist. Since this time the changes in the organization of the medical board have been many, as will presently appear.

From 1880 to 1884, the medical and surgical staffs numbered nine. One reason for this abnormal increase was probably the great pressure brought to bear upon the governing board. At a meeting of the Board of Guardians, October 27, 1884, a rule was adopted reducing each of the main staffs to six. The rule in full was, that the medical board should consist of a medical, surgical and obstetrical staff, not exceeding six members each; also of a neurologist, a dematologist, a pathologist who should serve as curator, a microscopist, and a physician to the insane department.

In December, 1889, numerous changes were made in the personnel of the medical board, in consequence of a controversy which arose between the Mayor and the Department of Charities and Correction.

The rules for 1890 divided the hospital into four departments—medical, surgical, obstetrical and neurological; the medical including the medical wards only; the surgical, venereal, eye and skin wards; the obstetrical, the maternity, gynecological and convalescent wards, the nursery and the children's department; the neurological, the nervous wards and the insane department. In addition, special wards were under the care of ophthalmologists, dermatologists and laryngologists. The terms of service of the visiting medical officers were fixed by their respective staffs.

The medical board, under the rules prevailing at this time and down to a recent period, was elected annually in December, by a vote of a majority of the members of the Board of Charities and Correction, and vacancies on the board were filled by a similar vote for the unexpired term, at the next stated meeting of said board, following the one at which the vacancy was declared. Since the creation of the new Department of Public Health and Charities, the medical appointments have been made by the director of the department. The medical, surgical and obstetrical staffs were composed of eight members each; the neurological staff of four; in addition, the board consisted of two ophthalmologists, two dermatologists, two laryngologists, a pathologist with two assistant pathologists, and a bacteriologist.

In the period which has elapsed since 1890, several new and important departments of the hospital have been created, and some of the staffs in existence before this time have been increased in number.

I shall next briefly sketch the history of each of the separate special departments, in doing which, use will be made of the histories of these departments already published in the first and other volumes of the Philadelphia Hospital Reports, also of the original material obtained from various members of the special staffs and of the annual statements or reports of the governing boards. Before doing this, however, the history of the children's asylum and of the pathological department will be given, these antedating the special departments as usually considered.

THE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM AND PEDIATRIC DEPARTMENT.

The Children's Asylum may, in a sense, be regarded as the first of the separate departments, although the pediatric staff was not appointed until 1900; the organization of the Children's Asylum probably dated back to the eighteenth century.

The first location of the Children's Asylum was on Fifth Street, between Pine and Federal Streets, at the house of Joseph J. Wharton. This property was afterwards purchased by the Guardians of the Poor. Among the earliest physicians were Drs. J. G. Nancrede, William Price, Benjamin Coates and C. D. Skerrit. In 1835, Joshua H. Wallace was elected resident physician to the asylum. The obstetricians were also required to attend the asylum, but in April, 1835, Dr. H. L. Hodge, then obstetrician to the hospital, declined longer to attend the children, and a visiting physician was appointed for the asylum, with an assistant, who had to be a graduate and resident of the house. Dr. Hodge recommended other important changes, most of which were adopted.

The original asylum was sold in 1835, and the children were removed to the institution west of the Schuylkill. When they were first brought to the new almshouse they were placed in the southeastern end of the northwestern range of buildings. In 1884, the asylum was removed to the old farmhouse on the east side of the present Thirty-fourth Street. This building was torn down and gave place to a new children's hospital, which was erected in 1902-03—a brick and stone building, situated on Thirty-fourth Street, opposite the former line of Pine Street. It is forty-six feet high, and consists of three stories and an attic.

In the year 1900, a pediatric staff of four was appointed, and the Children's Asylum placed under its charge. The first members of this staff were Drs. E. E. Graham, J. P. Crozer Griffith, William C. Hollopeter and J. Madison Taylor.

THE PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

As early as 1814, according to Dr. Agnew, an effort was made to establish a hospital museum. In 1860, a resolution was passed by the Board of Guardians to found a pathological museum, and, in 1861, Dr. Agnew was appointed curator. The museum, in 1864, contained one hundred and seven prepared specimens.

On May 14, 1866, Dr. James Tyson was elected microscopist to the hospital, the creation of such position having been previously strongly recommended by members of the medical and surgical staffs, who also endorsed Dr. Tyson for the position. Dr. Tyson made many valuable reports of his examinations of specimens, some of which were published in the annual statements of the Board of Guardians.

Dr. William Pepper succeeded Dr. Agnew as curator on October 4, 1867, and Dr. Tyson was succeeded as microscopist by Dr. R. M. Bertolet, on February 26, 1872. On November 22, 1871, Dr. Pepper resigned as curator, and Dr. Tyson was appointed curator and pathologist. In March, 1872, Dr. Tyson was elected one of the visiting physicians of the hospital, but continued also as curator and pathologist until 1875.

In 1874 a catalogue of the specimens in the Pathological Museum was prepared, conjointly by Drs. Tyson and Bertolet, the task being one of unusual difficulty. The total number of specimens was three hundred and twenty-two.

In 1875 Dr. Thomas B. Reed was made microscopist, Dr. Bertolet during the same year having succeeded Dr. Tyson as curator. Dr. Joseph Berens, who was appointed curator and pathologist in 1876, continued in this position until 1879.

In 1880 Dr. E. O. Shakespeare, already ophthalmologist to the hospital, was made curator, and Dr. H. F. Formad microscopist. In 1882 Dr. Shakespeare was made pathologist, the office of curator disappearing as a separate position. Dr. Formad continued microscopist until 1886. In 1887, Drs. Shakespeare and Formad were both appointed pathologists, each taking half the year. Dr. Shakespeare was appointed bacteriologist in December, 1889, his duties as defined being to make investigations of infectious diseases in the hospital, and of hygienic questions submitted to him by the Bureau of Charities or the medical staff.

Since 1892 those who have served in the position of pathologist have been Dr. John Guiteras (1892-1899); Dr. William M. L. Coplin (1893-1895); Dr. E. B. Sangree (1895); Dr. William M. L. Coplin (1896 to the present); Dr. Henry W. Cattell (1899-1900); Dr. Joseph McFarland (1900 to the present); Dr. Simon Flexner (1900 to 1903); and Dr. Allen J. Smith (1903 to the present).

Although allowed at one time to degenerate, the Pathological Museum has during recent years received much attention from the pathologist and members of the medical staff. For many years the pathological specimens were kept in cases placed around the walls on the upper floor of the clinic hall, the dead house or post-mortem room and connected morgue being at this time in a building adjacent to the clinic hall. A new dead house was erected in its present location in the space between the northwestern building of the quadrangle and the enclosing fence in 1885. A new museum building, adjoining the dead house, was erected in 1890. The Pathological Museum was recatalogued by Dr. John Guiteras for Volume II of the Philadelphia Hospital Reports, published in 1893, the list as prepared by him showing a total of six hundred and twenty specimens. In the fifteen years

which have passed since, large and valuable additions have been made to the specimens.

A large central space in this museum is sometimes used for the assembling of classes in pathology, which are drawn from the different medical schools of Philadelphia, and are taught during the college year. Post-graduate instruction is also given, both in the dead house and in the museum.

The first classes instructed separately in pathology in the Philadelphia Hospital were taught by Dr. J. P. Tutt in 1865. Dr. Tyson first taught classes in microscopical and pathological histology in the spring of 1871. Dr. Formad for many years gave instruction in the hospital to the students of the University of Pennsylvania.

Owing to the great population of the hospital, the insane department, and wards for the indigent, many opportunities for post-mortem investigation occur, and this, notwithstanding the fact that necropsies are not held except with the permission of the kindred or friends of those dying in the institution when these can be reached, and also notwithstanding the fact that many of the bodies pass, under the State laws now in force, to the anatomical rooms connected with the medical, dental and other schools. The positions of visiting and resident physicians at Blockley carry with them large opportunities for making necropsies. These necropsies are often made or supervised by the pathologists and members of the staff who have distinguished themselves in the literature of pathology. From the pathological laboratory at Blockley comes most of the material exhibited at meetings of medical societies in Philadelphia.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS ESTABLISHED FROM 1877 TO 1908 INCLUSIVE.

1877. Neurological Department, or Nervous Wards; Ophthalmological Department; Dermatological Department.

1885. Training School for Nurses.

1889. Bacteriological Department.

1890. Laryngological Department.

1892. Isolation Department.

1900. Pediatric Department; Orthopedic Department; Roentgen Laboratory.

1901. Oral Surgical Department.

1903. Clinical Laboratory.

1904. Venereal and Genito-urinary Department; Tuberculosis Department.

NEUROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The neurological department or nervous wards of the Philadelphia Hospital were organized by the writer in 1877, he having been appointed neurologist in September of this year, this being the first position of this kind in Philadelphia, and probably the earliest in the country. At that time a number of roomy wooden pavilions, almost entirely unoccupied, were standing on each side of the driveway between the clinic hall and the clinic gate. In this space are now (1908) the nurses' home, the maternity pavilion and the brick pavilions, which are, in part, occupied by the women's nervous wards and in part by the women's tuberculosis wards. The wooden pavilions were built in 1875 for fever and other patients.

The first patients, male and female, placed in the nervous wards were less than twenty in number, and were brought from the outwards, where at this time were many cases of organic nervous disease, most of them receiving little or no attention. Besides the cases in the wooden pavilion, the room known as the "paralytic ward," in the third story of the men's outwards, was also placed under the charge of the neurologist. Later the occupants of this ward were transferred to the nervous wards.

Although the wooden pavilions were in poor condition, they furnished plenty of room for expansion, and the number of patients in the wards, both for men and for women, steadily increased. An extensive addition was made to the wards in 1885 by the transfer to them of a large number of epileptics, who had up to this time been cared for in the insane department, a work which was brought about through the efforts of Drs. Mitchell, Wood and the writer, who were at this time consultants to the insane department.

The manner which the wards have increased will be seen by a study of the following table, which is taken from an article by Drs. Weisenburg and McCarthy, on the history of the nervous wards, in Volume V of the Philadelphia Hospital Reports:

Year	Male Patients		Female Patients	
	Treated	Remaining	Treated	Remaining
1877	No record		11	11
1878	24	17	52	18
1888	503	156	182	65
1898	477	187	215	74

Since 1898 the nervous wards have continued to increase even more rapidly than before this time, until the census of the wards for 1908 shows for the men's nervous wards 403 patients remaining at the end of the year, and for the women's nervous wards 115 patients remaining, these numbers including the patients in the recently or-

ganized psychopathic and alcoholic wards, male and female, which are now under the supervision of the neurologists. The location of the nervous wards has changed several times since their organization in 1877. The old wooden pavilions were gradually torn down to make way for new brick pavilions and for the nurses' home. For many years, until 1907, these brick pavilions, which were at first of one story and later of two, were occupied by the men's nervous wards. The women's nervous wards were removed to the lower story of the women's outwards in 1884. During the administration of Director Coplin, in 1906, the male indigents were removed from the outwards to one of the buildings erected for the Philadelphia Museums, and after the rehabilitation of these male outwards, one-half of them was fitted up for the men's nervous and the male psychopathic wards. The women's nervous wards, in 1908, were again moved, this time from the women's outwards to the brick pavilions formerly occupied by the nervous wards for men.

The history of the changes which have taken place in the number and in the personnel of the neurological staff cannot be given here in detail. An account of these changes will be found in the history of the neurological department in Volume I and in Volume V of the Philadelphia Hospital Reports. From having had at first only one neurologist, the staff has increased, until the neurologists now number eight, each of these having an assistant neurologist. In addition, there are two neurological registrars.

The facilities offered by the nervous wards of the Philadelphia Hospital for the study of organic diseases of the nervous system are unsurpassed in the country and scarcely equalled abroad, and the literature of American neurology is largely indebted to the work done in these wards or on material furnished by them. Almost every member of the neurological staff has taken a considerable part in teaching neurology in the Philadelphia Hospital, those taught including students from the University of Pennsylvania, the Jefferson Medical College, the Medico-Chirurgical College, the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Polyclinic; and in addition special undergraduate and post-graduate classes made up of students not receiving instruction under the authority of any medical school.

For several years from 1887, the neurologists of the hospital were also visiting physicians to the insane department; later they were made consultants to this department. These connections largely increased the facilities of the staff, giving special opportunities for the investigation of the symptomatology and pathology of insanity, and for teaching general and special classes in mental diseases. The history of the neurological departments by Drs. Weisenburg and McCarthy gives in considerable detail an interesting account both of

the teaching done in the nervous wards and of the literature which has resulted from investigations pursued in them or through them. The pathological material furnished by these wards has, in many cases, been studied in the Pepper Laboratory and the Laboratory of Neuropathology of the University, and in the laboratories connected with the Jefferson and the Medico-Chirurgical Colleges.

THE OPHTHALMOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The ophthalmological department of the hospital had its origin with the appointment, in 1877, of Dr. E. O. Shakespeare as ophthalmologist, although prior to this, eye wards were under the charge of the surgeons. In the address delivered in 1855 by Dr. Robert K. Smith, to which reference has already been made, mention is made of the eye wards as one of the recognized portions of the hospital. In 1877 one hundred and eleven cases are recorded as having been treated in the men's eye wards, and wards for both men and women are referred to in the annual statement for the year 1878. Dr. Shakespeare had the sole charge of this department until June, 1887, when Dr. George E. de Schweinitz was made an additional ophthalmologist. In the summer of 1888, Dr. Charles H. Thomas served temporarily during the absence of Dr. Shakespeare.

The men's eye ward continued to occupy a room on the second floor of the main building next to the venereal ward, until 1888, when it was transferred to the second story of one of the brick pavilions built for the men's nervous wards. This ward was provided with a dark room, an operating room and other suitable arrangements for the study and treatment of ophthalmic affections.

The women's eye ward has always been on the women's surgical floor. In 1887, the occupants were moved into the women's surgical dining-room, and a little later were transferred into the children's ward. In November, 1888, the cases were moved once more to the quarters on the women's surgical floor, which they occupied until 1903. This was especially prepared for eye cases. One-half of the ward was devoted to the reception of patients suffering from diseases of the skin.

From June, 1887, to December, 1889, Dr. Shakespeare and Dr. de Schweinitz were the ophthalmologists to the hospital, each serving alternate terms of three months. In December, 1889, Dr. Shakespeare was succeeded by Dr. G. M. Gould. On the resignation of Dr. Gould in 1894, Dr. Charles A. Oliver was appointed in his place, and subsequently the ophthalmic staff was enlarged by the appointment, in 1900, of Dr. Howard F. Hansell, and in 1901 of Dr. John W. Croskey. The term of service of each of the ophthalmologists is

three months. Dr. T. B. Holloway was appointed ophthalmic registrar.

In 1903, the eye wards were removed to the second floor of the main building, and now consist of one ward for male patients, containing twenty beds, and one ward for female patients containing sixteen beds with room for additional beds.

In the center of the male ward is a large dark room suited to ophthalmoscopic examinations, and directly outside of it the ward can be converted, when necessary, into an operating room, well lighted from the north by a tall window.

In 1907 certain notable additions to the ophthalmic equipment of the hospital were arranged for by Dr. Henry Sykes, the Chief Resident Physician, with the permission of Dr. Joseph S. Neff, the Director, namely, an isolation ward for cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and gonorrheal ophthalmia, containing ten beds, a ward for women afflicted with trachoma, containing at present five beds, but with room for additional cots. These two wards adjoin the regular eye wards already described. On the third floor of the main building, Dr. Sykes has converted the old detention room into an admirably appointed ward for the reception and treatment of male patients suffering from trachoma. This ward contains at present ten beds, with room for additional ones when necessary, which stand upon a polished floor, while the walls and ceiling of the room are covered with enamel paint, which can be kept scrupulously clean. The addition of these trachoma wards to the hospital has been of the highest importance, enabling the ophthalmic surgeons on duty properly to isolate patients and at the same time care for the numerous immigrants who are from time to time detailed by the immigrant inspectors, and sent to the hospital either for treatment or diagnosis.

Insofar as completeness of equipment, satisfactory ward accommodations and nursing are concerned, the eye wards of the Philadelphia Hospital are unsurpassed by any in the city.

In addition to the work which the ophthalmic department does in connection with those who suffer from various ocular disorders, the heads of the department and their assistants make numerous examinations of patients in the other wards of the hospital, when the attending physicians believe that ophthalmoscopic examinations or investigations of disturbances of the ocular motility would be useful to them in their study of the cases. This is particularly true so far as the neurological department is concerned, and in no hospital in this city, or indeed, perhaps in any other American city, is the opportunity for practical ophthalmoscopy so great as in the Philadelphia General Hospital.[1]

[1] I am indebted for most of the facts contained in this sketch of the ophthalmic department to Dr. de Schweinitz.

THE DERMATOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Previous to 1887, there was no special dermatological department, but cases in the skin ward, as those in the eye ward, were apportioned to the members of the visiting staff. In 1870 Dr. F. F. Maury had charge of this ward, and from that date to 1877 Dr. L. A. Duhring was practically in charge, becoming full dermatologist in this year by election by the Board of Guardians. Dr. Duhring continued in sole charge of this service until June, 1887, when an additional dermatological position was created, and Dr. Henry W. Stelwagon was chosen to conduct the service. From this time Dr. Duhring and Dr. Stelwagon were the dermatologists of the hospital until December, 1889, when Dr. Duhring was succeeded by Dr. J. A. Cantrell. In 1900 Dr. M. B. Hartzell and Dr. E. S. Gans were made dermatologists, and Dr. Cantrell resigned.

The dermatological cases were at first divided according to the sexes into two wards, the ward for the male patients being on the second floor of the hospital building. The diseases of the skin occurring among women were for a long time treated in half of the ward on the women's surgical floor, which is set apart for diseases of the eye.

At present (1908), the dermatological staff consists of three dermatologists, Drs. H. W. Stelwagon, E. S. Gans and M. B. Hartzell, and one assistant to each dermatologist. There are two men's wards, one containing eighteen and the other twenty beds, situated in the northwestern end of the northeastern building on the third floor, to which the skin cases were moved in June, 1904. The women's and children's ward is on the third floor of the same building and contains sixteen beds. The dermatological staff is frequently asked to see cases in all the other wards of the hospital, chiefly for the purposes of diagnosis. The opinion of the member of the staff on duty is often requested in cases of suspected exanthemata. The wards have been fully utilized for teaching purposes, classes of ten to twelve being taken into them twice or three times a week for practical instruction. The material is usually ample for this purpose and affords opportunities nowhere else obtainable in Philadelphia. Dr. Hartzell informs me that at the time of writing, while the men's wards contain thirty-eight beds, there are fifty-seven patients in those wards.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Training schools for nurses and well trained nurses are now so numerous in all parts of our country that it is difficult for the physician of today to realize the conditions which prevailed twenty-five years earlier. Then, while training schools were not unknown, they

were few in number and the courses given in them were short and much less thorough than those of the last decade.

The Training School of the Philadelphia Hospital was founded in 1884. Trained nurses were, however, not unknown at Blockley even before this time. A corps of such nurses from the Training School of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia served, in 1876, 1877 and 1878, in the wooden pavilions which were erected in 1875 in the space just outside of clinic hall. This service had been brought about through the application made from the authorities of the Woman's Hospital to allow their nurses to take part of their training at Blockley. I well recall these nurses as they were on duty at the time of my appointment as neurologist in September, 1877. They took charge of the wards for nervous diseases when they were first organized in addition to the surgical and medical work which was assigned them. They were efficient, enthusiastic and faithful. To this corps of nurses I gave a course of lectures on massage and the use of electricity by nurses, one of the early courses of this sort. From the time when their service at Blockley ceased until 1884, the nursing throughout the hospital was done in the main by men and women untrained and in many instances unfit for such work. Often these nurses had formerly been patients, and in other cases, especially among the men, they held their positions by virtue of influence of the politicians who had them appointed.

The new Board of Guardians appointed after the sensational exposures in 1881, with Mr. Edward Hoffman as its President, was persistent and energetic in its efforts to improve conditions at Blockley, and as one of those most calling for such improvement was the state of the nursing in the hospital, there was soon much discussion as to what should be done in this direction.

As early as September 24, 1883, at the meeting of the Board of Guardians, a special committee was appointed to consider a proposed training school for nurses, but it was not until several disappointing efforts had been made that on July 28, 1884, Miss Alice Fisher, a lady of refinement and culture, who had held several important positions in training schools at Oxford and Birmingham, was invited to organize a new school. The services of this lady were secured through the efforts of two of our most prominent citizens, Mr. George W. Childs and Mr. Anthony J. Drexel. Miss Fisher brought with her from England Miss Edith Horner, who had been associated with her in several hospitals and who had a fine record of service during the Zulu war. It might be stated here in passing, that, after several years Miss Horner married General Joseph R. Hawley, United States Senator from Connecticut. The great work done by Miss Fisher and her associates and pupils, not only for the Philadelphia Hospital, but for the cause of trained nurses throughout the United States, need

not be dwelt upon here. The nursing became of a character to challenge comparison with that in any hospital, either here or abroad. Besides the practical instruction given in the wards, which was steadily improved, courses of lectures, both by the heads of the Training School and the members of the staff, were instituted, and have been continued until the present time. Many of the training schools founded in America since 1884 have been organized by women who received their training in the Philadelphia Hospital.

Miss Fisher died June 3, 1888, lamented by everyone who knew her. She was succeeded July, 1888 by Miss Marion E. Smith, who had served one year in the Birmingham Hospital with Miss Fisher, and had graduated at the Philadelphia Hospital Training School after eighteen months of attendance, and for two years had been chief nurse at the Pennsylvania Hospital. Miss Smith continued as head nurse, doing excellent work, until 1903, when she resigned to take the superintendency of the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. She was succeeded in July, 1903, by Miss Margaret F. Donahoe, who was a graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital Training School, and also of the Sloane Maternity Hospital. Miss Donahoe has continued to the present time as chief nurse.

The quarters for the Training School, until 1893, were in the southeastern extremity of the northeastern building of the four original structures. These quarters were in contiguity with the children's asylum and the drug store, and were much cramped and badly suited for their purpose. It was not until 1893 that the new home for the nurses was built to the right of the roadway to the clinic hall.

The Training School has advanced steadily since its inauguration, doing more and more efficient work. The course, which was at first only one year, was made two years in 1894 and three in 1898. The discipline of the school is of the highest character.

The first class which graduated numbered thirteen; the last class, in 1908, twenty-two; the total number which has graduated since the school was begun is seven hundred and eighty-seven.

Among the changes and improvements in recent years worth noting, it might be mentioned that the Nurses' Home has had a number of rooms added to it, that the number of head nurses has been increased from twelve to twenty, that an added appropriation of $30 a year has been given for nurses' uniforms and books, and that a reference library has been established, and that the infirmary for nurses has been enlarged and improved.

THE BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT AND THE CLINICAL LABORATORY.

The Clinical Laboratory was established in 1903, and was placed under the directorship of Dr. Randle C. Rosenberger, who has since

remained in charge. Before this time practically the only examinations for clinical purposes made in the hospital were of the urine and sputum. When other work of this kind was deemed necessary, or was desired, it was done by or for members of the visiting staff in laboratories outside of the hospital. Immediately after the opening of the Clinical Laboratory the examinations made in it began to extend over a wide range, including investigations of milk, of gastric and intestinal contents, of tumors, of the constituents of the blood and of the secretions of the throat. Serodiagnoses, inoculations, and the study of spreads of discharges became part of the regular routine of the laboratory, which is now not only one of the most useful departments of the hospital, but also one from which important scientific results have already emanated. The total number of specimens examined in the laboratory during the year 1908 was twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and eighty.

The number of autopsies held during the year was four hundred and twenty-four, and the number of histological examinations five hundred.

THE LARYNGOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Early in 1890 the medical staff was increased by the appointment of two laryngologists, Dr. C. Jay Seltzer and Dr. George Morley Marshall. A small ward was soon established for laryngological cases. This ward now contains about ten or twelve beds and has partitioned off at one end a clinic or examining room equipped with the appliances necessary for the examination and treatment of diseases of the throat and nose. This room is also used to instruct small classes. Laryngological material at the Philadelphia Hospital is now the richest to be found in any special or general hospital, illustrating especially all varieties of syphilitic, tubercular and malignant disease of the throat, functional diseases, like hysterical aphonia and affections of the vocal cords, palate and connected parts, associated with chronic nervous diseases. The laryngologists, in addition to their ward duties, have as an important part of their work the examination and reporting on cases referred to them by members of the medical, surgical and special staffs.

Dr. Marshall, who was one of the first appointees, is still a member of the staff; Dr. Seltzer served from 1890 to 1900; in 1901 Dr. Charles P. Grayson and Dr. E. B. Gleason were appointed members of the staff, the latter resigning in 1904; Dr. Walter Roberts became a member of the staff in 1904. The present members of the staff are therefore three in number, Drs. Marshall, Grayson and Roberts, each of these under the rules formulated in 1902, having an assistant.

THE ISOLATION DEPARTMENT.

Although in recent years, Philadelphia, like all great cities which properly care for their poor and sick, has established municipal hospitals for the treatment of contagious diseases at a distance from the general hospitals, it sometimes happens that the sudden outbreaks of contagious or infectious diseases which are likely to occur in the large population of these hospitals may be a source of great danger and often cause an epidemic. The Philadelphia Hospital has been visited by not a few of such epidemics, which have been discussed by others, especially by Dr. Roland G. Curtin. Every city hospital should have its isolation building, to which the victims of contagious disease can be immediately transferred either to be treated or to be temporarily cared for until they can be sent to the municipal hospital for such diseases.

In the early part of the period beginning with 1854 a wooden structure, known as the Small-pox Hospital, was located in what was then a large field, between Vintage Avenue and the railroad, not far from that part of the almshouse grounds which were bordered by Woodland Cemetery. Just when this building was erected I have not been able to learn. Dr. Curtin informs me that when he was resident physician at Blockley, in 1866, he was familiar with this rough pine building, whose boards were apparently changed by the weather, indicating that the building was some years old. During the epidemic of cholera in 1866, one hundred and four patients were treated in this building. As one walked by he could see through the cracks between the boards the patients within. On the outside were always to be seen a large supply of rough pine coffins, too many of which were soon to be put into use.

This building probably disappeared soon after the time the old Municipal Hospital for Contagious Diseases was opened at Twenty-second and Lehigh Avenues, on April 18, 1865.

The Philadelphia Hospital was not provided with any suitable isolation building until 1892, when one was built under the direction of Captain Charles Lawrence, Superintendent of the Almshouse, who was also the designer of the building. This building is situated west of the laundry in the space between the northwestern of the main buildings and the wall of the enclosure.

This building, which has proved one of the most useful and satisfactory of the many which have been built as annexes to the hospital, not being sufficient for the many demands made upon it, an additional isolation building was erected in 1908. This is a small building, so arranged by a corridor running lengthwise through the center of it and three crosswise partitions as to divide the place into eight individual rooms.

By means of these isolation buildings it is now possible not only to separate the cases of contagious diseases breaking out in the hospital from the patients in the general hospital, but also to isolate the different forms of contagious disease from each other.

THE ORTHOPEDIC DEPARTMENT.

The orthopædic department of the hospital was established by the election of Dr. H. Augustus Wilson, on December 29, 1899, as the first orthopædic surgeon officially recognized by the governing board. Previous to this time, during the service of Dr. A. Sidney Roberts, on the surgical staff from 1881 to 1887, at the request of Dr. Roberts he was allowed to confine his work during a considerable portion of his term of service to orthopædic surgery, his colleagues on the surgical staff referring such cases to him for operation and treatment with apparatus.

The orthopædic surgeon, under the rules adopted when the department was created, was to receive for orthopædic treatment only such cases as were referred to him by the surgeons on duty, the latter retaining the privilege of using orthopædic cases for their clinical lectures. Separate wards were not set apart for the orthopædic cases, but these were allowed to remain in wards for men, women and children in various departments of the hospital.

On January 24, 1901, the orthopædic staff was increased to three, by the addition of Dr. J. P. Mann, Professor of Orthopædic Surgery in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and Dr. G. G. Davis, Associate Professor of Applied Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. As Dr. Wilson was the Professor of Orthopædic Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, three of the regular medical schools of Philadelphia were now represented on the staff.

Excellent work, both operative and mechanical, has been done by the orthopædic department, which has been unusually active during the short period of its existence. Clinical lectures and demonstrations are given by its different members at various periods of the college year.

THE ROENTGEN LABORATORY.

The Roentgen laboratory of the hospital was established in 1900 by Dr. Daniel E. Hughes, Chief Resident Physician, who received most valuable assistance from one of the pioneers and most distinguished exponents of Roentgen ray work in this country, Dr. Charles L. Leonard, who was at this time anesthetist to the hospital. Dr. Leonard gave much time and attention to the organization of the new laboratory. After its establishment the work done in it was under the supervision of Dr. George E. Pfahler, then Assistant Chief

Resident Physician. Dr. Pfahler has since become widely known, both for his diagnostic and therapeutic skiagraphic work. After the resignation of Dr. Pfahler, on October 1, 1902, he was succeeded by Dr. Mihran K. Kassabian, instructor in electrotherapeutics and skiagrapher in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and author of a valuable treatise on "Electro Therapeutics and Roentgen Rays," published in 1907. The work done by Dr. Kassabian has been of the greatest value not only to the hospital, but in furnishing the development of Roentgen methods in medicine and in surgery.

About two years after the laboratory was established, no less than eight hundred X-ray examinations were made. The writer, in connection with Dr. Pfahler, located the second case of brain tumor ever diagnosticated by the Roentgen method, and subsequently other cases of the same disease were similarly located. Important original investigations have been made on diseases of the aorta, of the viscera, of the thorax and abdomen, pelvis and affections of the joints. The treatment of cancer and of diseases of the skin has been carried out in this laboratory with much success.

Between 1900 and 1908, important changes were made in the laboratory and its equipment, these all being in the direction of keeping the work in line with that done in other parts of the world.

THE ORAL SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The oral surgical department of the hospital was established in January, 1901, through the interest taken in the matter by Dr. John V. Shoemaker, then President of the Department of Charities and Correction, who, during his term of service as Surgeon General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, had observed the great need of dentists and oral surgeons in the military service. The first oral surgical staff was composed of four members—Dr. M. H. Cryer, Professor of Oral Surgery in the Department of Dentistry in the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Robert H. Nones, Dean and Professor of Mechanical Dentistry in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia; Dr. I. N. Broomell, Professor of Dental Anatomy and Prosthetic Technics in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery; and Dr. Thomas C. Stelwagon, Jr., Lecturer on Physiology and Physical Diagnosis in the Philadelphia Dental College. Oral surgical internes were appointed to assist in the work of the visiting staff.

Dr. Cryer, from the first, took an active interest in the development of the oral surgical department, and to him we are indebted for a history of its inception and progress published in the Philadelphia Hospital Reports, Volume V, 1902, from which the facts for this sketch have been obtained.

The duties of the staff and internes as defined by the governing board are to take care of the teeth and maxillary bones of the patients in the hospital, and also to give public clinics for the students attending the various colleges in Philadelphia.

A well-equipped operating room and a mechanical laboratory were soon established and arrangements were soon made for the delivery of clinical lectures on oral surgery, the first of which was given March 9, 1901. From the first these lectures were largely attended. Gathered at one lecture would sometimes be found undergraduates and post-graduates, representatives of almost every civilized country. Work done by the oral surgical staff, both in the general hospital and in the insane hospital, has been most valuable, and some record of it has been made in reports and papers of much interest.

THE GENITO-URINARY DEPARTMENT.

From a very early period in the history of the Philadelphia Almshouse, wards for the treatment of venereal diseases were set apart in the hospital, these being under the jurisdiction of the surgical staff. For a short time, until 1904, the women's venereal wards were included in the obstetrical and gynecological department. It was not until this year that a special department for the treatment of venereal diseases and genito-urinary affections in the male was created by Dr. Edward Martin, at that time Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities. Dr. H. M. Christian, Dr. E. H. Siter and Dr. Henry Tucker were the first appointees to the new staff.

For many years the women's venereal wards were located on the third floor of the women's department of the hospital and the men's wards first on the second floor and later on the fourth or attic floor of the northeastern or hospital building. In 1902 a building was erected just west of the museum building, in the space outside of the northwestern wing of the main building, the intention being to use this new structure for venereal wards. It was a fireproof building consisting of two stories and a basement, of brick and stone construction, and granolithic floors. Externally it had the appearance of one building. A solid brick wall divided it in half however, one portion being intended for male and the other for female patients. Communication from one part to the other was made by an iron passageway outside of the building. Soon after its completion female venereal cases were placed in one part of this building and in the other women and children suffering from various forms of skin disease. In August, 1903, the skin cases were sent to the medical ward, and some time during 1904 the venereal cases were returned to their old quarters on the fourth floor of the eastern end of the northwestern building. The building was then transferred to the department of tuberculosis, to be used as an infirmary for male patients.

Until 1908 the male venereal patients, sometimes as many as eighty or ninety, were crowded together in an attic on the fourth floor of the hospital. The special interest which Dr. Neff took in these unfortunates resulted in their being housed on the third floor in their present greatly improved quarters.

The department now has a special operating room with tiled floor and walls and sterilizers. The floor has four wards in all, one for genitourinary cases, another for active secondary syphilis, a third for acute gonorrhea and its complications, and a fourth for miscellaneous cases.

THE DEPARTMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

In Blockley, as in all great city hospitals, tuberculosis vies with syphilis and alcohol in adding to the census of the hospital. Until recently cases of tuberculosis were commingled in the same wards with other medical and surgical patients, and with the insane, but thanks to those who have led the movement for the eradication or better control of the white plague, these cases now have their special quarters, which, while not adequate, represent a great advance. In the near future, with the removal of tuberculosis cases to the suburbs, the problem of their municipal care will be largely solved.

In 1904 a department for tuberculosis was created. The first staff consisted of Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, Consulting Physician, Dr. Joseph Walsh, Dr. W. B. Stanton, Dr. H. R. M. Landis and Dr. H. S. Anders. Others who have served on the staff since are Drs. Ward Brinton, T. Y. Ullom, Samuel Rhoades, A. C. Morgan, A. P. Francine, Chas. M. Montgomery, Chas. J. Hatfield and Daniel M. Hoyt.

During the year 1903 six glass pavilions for the treatment of consumptives were erected on the slightly elevated ground between the northeastern building of the quadrangle and the wall enclosing the grounds of the institution. These buildings were so designed that their sides and roofs could be opened at pleasure, allowing free entrance and egress of air. Iron or steel was used in the construction of the supports or framework so as to prevent the vitiation by germs which often takes place in wooden structures. One of the reasons for making the pavilions of glass was that they might act as sun parlors. For a full account of the construction and method of using these pavilions the reader is referred to an article by Dr. John V. Shoemaker in Volume V of the Philadelphia Hospital Reports, published in 1902.

These pavilions, with various additions and improvements, made since their erection, have been continuously in use, and in 1908 accommodated as many as two hundred men patients at one time. Arrangements have been recently made to put up shacks or temporary wooden buildings for the use of the tuberculosis cases on the Byberry tract.

Besides about three hundred men patients in the tuberculosis department there are about seventy women patients, these being housed in one of the brick pavilions adjoining the present women's nervous wards.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS AND WOMEN STUDENTS.

The first woman physician in the Philadelphia Hospital was Sarah Adamson, appointed May 25, 1851.

She made application to the board to witness the methods of practice in the hospital, which was granted by the Board of Guardians in a resolution requesting the resident physician to assign her such position as would best enable her to obtain the knowledge which she desired.

Dr. Adamson married Dr. Dolly, and is still living at an advanced age in Rochester, New York.

Dr. Clara Marshall was the first woman appointed as visiting physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. On October 27, 1882 at a meeting of the Board of Guardians, on motion of Mr. John Huggard, Dr. Clara Marshall was elected one of the physicians of the obstetrical staff, and on motion of Mr. William McAleer, Dr. Hannah T. Croasdale was given a position on the same staff. Dr. Croasdale declined the appointment, but Dr. Marshall accepted and served until 1895. During her term of service she delivered clinical lectures in the amphitheatre to mixed classes, and also gave ward class instruction to students of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and met private classes. On her resignation in September, 1895, Dr. Elizabeth L. Peck was chosen to fill her place, and is still a member of the staff (December 31, 1908). Like Dr. Marshall, she has also given instruction both in the clinic hall and at the bedside.

Dr. Mary Pauline Root, a graduate of the Woman's Medical College, in 1883, was the first woman to receive an appointment as Resident Physician.[1] The residents, then as now, were chosen as the result of competitive examination, Dr. Root being the sixth in the list of twelve who received the appointment. Since 1883 the resident staff has usually had at least one woman on its list, and at some periods there have been two, or even three.

Women students attended the clinical lectures at the Philadelphia Hospital, at least as early as 1868 or 1869. Since that time they have been in frequent attendance at the general clinics on Wednesdays or Saturdays, and numerous ward and amphitheatre classes have been instructed by members of the faculty of the Woman's Medical College, who have also been on the Medical Board of the hospital.

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[1] At the bottom of page 26 Dr. Agnew refers to Mrs. Lavender as being the first female resident physician.

REGISTRARS.

The position of registrar, as it now exists in the Philadelphia Hospital, is of comparatively recent origin, although as early as 1824, and again in 1851, efforts were made by the Medical Board to have recorders appointed. Some useful work is done by the registrars of the various staffs, but their duties and privileges are probably not as important as those of holders of similar positions in foreign hospitals, especially in London.

In 1885 the Board of Guardians, on the recommendation of the Medical Board, created the position of registrar, and four registrars were elected, one for the medical wards, one for the surgical, venereal, skin and eye wards, one for the obstetrical, gynecological and children's wards, and one for the nervous and insane wards. The number of registrars in the different wards has since been increased, in most cases doubled.

The registrars record their names and the time of their arrival and departure from the hospital, but have no fixed hours of attendance. The office of registrar carries with it some privileges, as for instance, that of studying the cases, and with the permission of the visiting physicians, of giving instruction to ward classes. The office has frequently proved a stepping-stone to the higher positions of assistant physician, visiting physician or surgeon. As defined in the last printed rules of the Bureau of Charities (1908) the duties of the registrars are mainly to go through the wards at least once a week, sometimes accompanying the visiting physicians, to examine histories before they are bound in reference to diagnosis, to check the histories in the wards or in the record room before they are bound; to remind the internes of any carelessness or neglect in taking histories, and to see that the histories are in proper shape for patients who are to be taken before the clinics.

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

The reader is referred to the historical sketches of Dr. Agnew and Dr. Curtin for an account of the first resident pupils and apothecaries, an apothecary having been first appointed about 1788. From 1823 the resident physicians have always been graduates in medicine. The number of those serving has varied considerably, but on the whole has gradually increased. The list of former resident physicians at Blockley who have become distinguished as physicians or surgeons is now a long one, and is worthy of a special article. Dr. Curtin has made some reference in this connection to those who served prior to 1854.

It might be of interest to glance at the number of residents serving at a few separated periods. During the Civil War almost the en-

tire visiting staff of the hospital went into the medical service of the army or navy, and those who continued on duty served in the military hospitals in and around Philadelphia. Even the resident staff was reduced in numbers because of the exigencies of the war time. In 1863 four of the resident physicians on duty were drafted into the army. In 1866 the resident staff numbered nine, which included the resident to the insane department.

In 1890 the theoretical number of residents was twenty, sixteen of whom were elected annually. The term of service was fifteen months.

The position of resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital is one of great value, especially for the study of chronic diseases, of acute and chronic forms of alcoholism, of cases usually classed as psychopathic representing the affections in which insanity is doubtful or imminent, and for the opportunities to make pathological investigations, including necropsies and bacteriological examinations. The internes have also special advantages in their opportunities to follow the instruction, both in the clinical amphitheatre and at the bedside, of men connected with the teaching staff of the great medical colleges of Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Philadelphia Hospital Medical Society was first organized in 1867, through the efforts of Drs. J. Ewing Mears, S. S. Stryker, William F. Jenks, M. B. Musser, Roland G. Curtin and Charles Orvis. The object of the society was to advance the knowledge of the interne by reading medical histories, accounts of dissections, necropsies, epidemics and diseases observed in the hospital. This organization was continued for some years, but lapsed into desuetude. In 1886, it was reorganized, its object being the advancement of medical science and the promotion of good fellowship among the resident physicians in the hospital. The activity of the organization and the interest taken in it by its members have varied somewhat at different periods, but it has, on the whole, proved a valuable auxiliary to the work of the internes. At its most active periods its meetings were held once a week in the evenings, and at intervals of a month or more it was addressed by some physician not a member of the society, usually some member of the visiting medical board.

An association called the Association of ex-Resident Physicians of the Philadelphia Hospital was organized November 16, 1887, after a preliminary meeting held in October. This association, which consists of ex-resident physicians and resident physicians on duty, has remained in existence ever since, and has become an active and influential body. It holds an annual banquet, at which addresses,

reminiscences, etc., constitute interesting features. This banquet, which takes place in the evening, is usually preceded by a meeting in the afternoon and a general inspection of the hospital by those in attendance. Some of the most interesting of the addresses have been published, as for instance, that by Dr. J. Chalmers Da Costa on "The Old Blockley Hospital: Its Characters and Characteristics," delivered at the meeting held November 12, 1907.

On October 8, 1908, the association departed from its usual method and a reunion of the former and present members of both the visiting and resident staffs was held in the afternoon at the hospital, followed by a smoker at the Bellevue-Stratford in the evening. An account of this reunion is given in the introductory chapter of this volume.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL TO MEDICAL LITERATURE.

A valuable historical monograph dealing with important additions to the literature of medicine—in some instances additions which have incorporated original discoveries—might be prepared from a study of the published work based upon observation and investigation in the Philadelphia Hospital; but the space allotted to this historical sketch will only permit of the briefest reference to this subject. Dr. Curtin, in his papers on "Clinical Teaching and Clinical Teachers," and on "Epidemics in the Philadelphia Hospital," has called attention to the well-known contributions of Gerhard and Pennock on the differential diagnosis between typhus and typhoid fever, and to the work of Stillé on cholera and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis; to that of Pepper and Parry on relapsing fever, and that of Parrish on puerperal septicemia, and to other contributions which have become almost classics in the history of the subjects which they discuss, but these striking productions are only a few of a multitude, the fruit of work done at the Philadelphia Hospital, especially during the past thirty or forty years. Almost every phase of chronic disease has had its delineator in those who have served on its medical boards. As I have said elsewhere:[1] "On pathology the hospital has furnished contributions without number, and some of great value, particularly during the last fifteen years. The medical societies of Philadelphia: the College of Physicians, the County Medical, the Pathological, Obstetrical, Neurological Societies, etc., have drawn largely from this hospital for their material as a search of their transactions will at once make evident. The record of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, as indicated in its volumes of transactions, would be meager indeed, if the material supplied by the Philadelphia Hospital were omitted."

[1] Philadelphia Hospital Reports, vol. i, 1890, pp. 80-81.

If this was true in 1890, how much more could be said today, when one considers how, during the eighteen years since then, the hospital has continued to afford a constantly augmenting volume of valuable contributions. These have not been confined to material furnished from the domain of what is commonly spoken of as general medicine and surgery, but every recognized medical specialty—ophthalmology, dermatology, neurology, laryngology, pediatrics, orthopædic surgery, and all the rest—has furnished valuable contributions to the journals, text-books, and treatises which have been issued in the last twenty-five to thirty years. Bacteriological investigations, and researches in radiography, original in character and of much practical importance, have come from the laboratories of this hospital.

The clinical and pathological literature of neurology, a matter of special interest to the writer, has been more enriched from the nervous wards of this hospital than from any other institution in this country.

A Brief History of the Philadelphia General Hospital from 1908 to 1928

By JOSEPH CHAPMAN DOANE, M.D.

Medical Director and Superintendent Philadelphia General Hospital and Superintendent Bureau of Hospitals, Department of Public Health.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

It has been stated that the history of the Philadelphia General Hospital is in reality the history of the development of medicine in Philadelphia. This statement is in many respects true.

When one comes to record the most important events in the life of this institution, he finds that the activities of many of the illustrious lives in Philadelphia's medical history are interwoven with the developments of the Old Hospital. Then, too, he repeatedly meets the names of a number of the hospital's distinguished historians, as the literature covering the growth and progress of the hospital is read—Dr. D. Hays Agnew, Dr. Charles K. Mills, Dr. Roland G. Curtin, Mr. Charles Lawrence, and many others have recorded, with much care and faithfulness to fact, the outstanding historical and local achievements of the Philadelphia General Hospital.

In 1908 there appeared in the "Founders' Week Memorial Volume" a very interesting, historical review of many of Philadelphia's institutions, from their inception to that time. It is the purpose of this brief article to bring up to date the hospital's history. Hence, this sketch will concern itself chiefly with the changes in personnel, policy and physical equipment, which have occurred since the "Founders' Week Memorial Volume" was published.

A GLIMPSE AT THE PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL AT THE OPENING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

It will be remembered that prior to the passage of the Bullitt Bill the Philadelphia General Hospital was administered by a board of directors, which supervised, in addition, the House of Correction and the Home for the Indigent. These institutions were included in the City Council organization as the Department of Charities and Correction. At the beginning of this century, the distinguished president of this board was Dr. John V. Shoemaker.

The members of this board were active and interested, as is indicated by the fact that they held, during the year of 1900, fifteen meetings, and that they appointed many workers in this department, among which were: visiting physicians, outdoor physicians, internes,

THE NEW PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

nurses, stenographers, clerks, captains of the hall, and attendants. They also filled many minor positions. At that time, the Superintendent of the Bureau of Charities was William M. Geary.

It may be of interest to note that in 1910 there were 1487 patients in the Department for the Insane, 1335 in the Hospital, and 1467 in the Home for the Indigent.

The following was the census in some of the hospital departments, as set forth in the Annual Report for 1900:

Men's Neurological Department	237	patients.
Women's Neurological Department	89	"
Men's Medical Department	304	"
Women's Medical Department	123	"
Men's Surgical Department	149	"
Women's Surgical Department	67	"

One hundred and eighty-five babies were born in the hospital during this year.

It is hard to believe nowadays that the salary item for the whole institution, covering the care of over five thousand persons, was $570.00 less than $100,000.00.

The cost per capita, in 1900, was thirty-five cents per day for insane, thirty-nine cents for general, and twenty-three cents for indigent patients. In the Superintendent's report for that year, in a somewhat apologetic manner, it is stated that the net cost per capita, for all patients in the Bureau of Charities, was twenty-one cents, and while this was a fraction of a cent higher than for the previous year, it was accounted for by the fact that drugs had risen 17 per cent.; dry-goods, 22 per cent.; fuel, 50 per cent.; and provisions, 15 to 73 per cent. over the previous year.

New Departments.—An X-ray department had been recently developed, being furnished with new equipment early in 1900. Dr. George E. Pfahler, now of Philadelphia, was an Assistant Resident Physician, and assumed charge of this new department.

Four hundred and twenty-nine exposures, and two hundred and sixty fluoroscopic examinations were made in this first year, and it is remarked in the report, covering this period, that "the X-ray Department of the Philadelphia General Hospital was probably the best in the City," and that favorable comment from visitors was particularly made concerning the dark-room equipment.

A clinical laboratory was organized in 1903, three rooms over the morgue being set aside for the examination of specimens from patients in the hospital. These rooms were, no doubt, in use in 1900 for this purpose, but the examinations were made by internes, who brought here the specimens from their patients, and who themselves did the work.

It is interesting to note that the first Director of the reorganized Clinical Laboratory was Dr. Randle C. Rosenberger, who served so faithfully for so many years in this capacity.

A glance at the personnel of the Visiting Staff, as the twentieth century opened, reveals the fact that but one surgeon, who is connected with the hospital as this history is written was on duty then. Dr. A. C. Wood who was appointed in 1895 and who has served continuously and faithfully since. Of the physicians, Dr. Herman B. Allyn who was appointed in 1900 and Dr. David Riesman who was appointed in 1901 are serving on the active Visiting Staff today. Dr. Joseph Sailer was appointed Registrar in 1901, Assistant Physician in 1903, Physician in 1904 and since served until his death in 1928 as a member of the Philadelphia Hospital Staff. Of the neurologists, Dr. Charles W. Burr who was appointed in 1896 and Dr. Charles S. Potts who was appointed in 1901 are still serving. Dr. Joseph McFarland was appointed pathologist in 1901 and is still actively at work in that capacity. In 1900 Dr. L. N. Boston was Visiting Bacteriologist of the Hospital. Dr. E. A. Schumann, who is now Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Medical Board of the Philadelphia General Hospital and Visiting Gynecologist and Obstetrician to the Institution, was a member of the Interne Staff in 1901.

The distinguished author of this volume, Dr. John Welsh Croskey was appointed as Ophthalmologist to the Philadelphia General Hospital in July, 1900 and served with distinction and devotion to its patients for a quarter of a century when he resigned and was appointed Consulting Ophthalmologist to the Hospital. It is of interest, also, to remember that Dr. George E. De Schweinitz, former Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of Pennsylvania was appointed to the Philadelphia General Hospital in 1887 and served until 1914 when he resigned and was appointed to the Consulting Staff. There were others who were serving in 1900 on the Staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital, but who because of age or other personal reasons relinquished their positions prior to 1928 and whose names should be mentioned here. Dr. Charles K. Mills, who actively served the Institution and its patients for over four decades, Dr. S. Solis Cohen, Dr. E. P. Davis, Dr. William G. Spiller, Dr. B. Franklin Stahl, Dr. William E. Hughes, Dr. Charles Frazier, Dr. J. Chalmers Da Costa, Dr. J. Hendrie Lloyd, Dr. Francis Dercum, Dr. Lawrence Flick and Dr. John B. Deaver are names which rightfully appear high on the roster of the Philadelphia Medical Roll of Honor. These distinguished gentlemen gave much towards elevating the scientific reputation of this old Institution and constitute a galaxy of medical luminaries that perhaps is not equalled in any other Institution in the world.

A faithful description of the Philadelphia General Hospital, as the twentieth century opened, should not omit an important fact.

DEDICATION TABLET.

On November 29, 1899, there came to this institution George Kierchner, who for the past twenty-eight years has acted as chef in the dining-room for internes.

George Kierchner has filled a much more important place than simply meeting the duties, which one might surmise would be required of one bearing his title. Internes and ex-internes, all over the world, today are glad to call him "friend."

No psychopathic wards were then in existence, but these patients were admitted to what was then known as the "Detention Ward." In 1900 twenty-two patients were listed as having been treated in this ward.

In the Men's Alcoholic Ward, fifty-one patients were treated each day; the average admissions for 1927 was ten patients a day.

The effect of the active support of the President of the Board of Directors of the Department of Charities and Correction, Dr. John V. Shoemaker, in increasing the number of post-mortems, held in the hospital, was reflected by the fact that six hundred and eight autopsies were performed in 1901. In the succeeding years, up to 1908, the number of post-mortems performed varied from a minimum of five, for 1902, to a maximum of five hundred and five for 1904.

It is of interest also to note that at this time Mayor Samuel W. Ashbridge recommended to City Councils that the following nomenclature be adopted for the institutions now comprising the Bureau of Hospitals:

The Philadelphia General Hospital.
The Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane.
The Philadelphia Hospital for Indigent.

Although later an attempt was made to prevent the name "Philadelphia General Hospital" being applied to the institution today so designated, this nomenclature was more or less generally used until 1920, when the Director of Public Health, Dr. C. Lincoln Furbush, with the approval of City Council, officially designated the second-named as "The Philadelphia Hospital for Mental Diseases."

A glance at the physical status of the Hospital, in 1908, reveals the fact that on an elevation of ground, at the northwest corner of the hospital property, there stood eight glass houses (these were demolished in 1921), equipped with an electrical apparatus for the generation of ozone, in order to favor the destruction of tuberculous organisms in the air; the old section of the nurses' home, which is now standing; three pavilions for the care of male nervous patients, besides the main buildings surrounding the hospital quadrangle, and those constituting the Hospital for the Insane. A roof garden, placed on the top of the Men's Medical Building (which Dr. Edward Martin, in 1903, designed for the care of tuberculous patients), was no longer functioning at this time.

The internes, for as long as the memory of man runs, have been, and were still, domiciled in the second and third floors of the building forming the north side of the hospital quadrangle.

In 1908 Dr. Joseph Neff was Director of the Department of Health and Charities; Mr. Samuel McLaughlin was Superintendent of the Bureau of Charities, and Dr. Henry Sykes was Chief Resident Physician of the Philadelphia General Hospital.

There were 1571 patients cared for every day in the Philadelphia General Hospital during that year, at a cost to the city of sixty-five cents a day each.

It was at this time that a strenuous effort was made to improve the sanitation of the hospital. To Dr. Sykes should go much credit for the installation of maple flooring throughout the institution; the remodeling of toilets, and the construction of sanitary, fireproof stairways. A new isolation building, twenty by fifty feet, was also constructed at this time for the treatment of the minor contagions.

In 1908 the Director, Dr. Neff, of the Department of Health and Charities, mentioned the urgent need for the enlargement of the nurses' home. In 1909 a three-story extension to the nurses' home, providing larger classrooms and facilities for sixteen bedrooms, was constructed. Ten years later this need was adequately met by the construction of the nurses' new home, and as this record is being written a still greater addition to the facilities for housing nurses is being constructed.

That patients were refractory, and needed incarceration at times, is revealed by the fact that in 1908 a new cell-room, eleven by seventeen feet, was constructed. For a great many years the Superintendent of the Hospital was the self-constituted judge and jury, committing patients, who were not disposed to obey the hospital's rules, to the institutional jail for periods varying from twelve to thirty-six hours. As years went by these cell-rooms (which were located, one group, for women, adjacent to the Women's Neurological Wards; and another, for men, at the west end of the Administration Building) were found less necessary, and their use was finally discontinued in 1920.

In 1908 the Receiving Ward was completely remodeled, and served as an admission ward until 1927, when this portion of the building, on the east side of the hospital quadrangle, was demolished, to make way for new construction.

The dressing-room in the Men's Venereal Department, in which many internes have learned minor surgery, was built in this year. In the same year, a brick extension, fourteen by twenty-three feet, was added to the X-ray Department.

On December 7, 1909, a bronze tablet, in memory of Thomas F. Owens (familiarly known as "Daddy Owens") was placed in position

on the wall of the corridor of the Men's Medical Department. This tablet is still found in the above location, and reads:

To the Memory of
THOMAS J. OWENS
1838 1908
for thirty years head nurse of the
men's medical floor of the
Philadelphia General Hospital
erected by his friends
the ex-resident physicians
november, 1909

Thus again is evidenced the fact that medical men are ever willing to recognize virtue in other hospital workers, even though they be of lowlier station than themselves.

In this year also two double-decked, fireproof corridors, or bridges, connecting the second and third floor, at the north and south ends of the main hospital building with the two adjoining buildings, were erected.

The removal of the power-plant, to a site near the railroad tracks, was urged at this time.

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS AT THE PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

It is the plan of the historian to now depart somewhat from the method of chronologically setting down the developments at the Philadelphia General Hospital. Rather will departmental changes and improvements be noted, and subjects treated as a whole, irrespective of the year in which such changes took place.

From 1910 to 1914 there was not a little discussion in professional and lay circles, as to the need for a new hospital. Staff committees interested themselves to the extent of urging appropriations for the construction of a new laboratory, particularly. Not the least active of these physicians were Dr. David Riesman and Dr. John B. Carnett, who secured promises from several men, influential in city governmental circles, that a new laboratory would be built.

One million dollars was "earmarked" in a loan, approved by the people, for this purpose. But that the wheels of the gods grind slowly, even in the case of new laboratories, was evidenced by the occurrence of delay after delay in making this money available. Meanwhile, the scientific work of a great hospital was being carried on in two rooms on the second floor of the hospital morgue. These rooms, as most ex-internes will remember, are anything but commodious.

In 1914 Dr. Joseph Neff resigned as Director of Health and Charities, because of ill health, and Dr. Richard Harte was appointed by Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg to fill his place.

Dr. Harte, who for many years had been interested in hospitals, came to his new work with a fine idealism, and high hopes of being able to construct, at least the first unit of the New Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Harte immediately set to work to fill some important places in the personnel of the Hospital, which had been vacant.

Dr. Joseph Chapman Doane, a graduate of the Medico-Chirurgical College, in 1912, who had interned and filled the position of Chief Resident Physician at the Presbyterian Hospital, in Philadelphia, and who then was Assistant Surgeon at the Shamokin State Hospital, was brought to Philadelphia as the Resident Medical Officer.

Miss S. Lillian Clayton, who was Directress of Nurses at the Illinois Training School, in Chicago, was appointed Chief Nurse, to succeed Miss Nellie May Rennyson, who had resigned her position.

Dr. Doane reported for duty on July 7, 1914, and Miss Clayton on January 1, 1915. Both of these officers have continued in the service of the hospital and its patients until the present time.

In furtherance of the scheme of enlisting the interest and services of as many Philadelphians as possible, in the plan of rebuilding the city's hospital, a luncheon was announced at one of the hotels in the central part of the city, and eminent speakers were invited from near-by points.

An unfortunate difference of opinion, between the Mayor and his Health Director, arose at this function, which resulted in the resignation of the latter, and the indefinite postponement of any rebuilding plan for the hospital. Thus has the helpless patient always, in the last analysis, suffered when personalities entered the picture.

In January, 1915, Dr. S. Lewis Ziegler became Director of Health, and served until the election of a new Mayor, and the appointment of Dr. Wilmer Krusen, as the head of the Health Department.

Coöperation between the legislative and executive branches of the City Government having returned, the power-plant, the laboratory, an addition to the nurses' home, and many other improvements of lesser magnitude, took place in the next four years. Thus the groundwork was laid for the great changes, both in management and physical make-up of the hospital, which were to take place from 1920 to 1928.

Dr. Wilmer Krusen served two terms as Director of the Department of Health, although during his first period of service (1916 to 1920) his official title was Director of the Department of Health and Charities.

To change an efficient administrative officer of the Health Department every four years is a shortsighted policy; to continue such a guardian of the people's health for two or more terms is a wise plan. Doctor Krusen rendered to the city signal service during both of his terms of office, but particularly during the latter (1924 to 1928), because of his full acquaintanceship with the methods of conducting the city's business.

A TWO-HEADED CALF.

It has been said that a two-headed calf is a very interesting sideshow specimen, but it is not worth much as a calf. A two-headed hospital is but little more useful, from an efficiency standpoint.

Almost from time immemorial, war has existed at "Old Blockley," between the lay and the medical—the former asserting that not sufficient respect was shown for them by the latter, and *vice versa.* Two armies were constantly on the picket line, one commanded by the medical and the other by the lay resident administrative officer. Bloody battles were waged with words and butter balls as missiles, in the internes' dining-room. Skyrockets, on the 4th of July, were aimed at a well-meaning superintendent, who from a disadvantageous post on the grounds was endeavoring to impress the dangers, incident to fire, on the minds of frivolous young doctors, on a fire-escape, two stories up. Thus the war raged, and the patients suffered, as a result of lost motion, brought on by this personal friction.

In 1920 a medical, supreme supervisory officer was appointed, and the Hospital, for the first time in its existence, was administered by a system in which one man could be held responsible for every angle of its functioning.

This system, recognized by hospital authorities everywhere as being most efficient, appears to have worked well at the Philadelphia General Hospital. Morale was elevated; personalities disappeared, and meddlesome petty politics was no more. Indeed, there developed a condition in which the welfare of the patient was given more thought, more importance, than ever before in the almost two hundred years of the institution's existence.

In 1910 the Director of the Roentgen-ray Laboratory stressed the impossibility of doing refined X-ray work with the present apparatus, and urged that new equipment be purchased.

Six hundred and thirty examinations were made, and eight hundred and forty negatives were exposed in 1910. Studies on general paresis and pellagra were carried on by the bacteriological laboratories.

The next year the X-ray Department was furnished with a new transformer and static machine, together with other useful equip-

ment, including a lantern, camera, fluoroscopic table, etc. Some of this equipment was still in use in 1927.

The congestion in the grounds of the Philadelphia General Hospital for a number of years prior to 1911 had been becoming more acute.

With the exception of about three hundred patients, who were being housed at Byberry, all of the city's committed mental patients—over two thousand eight hundred in number—were still at Thirty-fourth and Pine Streets.

Even before this time, one reads of recommendations by the Superintendent of the Bureau of Charities, as well as by the Chief Resident Physicians of both the Philadelphia General Hospital and the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane, that buildings should be constructed at Byberry, for the care of the mentally ill, and that accommodations for the care of the purely indigent should be provided elsewhere.

In 1911 an Act was proposed in the Pennsylvania State Legislature, appropriating $2,500,000 for the erection of buildings for the care of the insane. This Act failed of passage. It was suggested then that the city build a home for the indigent at Byberry, and also that the site for this institution be at what is locally known as "Cannon Ball Farm," in the extreme southern portion of Philadelphia.

The first suggestion was not acceptable because of the fact that insane patients were being treated on these grounds. The second was rejected because of its inaccessibility.

In this year a racetrack property, at Holmesburg, was purchased, and buildings were constructed at a cost of $621,000.

When these buildings were first occupied, in 1914, it became necessary to improvise a power-plant on these grounds, since sufficient money was not available to more than erect the buildings to which reference has been made. In this same year, the sum of $250,000 was appropriated by City Councils, and $200,000 by the State of Pennsylvania, for the construction of a building for feebleminded at Byberry. The buildings, constructed at a cost of $223,650, formed the nucleus of the present Philadelphia Hospital for Mental Diseases at Byberry, which houses over four thousand patients.

The Pathological Laboratory, at the Philadelphia General Hospital, was totally inadequate for the performance of the work required, it being necessary for serological work to be performed outside of the hospital.

The hospital laundry was burned down on April 6, 1914.

In 1912 one hundred tuberculous patients, who had been transferred from the General Hospital to Byberry, were brought back to Thirty-fourth and Pine Streets. Thus ended an attempt to treat tuberculous, non-insane patients at a distance from the city. There

has been much talk in the past, as in the present, of treating this type of patient at the Byberry Farms. Not only are many of these patients too ill to be transported such a distance, but also this type of patient does not relish being so far removed from the center of the city.

A new dining-room was constructed, adjacent to the glass-houses, for the accommodation of ambulatory tuberculous patients.

It was in this year that the question of creating the Bureau of Hospitals was first discussed. Eight years later, with the adoption of the New City Charter, this idea was put into practical use.

In 1912 there existed a social service department, with offices at City Hall, which was supposed to carry on the social investigations of patients in the Philadelphia General Hospital. Although this system was apparently faulty, and lacked most of the elements of good organization, it persisted for a number of years.

The reorganization of the Social Service Department, with the addition of new workers, and the incorporation of this department in the organization of the Philadelphia General, did not take place until 1920. In 1913, however, as a result of securing funds from the German-American Charity Ball, two visitors were added to the Social Service Staff, and one visitor, as a result of Councilmanic appropriation, to the Bureau of Charities corps. Miss Ella Harris was the first directress of this division.

In 1914 Mr. D. W. Seltzer being Superintendent of the Bureau of Charities, an ornate but useful water-tank was constructed near the glass-houses, in order to produce adequate pressure to supply sufficient water to the top floor of the hospital buildings.

In the same year, five hundred indigent men were transferred to Holmesburg. This marked the beginning of the Home for the Indigent. The supervision of this institution remained under the direction of the Department of Health and Charities until 1920, when the Department of Welfare was created.

On March 19, 1914, Dr. Henry Sykes, who for eight years had been Chief Resident Physician of the Philadelphia General Hospital, died. Doctor Sykes did much toward improving the sanitary conditions in the hospital.

In July, 1914, as has been stated, Dr. Joseph Chapman Doane was appointed Chief Resident Physician of the Philadelphia General Hospital. He continued in the capacity of Chief Resident Physician until 1920, when his title was changed to that of Medical Director and Superintendent. Since 1920 he has also been Superintendent of the Bureau of Hospitals.

It will be recalled that for almost two decades the Philadelphia General Hospital was one of the divisions of the Bureau of Charities, in the Department of Health and Charities. But, as has been stated

above, in 1920 the Bureau of Hospitals was created, the Bureau of Charities being transferred, in name at least, to the newly organized Department of Welfare.

In 1915 there took place a complete revision of the Interne Schedule, with an increase of this staff to forty, the term of service at this time being sixteen months. A revision of all history forms was brought about in this year also.

The teaching of undergraduate medical students in the hospital continued at a high grade of efficiency, 42,779 visits being made by students in this year. Post-graduate teaching was also active. In 1906 Dr. William E. Hughes and Dr. Robert N. Willson inaugurated post-graduate medical seminars. In 1914 Doctor Hughes resigned from the Staff and Doctor Willson continued this work.

A post-graduate school of neurology was organized by Dr. Charles K. Mills, in 1914, and for a number of years offered a regular course, covering the subject of neuropsychiatry, to graduates in medicine, who came from distant points to secure this instruction.

The Department of Occupational Therapy was started in 1915, being the first department of occupational therapy in this country, of which we have record, organized in a general hospital.

Up to this time the Philadelphia General Hospital had not possessed a dietitian, or a division of dietetics. In 1915 the Dietetic Division was organized, and a trained dietitian placed at its head.

The year 1916 was an important one in the life of the Philadelphia General Hospital, for in this year there was installed an auto ambulance service. Many ex-Residents remember the tedious, uncomfortable night-ambulance trips to distant points of Philadelphia in horse-drawn ambulances. But this year saw the exit of dobbin, as an ambulance power-plant, and the employment of motor-driven conveyances.

THE WORLD WAR.

The Philadelphia General Hospital has played a not unimportant part in almost every war in which the country has been a participant. Even before the United States actually entered the World War, a considerable number of internes, as well as a few members of the hospital's visiting staff, had felt it their duty to offer their services to the Allied cause. When this country declared war there was a general exodus of members of the Interne Staff.

Dr. Charles K. Mills has contributed a very interesting, and historically correct, monograph on the service which the members of the staff of this hospital furnished the United States Government, during the World War. (See page 749.)

The Philadelphia General Hospital is in no way unique in having had a large number of its Visiting Medical Staff, as well as of its

Interne Staff, absent from duty because they were needed by the Government, to aid in the successful prosecution of the war.

Almost every department lost visiting physicians and assistants. Those who remained at home patriotically offered to perform double duty, and in some instances physicians gladly consented to serve throughout the whole twelve months in lieu of the shorter regular period.

Eighty-one visiting chiefs and assistants, sixty-four internes, four assistant resident physicians, and over one hundred nurses entered active military or naval service during late 1917 and 1918.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

The Philadelphia General Hospital has played an important part in caring for the sick in all of the epidemics which have visited the city since the foundation of the hospital. During the epidemic of influenza, from the latter part of September until the end of October, 1918, no exception to this rule was seen.

In no other institution in the city is there such a capacity for rapid expansion of hospital facilities, as at the Philadelphia General Hospital. This hospital, therefore, was able to act quickly in the emergency, which presented itself late in September, by receiving influenza patients in large numbers. In fact, before our capacity was reached sufficient time was given the Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities to provide other facilities for the care of these patients.

From September 21, when the first case was received, until October 31, 1918, one thousand, three hundred and eighty-four influenza patients were admitted and treated. The largest number admitted in one day was on October 12, when from noon until midnight one hundred and seventy-three patients were brought to this hospital.

These sufferers came in conveyances of all sorts and descriptions. If one has seen Thirty-fourth Street, on an autumnal football Saturday, when the hospital front is crowded to the curbs with vehicles of all sorts, he can get an idea of its appearance on this October day in 1918. But, instead of these conveyances being filled by gay, well-dressed football enthusiasts, they contained those whom influenza had laid low. Nor was this a procession of expensive, well-groomed automobiles, but instead one beheld motor cars of every sort and age—horse-drawn delivery wagons, and even push-carts were numbered among this motley collection of vehicles. And when not a few reached the institution's receiving ward, they contained not patients but corpses. Consequently, the death-rate was exceedingly high.

The difficulties encountered in the treatment of so large a number of very ill persons, on such short notice, were many. The nature of

the disease, of necessity, augmented these difficulties, because so many of the physicians, nurses, orderlies, maids, etc., contracted the disease. As a result, the task of caring for a greatly increased number of sick was rendered more difficult, because of this shrinkage in available personnel.

VISITING AND RESIDENT STAFFS.

As a result of advanced medical science, new specialties have been developed, the Visiting Staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital has been constantly increased in numbers and altered in function.

With the purchase of radium by the city, came the new Radiological Staff, as has been noted elsewhere. A division of metabolism and bronchoscopy being instituted, additions to the staff were necessary to care for these specialties. Neuro-surgery, neuro-ophthalmology, and a division of cardiology, with a cardiologist at its head, to perform electrocardiographic work and to supervise the clinic, were installed in 1922.

The Visiting Staff, as this history is written, consists approximately of two hundred and twenty-five members.

The Interne Staff has changed somewhat in numbers in the past twenty-seven years. In 1900, there were seventeen internes on the staff; in 1902, twenty-one; in 1908, thirty; in 1915, thirty-four, and in 1927 the interne schedule calls for sixty internes.

The Resident Medical Staff consists of the Medical Director and Superintendent and six Assistants.

THE PERIOD OF RECONSTRUCTION AND REBUILDING, 1920 TO 1928.

We now approach the period of fruition in the life of the Philadelphia General Hospital. For about half a century public opinion was gathering force and men in public life being informed of community needs, brought about renewed pressure for the rebuilding of the city's hospital, which was but a natural sequence to years of preparation.

The year 1920 saw a change of administration in city government, with the election of the Honorable J. Hampton Moore as Mayor, who appointed Charles Lincoln Furbush, M.D., as Director of the Department of Public Health.

This, too, marked the first year of government under the new City Charter, which created the Department of Welfare, to which was assigned, among other activities, the Home for the Indigent.

Doctor Furbush brought to the Health Department a ripe experience, gained in the service with General Gorgas, in Cuba and Panama; and this, supplemented by a vision as to the needs of the hospital and an intense desire to improve the condition of its pa-

THE HOME OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIANS, PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

tients, resulted in many marked improvements in the physical condition of the hospital. He labored with great zeal and earnestness on behalf of the hospital's patients until his death, while still in office, on June 26, 1923.

The Medical Board of the Philadelphia General Hospital, in appreciation of the distinguished services of Doctor Furbush, and on behalf of the patients of the hospital, as well as of the citizens of Philadelphia, placed, in 1924, a bronze tablet on the wall of the Medical Director's office, which bears the following inscription:

CHARLES LINCOLN FURBUSH
1863 – 1923
DIRECTOR OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
1920 – 1923
DIED IN THE SERVICE OF THE CITY
PHYSICIAN, HUMANITARIAN, ADMINISTRATOR
HE LEAVES A HERITAGE OF SERVICE FOR
THE WELFARE OF THE SICK AND A
RECORD OF SCIENTIFIC STIMULATION
AND PRACTICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT
THAT WILL LONG SURVIVE

ERECTED BY THE
MEDICAL STAFF OF THIS HOSPITAL

In the history of the development of the Philadelphia General Hospital—dating as it does over a period of almost two hundred years—there, perhaps, has been no time during which more epochal events have occurred than during the interval from 1920 to the present time. Not only has the physical make-up of the hospital almost entirely changed, but also the type of patient has altered.

Up until 1920, on the hospital grounds at Thirty-fourth and Pine Streets, were located both the General Hospital and the Home for the Indigent. With the adoption of the new City Charter, there came at once the separation of the purely indigent patients from those who were ill.

With the erection of a new group of buildings at Byberry, to care for the male and female patients who were mentally ill, came the possibility of entirely separating the General Hospital from the Hospital for Mental Diseases.

By September, 1926, fourteen hundred patients had been moved from Thirty-fourth and Pine Streets to Byberry. This transfer required about three months to consummate, but consisting as it did of not only moving a large group of insane patients, but also all of the

furniture and equipment required for their care, it can be said to have been satisfactorily effected.

Beginning, then, in 1920, the Philadelphia General Hospital has metamorphosed from an old group of buildings, housing the indigent, the insane, and the physically ill, into a great general hospital.

CENSUS.

During 1920, 1519 patients were treated every day in the year. It is interesting to note that there still persisted a marked reduction in the number of cases coming to the alcoholic wards for treatment, eight hundred and thirty-four patients being admitted to this division in 1920. It will be recalled that in previous years the number of patients treated in these wards had been four times this figure.

The physico-therapy department, which came into existence two years previously, was made more efficient by the addition of equipment, and served a particularly useful purpose in the treatment of patients in the neurological service.

The social service department was equipped and reorganized, as a result of an appropriation of $20,000 by City Council.

A ward was opened for the treatment of city employees, particularly policemen and firemen, who were in need of surgical care. Dr. Hubley R. Owen, a member of the Surgical Staff of this hospital, and Chief Police Surgeon in the Department of Safety, assumed charge of this ward.

Perhaps, in the development of the Philadelphia General Hospital, from a scientific standpoint, no greater and more important addition has been made in recent years than the construction and equipment of the new Pathological Laboratory.

This fine building was dedicated on December 11, 1919, and opened for use on July 1, 1920. Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, delivered the dedicatory address.

An appropriation was made at the end of that year for the payment of the salaries of its personnel. The staff consisted of the following positions:

Director,
Biochemist,
Chief Bacteriologist,
Senior Bacteriologist,
Junior Bacteriologist,
Assistant Biochemist,
Resident Pathologist,
Assistant Pathologist,
Physicist,
Assistant Physicist,
Assistant Neuropathologist,
Neuropathologist,
Histologist,
Serologist,
Electrocardiographer,
Anatomists,
Pathological Curator and Photographer,
Assistant Photographer,
Technicians, etc.

ENTRANCE GATE TO THE RESIDENT PHYSICIANS HOME.

A glance at the number of specialties, covered by this staff, will reveal a marked contrast between the personnel of the new laboratory and that of the old, which consisted of one part-time director, two internes, one technician and one assistant technician. This contrast in personnel, however, was not as striking as was the comparison between the building housing the old laboratory and the new.

The equipment purchased for this building was of the best, and no effort was spared to make it an outstanding institutional laboratory. Not only was provision made for routine work, but attention was given to the business of providing facilities and supplies to carry on research in medicine.

There are thirty-one technical rooms in this building. A spacious autopsy room and an amphitheatre, for teaching pathology to students, are located on the ground floor.

With the purchase of 2 grams of radium, which took place in 1921, it became necessary to employ a room on the ground floor of this building for an emanation plant.

Magnificent steel cabinets, with interior illumination, were placed in a spacious pathological museum, to hold the hospital's extensive collection of specimens.

To this laboratory have come physicians from many parts of the country, seeking experience as Fellows in various types of scientific work.

The following tabulated account of the amount of work done in the laboratories, from 1915 to the present date, will give some idea of the scientific stimulus which came to the hospital after the construction of the new laboratory and the installation of its staff:

TOTALS OF WORK DONE IN THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY OF THE PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL FROM 1915 TO JANUARY 1, 1928.

Years.	*Total Examinations.*	*Autopsies.*
1915	38,323	300
1916	34,537	345
1917	38,703	342
1918	25,690	222
1919	31,721	360
1920	42,968	592
1921	70,434	716
1922	118,153	846
1923	121,080	1038
1924	132,087	1104
1925	135,473	977
1926	157,376	1094
1927	172,694	1248

INCREASE IN POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

The great increase in the number of post-mortem examinations performed in the Philadelphia General Hospital deserves some mention here. Until 1919, only from 1 to 11 per cent. of autopsies were performed over the bodies of patients who had died in the hospital.

In 1919 the Medical Director of the Hospital inaugurated a campaign to increase the number of post-mortems held. This consisted in the instruction of new internes in the methods of securing autopsy permissions; the issuance of comparative sheets, showing the record of the individual chief and interne, as well as that of hospital departments; and the urging of zeal on everyone's part to aid in forwarding this effort.

The hospital percentage rapidly rose from a low level of 4 per cent. to an average of 47 per cent., with a maximum percentage (which occurred in September, 1927) of 60.25 per cent.

Since no opportunity to secure permissions for post-mortems is offered on coroner's cases, or on unclaimed bodies, going to the Anatomical Board, the true percentage may be stated to be in reality considerably higher. Indeed, the maximum percentage, if the above-mentioned types of cases are excluded, might be truthfully said to be 67.69 per cent. of the hospital deaths.

THE PUBLIC DISCOVERS THE HOSPITAL.

With the appointment of the Women's Advisory Council, in 1915, by Dr. S. Lewis Ziegler, Director of Health, a new force for good entered into the work of the Philadelphia General Hospital. This council consisted of generous, representative women, who were willing to lend their names, influence and efforts to the improvement of the care of the sick.

It is impossible to fully set down the good which this body has accomplished in the thirteen years of its existence, with respect to the interpretation to the public of the hospital's aims and efforts.

It was due to the efforts and influence of this body that money was secured for the establishment of the social service department, the salaries of several workers being underwritten by the Women's Advisory Council during the year 1919. The same service was performed in regard to the establishment of the physico-therapy and occupational-therapy departments.

Over a period of thirteen years, therefore, this body of influential women has been willing to give generously to the hospital of its resources, in order that the salaries of workers might be adequate, and their service not be lost to the city until City Council could supply the necessary funds.

VISITORS' DAY IN THE COURTYARD, PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

In 1922 began a pleasant custom. The circus came to the hospital! For the past seven years, the first week in May has been made memorable for the hospital's patients by the visit of the "greatest show on earth."

THE MARY SHIELDS' LEGACY FUND.

On October 8, 1880, there died in this city Miss Mary Shields, whose name has meant so much to the hospital and its patients for the past forty-seven years.

Mary Shields' bequest, which represented a sum of money left by its donor, "to relieve and make more comfortable the sick and insane" . . . . in the almshouse department of the hospital has supplied delicacies at Christmas time, as well as looms, sewing-machines, and recreational equipment for the hospital's patients during the year.

It has been truthfully said that, "The name of Mary Shields should ever be held in grateful remembrance for the great good that has been accomplished by her bequest."

THE HOSPITAL'S TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

With the coming of Miss S. Lillian Clayton as Directress of the Training School for Nurses, in 1915, began an upward trend in the business of educating nurses in this hospital.

In 1915 there were ninety-eight pupil nurses in the school, and probationers were difficult to secure. One hundred and fifty pupil nurses were provided by the City Budget. This number was soon increased to two hundred, and, when probationary nurses later became more plentiful, to two hundred and fifty. The teaching department was reorganized, and a head of the department, with adequate assistants, installed.

With the construction of the nurses' new home, in 1918, at a cost of about $300,000, and the addition of class-rooms, administration rooms, and a chemical laboratory, contained therein, came better facilities for the instruction of nurses. The number of young women desiring to enter training became greater, with the improvement in the teaching facilities of the school. Higher educational requirements were insisted upon, and instead of diminishing the number of applicants, the reverse was true. The employment of a social directress supplied diversion and supervision of the intra-and extra-hospital activities of the young women of the school. Other hospitals soon recognized the excellencies of the Philadelphia General Hospital for the instruction of nurses, and sought affiliation.

In 1927 there were approximately four hundred and fifty nurses at the Philadelphia General Hospital, almost three hundred of whom were pupils in training.

THE DIETETIC DEPARTMENT.

In 1915 the Philadelphia General Hospital had no dietitian, and, hence, no organized dietetic department. It was at once evident that no modern hospital can exist without a properly supervised dietetic department.

City Councils were requested to appropriate money for the salary of a head dietitian. This was done late in 1915, Miss Helen Wallace, formerly of the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia, being the first dietitian in the existence of the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Since this date, the dietetic staff has been enlarged to include assistant dietitians and student dietitians; and the teaching of nurses in dietetics (which up until this time had been done in a near-by institution) was taken over by the resident dietetic staff. Courses in dietetics and dietary therapy have since been given probationers, as well as the intermediate and senior classes of the school for nurses, in the dietetic division of the hospital.

In 1927 the personnel of the dietetic division consisted of a Chief Dietitian, four assistant dietitians, four student dietitians, housekeepers assigned to the various dining-rooms, and sixty-seven other employees.

THE OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

Reference has been made earlier in this sketch to the fact that in 1919 the first out-patient clinic, in the one hundred and eighty-five years of the existence of the Philadelphia General Hospital, was established. This was a genito-urinary clinic, and was held twice a week.

It was believed by some that the Philadelphia General Hospital should exist without an out-patient department. It was held by others that no hospital can fulfill its obligation to its community without such a service. The latter belief has been more than justified by the fact that these clinics have grown in number and scope, until in 1927 there existed fifteen clinics, to which 28,000 visits were made. These clinics cover almost every medical and surgical specialty.

Particularly noteworthy is the work being done in cardiology, in metabolism, in occupational diseases, in tuberculosis, and in radiology. The neuropsychiatric, prenatal and post-natal clinics, established in 1921, performed, and are performing, signal service in the treatment of extra-hospital patients.

The effect of this out-patient department on the hospital, has been to save the city money by lessening the number of patients who are required to stay in the hospital until their treatment is completely finished. This is particularly true in the Genito-urinary, Surgical and Medical Departments.

THE RADIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

In 1921 the city, as has been intimated above, purchased 2 grams of radium, costing $157,000. Thus Philadelphia had the honor of being the first city in the United States, of which we have knowledge, to purchase radium in this amount for the free treatment of patients suffering with cancer and kindred ailments.

It became necessary to organize an out-patient and an in-patient staff to adequately employ this therapeutic agent. A resident and an assistant radiologist, as well as a glass-blower and two technicians, were employed.

A radiological staff, serving throughout the whole year, was organized. The purchase of this radium, and the subsequent organization of the Radiological Department, not only brought very much improved care for those patients, who hitherto had been considered hopeless, but also furnished a great stimulus to scientific work throughout the whole hospital.

The radiological out-patient department soon developed into a very active and extensive effort, and after five years' work, represents one of the most energetic divisions of the hospital.

THE DIVISION OF METABOLISM.

For many years the Visiting Staff of the hospital had been requesting that facilities be provided for the care of diabetes and other diseases of metabolism.

In June, 1924, an appropriation was made by City Council for the purpose of paying the salaries of metabolic technicians, nurses, dietitians, and a visiting metabolic physician.

The first ward, provided by the hospital, was capable of caring for sixteen patients. The work of this department grew in extent and usefulness, as will be noted later. In the new hospital buildings extensive facilities have been provided for the carrying out of work of this type.

STRUCTURAL CHANGES.

More detailed mention should be made here concerning the physical changes in the hospital during the period from 1920 to 1924.

For many years the internes and resident physicians in the Philadelphia General Hospital were most inadequately housed. For a

long time physicians, returning after an absence of many years, found the same quarters in use as served young physicians in their day, these quarters being constructed out of space formerly used as wards. Ofttimes, returning physicians viewed these old quarters, after the lapse of many years, not without affection, and took delight in pointing to the corner in which their bed formerly stood.

But hospitals today are coming more and more to recognize the importance and the dignity of their interne staffs; and the Director of Health, and the Medical Director and Superintendent of the Hospital, realizing that to secure the best of applicants for the hospital's interne staff, the institution must, in turn, offer comfortable living quarters.

In August, 1922, the contract having been let for a new internes' home, the old wooden buildings, which formerly housed the neurological, and, later on, the maternity and tuberculous patients, as well as the administrative offices, were demolished, and there arose on this site, facing Thirty-fourth Street, a beautiful, new building—the home of the internes and resident physicians.

The corner-stone of this building was laid by C. Lincoln Furbush, M.D., Director of Health, on October 26, 1922, the address of the day being delivered by Charles K. Mills, M.D.

It was a curious coincidence that the site upon which the platform stood, as Doctor Mills delivered his address, was that upon which the first neurological ward was placed, and in which—almost half a century before—the speaker of the day had begun his work of creating the Neurological Department of the hospital. This fine building was occupied in March, 1925.

During this same period was erected a new building for the care of female tuberculous patients, construction having begun on this building a year previously. A home for attendants was constructed, during 1922, on the site of the old tuberculosis glass-houses. An addition to the nurses' home was completed late in 1923.

Many ex-internes will remember with mixed feelings the institution's power-plant, which stood in the center of the hospital quadrangle. A screeching whistle was blown, to announce each morning that eight o'clock had arrived, and that the hospital's workmen should go to their allotted tasks, this performance being repeated three or four times a day.

In 1920, due to the completion of a new powerhouse, costing, approximately, one million dollars, this antiquated plant was demolished, and where once were coal-yards, dilapidated tool-house, mechanics' dining-room, and the home of the before-mentioned whistle, new lawns were made, which were laid out with walks, flower-beds and shrubbery.

THE WOMEN'S TUBERCULOSIS BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL

THE NEW PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

On May 24, 1827, the following description of a visit of a committee of Philadelphia to Salem, Massachusetts, appeared in a local Salem paper:

> "A very intelligent committee of the citizens of Philadelphia visited this town on Wednesday last for the purpose of examining our Alms House Farm. We understand that the Guardians of the Poor in Philadelphia have proposed the removal of their pauper establishment to a farm in the vicinity of the city. They think that the expenses of supporting their poor, which now exceeds $125,000, would be much reduced by the proposed change. Having heard of the success of our farm, they instructed their committee to visit us. They were much pleased with our establishment, and regretted that a site possessing so many local advantages could not be found in their neighborhood. The number of paupers in the Philadelphia almshouse is, we are told, about 1400. Connected with this almshouse is a valuable medical establishment, from which is derived a considerable revenue for the support of the poor. As this would be lost by the removal of the establishment, it is one of the principal obstacles to the proposed change."

Ninety-seven years later, and just prior to his election, the Honorable W. Freeland Kendrick announced that should he receive the approval of the public as Mayor of the city, he would secure a loan, sufficient to rebuild the Philadelphia General Hospital.

The groundwork for this forward step had already been laid by the removal of the indigent, and many of the insane patients, from the hospital grounds. The central quadrangle had been cleared, which gave sufficient space upon which to erect new buildings, were money available for that purpose.

In 1924 the sum of four million dollars was appropriated, as a result of a loan, for the rebuilding of the Philadelphia General Hospital.

The problem which confronted the Medical Director of the Hospital at that time was to construct new buildings upon the same plot of ground where a two-thousand-bed hospital must continue to function. The demolition of the old building must not seriously interfere with the care of the sick. Figuratively, a game of checkers ensued, which consisted of moving departments, in order to make way for new construction.

The Neurological Department was moved to buildings formerly occupied by the Hospital for Mental Diseases. The Administration Offices, with such departments as the occupational-therapy, the physical-therapy, the social service, and others, were placed in new quarters before demolition could begin in earnest.

On Monday, September 21, 1925, in the presence of a large gathering of distinguished fellow citizens, including members of the medical profession, City Council, and the Mayor's Cabinet, ground was broken for the new Philadelphia General Hospital by the Honorable W. Freeland Kendrick, Mayor, and Wilmer Krusen, M.D., Director of the Department of Public Health.

The work of demolition proceeded rapidly. The first building erected was that for the care of male medical patients. The first contract called for the construction of two medical, two surgical, a clinic building, and a children's building, with corridors connecting all buildings, for the sum of $3,800,000. A later contract provided for the erection of the Administration Building, with quarters for the drugstore, the receiving ward, the house agent's office, as well as living quarters for certain non-medical personnel, and an assembly hall, for the sum of $750,000.

On Wednesday, May 26, 1830, it was recorded that "E. W. Keyser, Esquire, President of the Board of Commissioners, laid the corner-stone of the New Almshouse and Hospital." It is said that the ceremonies were witnessed by members of the Board of Commissioners, nearly all of the members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, and "a number of other persons."

The center building, whose corner-stone was laid that day, was designated "The Almshouse," and each wing was to be denominated by numbers running from one to five.

It was a curious coincidence that ninety-seven years later (lacking eight days) the corner-stone should be laid for the New Philadelphia General Hospital, on almost the same site upon which the above-mentioned ceremonies were held.

On Wednesday, May 18, 1927, the corner-stone laying ceremonies (at which Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick, Charles B. Hall, President of City Council, and Wilmer Krusen, M.D., Director of Public Health, spoke) took place. Instead of "a number of other persons" being present, a large gathering witnessed these ceremonies.

It is interesting to note that Wing No. 1, designated in 1830, "The Almshouse," constituted the center of the old group, and that this building, at the end of ninety-seven years, was found to be staunch and strong, its walls as perfect as the day upon which its corner-stone was laid.

As one beheld the gradual leveling of the walls, he could not help but think of the changes which have occurred in the life and size of Philadelphia during this long span of years. From the walls of the old hospital was taken a tablet, which reads as follows:

WASH AND BE CLEAN
II Kings V, 13th
WEEKLY BATHS
INAUGURATED
Dec'r 6, 1869.

vividly recalling to some of us the remembrance of the unwelcome approach of the Saturday-night ablutionary ceremonies.

The walls of these buildings were, in places, three feet thick, and constructed of what appeared to be solid masonry, but which in some places were found to be blocks of granite, backed by small stones and rubble.

When the buildings, formerly occupied by the insane, were torn down, the observer could note in places charred timbers, which recalled the holocaust of February 12, 1885, when nineteen patients lost their lives, as a result of fire in the Department for the Insane.

Although history records that a corner-stone laying took place upon the erection of the Almshouse, a careful search, during the demolition of this building, failed to reveal the presence of this stone and its contents.

THE BLOCKLEY WALL.

As plans for the construction of the New Philadelphia General Hospital progressed, it became evident that the famous "Blockley Wall" must pass into the same oblivion as the march of progress demanded of the building, known as the "old almshouse." Much sentiment and historical interest have always attached themselves to this wall, standing as it did ten feet high. But the antiquity of this wall is not as great as has been thought by many, if the history of it by a former superintendent of the hospital is to be given credence. To quote from this description by Charles Lawrence will be to establish the age of this structure:

> "When I came to this institution, in 1891, the grounds were surrounded by high, unsightly wooden fences. In that year we commenced the erection of a stone wall around the grounds, to take the place of the old wooden fences. We continued that from year to year until it was completed, it being about a mile in length, two feet thick, with foundations four feet below the surface, and ten feet above the ground; except that in front of

the main building, which is four feet above the ground, with a capping and an open iron fence, three feet, six inches high on top.

. . . . . .

"We also planted flower beds in front, in place of the dirt pile, chicken coops and dog kennels, which littered the front of the Building when we came here."

In the late spring of 1927, demolition of this wall began. In its place there arose an ornamental wrought-iron fence, with brick-and-limestone pillars, surmounted by limestone cappings.

Guarding the entrance to the nurses' home, and the internes' residence are beautiful, wrought-iron gates, with brick-and-limestone pillars. Similar gates of wrought-iron and limestone pillars afford entrance to the Administration Building and the main service drives.

THE EX-RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

What is that quality in the Old Hospital, which arouses and holds the love and respect which are so commonly given a place in the hearts of those who have served their interneship there? Mayhap, it is not the hospital, but a peculiar yet admirable trait possessed by ex-resident physicians themselves. Certainly no association of this type, of which the writer has knowledge, is able to attract such large numbers of loyal ex-residents to their annual reunion.

That its members have loved Old Blockley is unquestioned. It is hoped that the New Philadelphia General Hospital will command and merit this loyalty in no less degree on the part of those who have gone before, as well as of those who will pass through its gates in years to come.

EPILOGUE.

This brief story of two decades in the life of service of an old hospital has come to an end. It has of necessity been told in the cold, matter-of-fact fashion which has always been most befitting to the historian. There has seemed to be no place for an avowal of affection, on his part, for the gray old walls, the long, empty-appearing corridors, the attics—dark and musty in odor, which to the stranger appear so forbidding, but which to him who knows and cares are just aged friends, grown old and decrepit from years of service. There has appeared no page upon which the traditions surrounding the old hospital, the spirit of self-forgetfulness, or the interesting and lovable wrecks of humanity, which are brought to its doors, could be described.

Whatever the cause, be it an uncanny, unexplained charm, which Old Blockley throws around those who live within her ancient

THE SERVICE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

walls; or, be it just the joy of serving others for no pay but a poor man's honest gratitude, scores of physicians and nurses, scattered to the four corners of the globe, are irresistibly drawn to some day return.

As for the historian, whose pen has sketched these crude word-pictures of progress, he is hopelessly ensnared by the attraction, the charm, the love for the Old Hospital. He, like others who have watched it grow, has built his heart into the bricks, the steel, the mortar, of the great, the beautiful *New Philadelphia General Hospital.*

The Old Blockley Hospital; Its Characters and Characteristics

By J. CHALMERS DaCOSTA, M.D.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

I HESITATE to address this audience today. I can honestly affirm that I was loth to accept the invitation. I have spoken to you so frequently in the past that my views must have grown threadbare by repeated application. The few damaged goods that the show window contains today are familiar to you all. You will be justified in regarding me as like Tennyson's brook—not that "I come from shady spots," not that "I bring the sweet forget-me-nots that bloom for happy lovers," and certainly not that "I bicker down a valley," but that I do "go on forever." You have heard it all before, and just as the frightened jockey, spoken of by Holmes, "breathed a prayer, from scraps of oaths he used to swear," so I must formulate an address from scraps of speeches I used to make.

I would note in passing that it was scarcely fair on the part of my good friend, Dr. Stahl, to call public attention to my increasing years by scheduling my personal reminiscences of Blockley as "Historical Remarks." First getting me to speak, and then advertising me in this remarkable way, bears a strong resemblance to the conduct of the liquor known as gin, which, you will recall, Josh Billings says "has a heap of resolution and cussed little judgment." I am, therefore, driven to be, for a brief time, a historian.

THE BUILDING OF BLOCKLEY.

Seventy-three years ago this same Blockley Almshouse was completed and ready for occupancy. It then stood on a tract of 187 acres. In 1834 the Almshouse was moved from Eleventh and Spruce Streets to its present site, and in that year the institution was first called Blockley, from the township in which it was placed. Blockley was in Philadelphia County, but not within the limits of the city of Philadelphia. The term city did not signify the entire county until the consolidation of all the districts was effected in 1854, the year in which Robert T. Conrad, poet, statesman, patriot, jurist, playwright and and orator, was elected mayor, an office that in those days was highly honorable, and was highly honored among men.

The region west of the Schuylkill got its name long before William Penn crossed the Atlantic. This name was given it by Captain Warner, a soldier of the army of the grim old protector,

Oliver Cromwell. When Richard Cromwell fell from power Captain Warner fled from England, came to America, and settled on the western bank of the Schuylkill, near what is now Girard Avenue Bridge. The only other inhabitants of what is at present the city of Philadelphia were a few Swedes, in Weccacoe. Warner named the region he inhabited Blockley, after his old home in England.

In 1834 the hospital side was supposed to accommodate 400 sick; and to be able to care for 200 more, if necessary. The change of location from Eleventh and Spruce Streets to the western bank of the Schuylkill was much opposed by many medical men, on the ground that the great distance of Blockley from the medical schools would make it difficult of access to students, and would seriously interfere with clinical instruction. A portion of the answer made to this objection by a committee of the guardians of the poor is a splendid masterpiece of colossal stupidity, and proves that among the governors of the institution there must have been then, as there usually have been since, individuals who had attained the last possible degree in the way of being asses. The guardians did not think that clinical lectures on medical cases could be of any use whatever. They said: "But, except that the lecture is made more imposing by the subject of it being present, and possibly the students' attention to the case being fastened by the display, we know of no benefit which can accrue from it which would not equally result from the case being lectured on in the absence of the patient, from the notes of the physician, which form, in reality the basis of the lecture." Think of it! Clinical teaching of no value, when among the teachers were Samuel Jackson, Hugh L. Hodge, William H. Gerhard, Samuel George Morton, Jacob Randolph, William E. Horner and Richard Harland! The audacity of a non-medical board in settling a medical question offhand, and with ex-cathedra authority is not the calm impressiveness of profundity, but is rather the complacency of a hog in his wash, a complacency by no means unusual even at the present time, in city officials of all grades.

When the hospital was first opened it was far out, and it certainly was difficult of access. Encompassing it was a high board fence; and the gate of entrance was at the northeast corner of the grounds, on Darby Road. One who wished to reach Blockley from the city would cross over Market Street bridge in a lumbering bus (neither the Chestnut Street nor the South Street bridge was then built), or he could take a rowboat at South Street and be ferried over to the almshouse wharf.

All along the river front were meadows, which were protected from the river by a bank containing sluice gates. It was the custom to open these gates in winter, flood the meadows and let them freeze. From the frozen meadows, ice, richly endowed with bacteria, was cut

for the use of the patients. Over in the region of the Franklin Field of the present day, was the potter's field of that day. Those of us who recall the opening of Thirty-third Street to Spruce will remember the finding of many skulls and other ghastly osseous reminders. The stone barn that stood until such a recent period on Thirty-fourth Street was erected in the same year as was the almshouse. It was not, as many used to think and say, an ancient building of an old estate.

How we got here and when we came here, however, really matters little. Here we are; and surely this institution, whatever it may or may not be, is one of the most interesting places in the world.

FEATURES OF PROGRESS.

The most obvious feature of progress is the growth of the great centers of population; and year by year, a larger percentage of our population live in cities. This tendency excited apprehension as long ago as the time of Henry VIII; for Hugh Latimer complains, in one of his sermons: "Now we have taken up whoring in towns, instead of shooting in the fields." The chief reason for the growth of cities is stern necessity. Men must work to live, and must live near their work, if they would have employment; and the remarkable counterfeit of public service furnished by the misnamed Rapid Transit Company, and by other common carriers, does not encourage people to live far away from their work. All of us, in modern life, have the disease from which Cortez said that his followers suffered. He told the Mexicans, "I and my followers have a certain disease of the heart, and gold helpeth it." The majority of the people in the city are there to seek the remedy of Cortez, and comparatively few of them find it. If a person dwells in a city long, he gets what might be called the city habit, a craving for the excitements of city life, which in its intensity resembles the craving for drink. If he leaves the city, it calls to him its imperious mandate to return. Dr. Johnson felt this craving, for he said he loved the very smoke and dust and mud and roar of London, and hated to be away from them.

As the shadow accompanies the substance, so poverty accompanies progress; and in a city, poverty assumes its deepest dye and most certainly gives birth to its deformed children—Vice and Crime. A city is a vast laboratory. Human beings are the chemicals. Nature makes daring experiments, finds strange affinities, and repulsions from chance juxtapositions; and obtains products, sometimes beautiful, occasionally useful, but more commonly useless or injurious or even terrible.

THE VICTIMS OF PROGRESS.

Blockley is the microcosm of the city. Within these gray old walls we find all sorts of physical and mental diseases; and also a multitude of specimens of those social maladies that degrade manhood, undermine national strength and threaten civilization itself. The sufferers from social maladies are often the helpless victims of progress. Here is drunkenness; here is pauperism; here is illegitimacy; here is madness; here are the eternal priestesses of prostitution, who sacrifice for the sins of man; here is crime in all its protean aspects; and here is vice in all its monstrous forms.

And what a multitude of strange characters, of eccentric persons, of interesting individuals, reside here! What differences of disposition! What a clash of rival interests! What a conflict of motives! What contrasts of conduct are to be observed. Here are legends without number, and ghost stories without end. How many high ambitions must have dissolved here! What a multitude of souls must have passed into infinity to the tolling of the Blockley clock! How many persons, once prosperous and prominent, who had once loved their illusions and cherished their enthusiasms have come here sad and disillusioned, to die! Some of you will, perhaps, remember the son of a great American admiral; the German baroness; the ex-professor of Trinity College, Dublin; the soldier of Napoleon; and the snuff-taking, shriveled old hag, who had once been the charming sweetheart of a great American statesman, and had had her famous salon in the city of Washington—a salon in which had gathered the leaders of the Senate House in the days just before the Civil War.

Here are some actually crushed by misery; some grown apathetic through continued misfortune; some fierce and resentful under Fate's injustice; some acquiescent and even well satisfied with a pauperism that means a warm bed at night, tobacco, a full belly, and conversation with agreeable companions on a sunshiny bench. Each one of the last named class believes that the world owes him a living and he comes here to collect it. Even here are rival ambitions; for some covet the captaincy of the slop buckets, some the captaincy of the clothes room. Each petty official has his little court with its busy courtiers, who flatter, intrigue and caress. Here we see in full, rank development the tale-bearer, the scandal-monger, the back-biter, the slanderer, and the liar. Here are some who seek health, and some who wish for death. Here comes the physician, to treat and to teach, and the student to observe and to learn. Here come charity, to relieve, and religion, to console, and the foul blight of municipal politics, to annoy, to hamper and to curse; and here, among some of the most unfortunate and some of the worst men living, comes woman, white capped and cheerful, to comfort and to bless.

BLOCKLEY POLITICS.

In my days as a resident physician, something over twenty years ago, there were several features of the place that attracted my particular interest and have remained long in my memory. One of the chief of them was Blockley's politics, as applied by Blockley politicians.

Blockley, in those days at least, was a striking example of the errors, the stupidities and the villainies of municipal politics. In Blockley, politics come and go, sometimes better, sometimes worse. At present, having had a succession of four excellent medical directors, we are reasonably respectable; but sometime in the future we shall probably relapse, go off on another debauch of corruption, and see the institution, as of old, reeling down the editorial pages of the newspapers. When the naked arm of public theft is again permitted to plunge to the shoulder, unchecked, into the coffers of the treasury, then will return in full strength the genuine Blockley politician, in all his foulness, stupidity and arrogance. Then, once more, we shall see the old-time spectacle, the struggle between the rival forces of light and darkness, between the Ormuzd and the Ahriman of Persian tradition. Then once more we shall see on one side the miserable, suffering poor, and on the other spoilsman and the boss. In such a contest there is no doubt where we belong.

Politics was once referred to as a noble occupation. Our modern city legislators (many of them are law sellers rather than law givers), would doubtless be surprised to learn that the object of government, according to Aristotle, is to make a small city great and a great city greater. Themistocles knew this long before Aristotle had founded the science of politics. The present idea, however, among many, is, that rulers should strive to make a great city small by perverting its resources and diverting its energies from things noble to things base; and that the proper instinct of a politician is not patriotism, but is to sail for a "divvy" as a bee for a buckwheat patch. I do not delve among dusty records simply to find globules of poison or cakes of gall. I know politics is not an occupation for a lotus-eater; I know that leaders must and should exist; but I am so old-fashioned as to wish that leaders would not have written legibly over the portals of their houses the motto that is still seen on the floor of a Pompeian house: "Lucrum Gaudium," which is to say, "Gain is pure joy."

Many of the Blockley politicians of former days acted on this saying as an unbreakable rule of life. The time has been when the foulest politics dominated here, and did it often in murderous form. Then medical appointments were always made purely for personal and political reasons. In those days epidemics raged in these wards, and the grim specter of sepsis was a haunting terror to those who performed the operations of surgery. Here were patients actually

hungry. Here was scurvy, which should never arise, except in a beleaguered town or among a castaway crew. Here was puerperal sepsis, claiming its horrible contribution. Here the unfortunate insane were placed on weekly exhibition in a public ball, to which sad festivity, visitors with cards of admission, from guardians and councilmen, came to satisfy morbid curiosity. At the very time that the sick poor were lodged without blankets, so that they had, in the words of Job, "no covering in the cold," the steam yacht of the "boss," would be drawn up to the almshouse wharf, to be stocked with coal, provisions, liquors and cigars, preliminary to a wild bacchanalian cruise.

To such things did politics bring us in the past. We all of us think with affectionate remembrances of that brave and good and great man, then a physician in this hospital—one who is a member of this association now—who dared to protest publicly against those whom he designated as the "board of buzzards," and who called this institution "a whited sepulchre filled with dead men's bones." We all remember how he defied authority, and how he was removed from office for daring to tell the truth. We can learn from these facts what will become of this place, if the politician ever succeeds in again getting the upper hand here, particularly if no one proves as brave as H. C. Wood.

THE BLOCKLEY POLITICIAN.

The Blockley politician of those days was well worth a study. He almost commanded affection, for the same reason that animals commanded the affection of Walt Whitman, "for not one of them is respectable or industrious throughout the whole earth." Let me sketch for you the Blockley politician as I knew him, and as some of us may know him in the future, if he is ever again permitted to dominate here.

He was strictly practical. He never chased any rainbows. He had no ideals. He regarded reform as the maunderings of the imbecile or the obsession of the wicked. He liked to speak of "snivel" service reform. He was a true Bourbon, who learned nothing and forgot nothing. There was never the remotest chance that he would undergo a change for the better. He was like a canal-boat horse, so used to walking on the level lowlands that you could never teach him to mount a hill.

The views of these persons were well voiced, on one occasion, by the superintendent. I referred him to scripture for the statement that a good name is better than great riches, and he said: "That may be all true, but it does not carry so many divisions." The Blockley politician was as utterly insensible to all criticism as a stone dog would be to a vote of thanks. The only thing he was afraid of was the anger of the great boss; and he would fly from this like an

ignorant savage frightened by a comet, and might fall into a hole as he ran. He always had a great deal of improper pull, and never enough reasonable and judicious push. He was always puffed up by deceit, but not propped up by it. He resembled a corkscrew in the fact that the more crooked he was the more pull he had. You could no more expect a real good thing from him than you could expect to get peaches from a gate post or beefsteak from a nightmare. He was from 5 feet 6, to 6 feet 10 high, and from 10,000 to 20,000 dollars short. As a rule, he could consume a considerable amount of liquor. He was apt to boast that whiskey never gave him a head, which only goes to prove that whiskey is not more powerful than the Almighty.

If he had possessed a coat-of-arms it would have been a plain, ordinary crook. He was called a "Poor Guardian," probably because he did some of the poorest guarding on record. He was always liable to take a trip to Canada on the advice of his lawyer, and not of his physician; for he was prone to have a leg in the board room and one in the Eastern Penitentiary. Like Leonidas, he had a pass; but it was a railroad pass, and even his pulse beat with a dead beat. He never wore gloves, and I do not know why his critics should do so. He seldom wore cuffs, and his wrists always presented a neglected and undecorated appearance without handcuffs. He was apt to boast that he was self-made, and I always regarded it as noble of him to assume the responsibility. He kept his party faith, and everything else he could get his hands on. His parents were poor, but Irish. He was skilled in the fundamental branches of addition, subtraction, division and silence, and in the gentle domestic arts of perjury and blackmail. When he saw a "divvy" going on in the neighborhood he could cry out as did Hotspur:

"I am on fire
To hear this rich reprisal is so nigh, and yet not mine."

RESULTS OF MISRULE.

Let me give you some examples of what the result of such rule was. I fancy most of you remember the dreadful fire in the Insane Asylum in February, 1885—a fire in which twenty-two persons were burned to death. I suppose that many of you know why it happened; for that fire was caused by the politicians of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, as truly as was every other calamity that affected this institution. When I became chief resident physician of the insane department I was able to gather this story from the minute book of the committee on the insane department. I found that on a certain date an attendant had been discharged for brutally beating a patient; and that at the very next meeting of the committee he had

been restored, uncensured, by a motion of a politician in the board. Again, after a few weeks, he had been a second time discharged for brutally beating a patient; and again, at the next meeting, he had been reinstated, on a motion of the same politician in the board. Then he was thanked by the board for having discovered a fire and extinguished it; and then the other fire, which he did not extinguish, happened. From it he ran, like the miserable cur and coward that he was. The story of that poor insane colored boy, Nadine, was the truth; and that attendant had lighted those fires or had had them lighted for him, intending to extinguish them and gain credit with his political lords and masters, and also to destroy officially the able and kindly gentleman who was then physician-in-chief of the insane department, and who lately died while chief of the Norristown asylum. When the politicians responsible for this dreadful crime wake in the night, "and see the dying night-lamp flicker and the shadows rise and fall," even they, at times, must hear those twenty-two dead men knocking at their doors.

I can relate another incident to show the tendency of some of these agreeable personages. I was called from my bed one midnight, and there I found a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, accompanied by a female, not of doubtful character, and both of them under the influence of liquor. He said to me: "Open the cell doors and let the lady see the lunatics." I replied: "I do not see any lady," and he said: "There she is." I remarked: "She is there now, and so are you; but you are both going to leave, or I will have you put out. I do not open a door to display a lunatic to you or your drunken companion." He said: "I will have your job in the morning," and I replied, "All right, come out and get it." When morning came he was there, but not after the job. The wish that was pre-eminent in his mind was that I should have no interviews with the newspapermen.

I was asked by a guardian to discharge a most decent attendant on the charge of drunkenness. The man never drank, but that made no difference. He had voted "wrong" at a primary. I was expected to discharge him because the guardian had voted for me. But, gentlemen, he was not discharged while I remained in the institution.

SOME GOOD POLITICIANS.

I want to make some exceptions to this general condemnation of members of the Board of Guardians of the Poor. I wish to mention one of them who was a politician, but a politician of a different breed from these men—a man who never in his life had any connection with a dirty dollar; a man who was kindly, charitable, generous and warm-hearted; one who was always touched by a tale of dis-

tress and one who made every effort, while he was in this institution, to benefit the unfortunate patients and to aid the medical staff. He went from here to the state Senate at Harrisburg, and from there to Washington to fill in Congress the seat of Samuel J. Randall; and he is still living, a respected business man, in the city of Philadelphia. I refer to the Hon. William McAleer.

Another whom I would mention with kindly affection was that prince of good fellows, the late John Huggard; and then I must come to that most interesting, eccentric and lovable personality, Mr. McMurtrie, the distinguished lawyer. He had been elected during a temporary attack of mental aberration on the part of the city, when it got under the charge of the reform element. He hated hospitals and was rendered unhappy by the sight of sick people; but he took the appointment as a call to duty, and he rigidly obeyed it. I can recall with amusement the time when the Committee on the Insane Department appointed Mr. McMurtrie to receive the Joint Committee of Councils, which once a year visited this institution. This committee would come out and be alcoholically entertained by the superintendent. They would then aimlessly wander about, here and there; and afterward write a report as favorable as though they owned the place and wanted to sell it. Mr. McMurtrie was entirely childlike as to the nature of this committee. He came out to meet them with dignity and solemnity; but when he saw them in the hall, he took a single look, and then burst forth in rage. He said: "I came out here as an official of the city of Philadelphia to receive other officials of the city of Philadelphia; but I did not come out here to receive, speak to, or mingle with a damned set of drunken blackguards." Thereon, in a furious passion, he clapped his hat on his head and departed, leaving the amazed councilmen speechless with astonishment. A highly interesting, an honest and a redoubtable personality.

Some of the facts related above show us where our duty lies. We must always strive to keep the political, "old man of the sea" from hanging about our neck. If I had my way I would strike the whole accursed system dead.

THE NON-MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

In the days of which I speak the superintendent was the mouthpiece of the board, and was in charge of the entire institution and everyone in it. The physicians were as completely under his orders as were the gate-keepers and the watchmen. To have medical men, performing medical duties, under the charge of a non-medical man always works badly, and is provocative of endless trouble and manifold misunderstandings; for how can one who knows no more of medicine or the needs of the sick than a dog does of the pons asinorum,

a Hottentot of the Westminster Confession, a mule of geometry, or a ward boss of the true and the good and the beautiful, be expected to reach proper conclusions on medical matters of the first importance?

As a matter of fact, the superintendent never did reach wise conclusions. On one occasion, after ruminating for some time on greatness, he decided to personally make the transfers and discharges in all the departments, including the insane department. He butted into the diet question, with lamentable results. His views about ventilation, or rather, lack of ventilation, were archaic and peculiar; and, as a result, the men's outwards were as foul and ill-ventilated as the ark must have been. He personally selected the brand of whiskey to be given the sick; and it was not the same brand, by long odds, that was given the visiting councilmanic committees and other political lights. He apportioned the amount of bedclothes with the same liberality with which certain bigoted Christian sects deal out salvation. He stimulated difficulties in the medical staff, and a complaint against a doctor was a badge of favor for the one that made it. He undertook, with wondrous enthusiasm, the arduous and well-nigh hopeless task of regulating the morals, pruning the language, controlling the views, and abolishing the late hours of unregenerate resident physicians. He was distinctly not a hospitable man, and it took an interview and a derrick to extract from him permission to let a guest stay in the doctors' dining-room for a meal.

The meals that were served in that dining-room were very far from appetizing or attractive. The coffee was gloomy, the vegetables were genuine antiques, the eggs had seen better days; when you tried the butter you always found it guilty; cold meat was hurriedly served by hot waitresses. This lack of hospitality arose from a perverted sense of economy. The superintendent was economical of hospitality, just as he was economical of the truth. He was liberal in promises and mendacities alone, and most of his promises were mendacities.

As a rule, the average superintendent in those days was addicted to the free and unlimited coinage of mendacities, without the consent of any other nation. His official court of doorkeepers, panhandlers, hall men, runners, gatekeepers and understrappers was a hot bed of gossip and scandal. It was filled with flying rumors. Once in a while one of the rumors might be regarded as religious; for it would, perhaps, be confirmed. The night watchmen were argus-eyed for residential derelictions; and one's condition on mounting the high steps at night was guessed at and reported by a groggy old reprobate, who possessed a red and watery eye and smelled like a distillery. Yet these poor, miserable, abject creatures were made masters of and presumed to think themselves superior to such men as the younger Gross, Ludlow, Tyson, Pepper, White, Horatio Wood, and all the visiting staff. Why, Dr. Horatio C. Wood, standing on the

wooden floor of the old arena of the clinic room, was a better and greater man a thousand times over, than all the politicians combined that ever misruled a municipality.

I have known many former superintendents, and in the foregoing remarks have sketched a type rather than an individual. They were apt to become infected, more or less, with that petty spirit of tyranny which so often grows in ignoble breasts, when given absolute power over other persons. Their most distinguishing characteristics were poverty of heart, meanness of motive, and feebleness of understanding. The one that went to jail was by no means the worst of the lot.

Going to church used to be a favorite amusement with many of the patients. The venereal patients attended religiously. As iodoform was then a popular drug, you could smell these patients a long time before they appeared. As I have said on a former occasion, I used to wonder whether this was the far-famed "odor of sanctity."

I was once the recipient of many attacks from members of a sanctified society, who used to come here to regenerate the patients. These attacks alleged that I did not send enough insane patients to church on Sunday. I was ordered to send more; and the superintendent, exercising his profound knowledge of insanity, picked out the ones that were to go. The custom was for the attendants to place the patients in the room and then loaf around the doors, smoking, chewing, swearing and telling stories, while waiting for those that were to conduct the services to arrive. The superintendent's selections were not fortunate, the services were of necessity abandoned, and ever afterward I was permitted to indicate those suited to receive religious consolation.

The clergy of the house were of some interest. One of them was of an affectionate nature, and was observed administering the kiss of peace in the kitchen of the women's nervous ward. One of them would not enter the venereal ward, even if the patient were dying there. One of them dined at the doctors' table, where he would eat like Mr. Shadband.

> "Some love the matin chimes which tell
> The hour of prayer to sinner,"

but he found more to his taste

> "The midday bell
> Which marks the hour of dinner."

I pause for a moment, in recalling one of them who was here then, and I am glad to say, is with the institution still. I pause at the consideration of him, because I realize that I have never known in life a kinder or more charitable man. He is of the very best type of the good priest. He has no thought but for the duties of his

charge; and he has such a generous amount of warm human blood in his veins that his personality is a cordial, and his greeting a charm against the blues. I take off my hat with respect and affection to our old friend, Father McIlhone. Long may he live!

A FEW NOTABLE CHARACTERS IN BLOCKLEY.

A few characters of that day I would particularly mention. One was the strange personage who kept the gate between the men's outwards and the hospital. He was so fat that he could scarcely move, even with the aid of a cane; and when he sat down in his little house he completely filled it. He had been quite a notable character in his day in the southern part of Philadelphia, and still retained the cordial friendship of Bill McMullin and other illustrious lights. He liked to talk about the old times when he kept a saloon near the old Navy Yard; when he was a leader in the festivities of the first of the year, down in the Neck; and when he played remarkable practical jokes on all his friends. He went out but twice a year, New Year's and the Fourth of July, and after each outing he returned in a condition wonderful to behold. It required the united efforts of all the hall men to get him up the front steps. He and I were on the best of terms; and when I left here he said: "I am going to send you lots of practice." I asked: "Pete, how do you propose to do it." He replied: "I will do it by sending you my friends; for there is not a thief, there is not a gambler, there is not a thug, there is not a street walker in the whole district of Southwark as isn't my warm personal friend."

I should like to pause to speak of the man who kept the clinic gate, and kept it with the rigid loyalty with which Horatius kept the bridge. He would not have admitted his own grandmother, had she been dropping with exhaustion; and many were the conflicts he had with residents who sought to elude his vigilance in order to escape a critical inspection in the front office.

When I became physician in the insane department I had the good fortune to have a panel gate though the fence on Thirty-fourth Street—a gate that I alone used. It was a source of unending conflict between the superintendent and myself; for he used to nail it up at intervals, and I always kept a convenient axe with which to break it open.

Another interesting personage was the old gambler whose political friends had secured for him quarters on the medical floor, with permission to go out whenever he pleased. He was full of reminiscences of the newspaper men, politicians and business men with whom he had cast the dice and for whom he had turned the wheel. He used to tell interesting stories of how the money that was taken

from a beneficial saving fund by Big Frank and Ned McGee was used to establish a gambling room at Fifth and Library Streets, how all the police officials knew it; and how many of them used to go to this room to play.

Another interesting personage was the old man who, as a mere boy, had fought in the armies of the Great Napoleon. He had been on the march to Russia; he had been in the Battle of the Nations at Leipsic; he had been in that frightful series of battles when the Emperor was driven back to his capital, and had fought finally on the disastrous field of Waterloo. When I knew him his mind had gone down in the wreck and ruin of dementia. It was hard to extract anything from him, but he still had gleams of remembrance and love for the remarkable personality that passed from among men on the island of St. Helena in 1821.

A man I was fond of then and am fond of now was dear old "Tom" Owens, who always had a $5 bill to loan a resident in difficulties. I love still to shake him by the hand.

The institution, at the time of which I speak, contained, as it doubtless contains now, some of the most talented drinkers and ablest bacchanalian artists in the community. The barbers got drunk whenever possible, the carpenters were drunk at every opportunity, the tailor was always drunk, and the painter was never sober. The man who had charge of the dead-house had illuminating episodes of alcoholic exaltation, which were among the most remarkable that I had ever witnessed, and presented strong suggestions of the alcohol from broken specimen bottles.

The insane department, after the fire, was a dreadful place. There were no open wards; the crowding was fearful and insanitary in the extreme; and it was necessary to have two patients to a cell. Frequently they would fight during the night; and I got to regard it as an ordinary everyday occurrence to get out of bed at midnight, put on a pair of trousers, and wade into a terrific combat. It was a dangerous place. People threw things over the walls and lunatics picked them up. We had to search each patient every night; and we frequently found on them matches or pointed pieces of iron, with which they could do great mischief. On one occasion a man attempted to kill me with a bill-file that he had found and secreted.

One of the interesting lunatics was Melchizidek, the prophet of the Lord—the blind man, who used to pass his time reading large books for the blind, and whose favorite amusement was to locate a visitor by his voice and then heave a huge folio in the hope of hitting him.

Another interesting character was a man who believed he was the savior of mankind. He endeavored to cultivate the appearance that he thought appropriate to the part. One day he issued an edict

that no one should wear a hat in his presence. He wrote this out on a piece of paper, signed it with the name that he regarded as his, and nailed it on the wall. A few minutes later another patient with the same delusion, and with a hat on his head, came in and stood directly beneath the edict. The writer of the notice called the attention of the other lunatic to it. The second one slowly and carefully read it, and then said that he had issued no such order. The first one told him that of course he had issued no such order because he would have no right to do so. Thereupon they flew at each other like wild beasts. We separated them with difficulty, and it was never afterward possible to let these two apostles of peace and good will loose in the yard at the same time, for fear they would tear each other apart.

In those days I labored under a permanent financial stringency. There was an individual of the tailor persuasion who was unduly anxious to collect a bill, and he wrote me that he was coming to the institution the following morning at 9 o'clock to collect it. At that time the office opened directly into the corridor of a ward, and this ward was used as an exercise ground for a number of violent patients. I directed the gate-keeper that when the tailor arrived, the door was to be opened; he was to be ushered into the corridor, and the door was then to be immediately closed. I heard the bell ring; I heard it close. In a few seconds the tailor, absolutely breathless and at full speed, appeared in my office, with no single ambition in life except to get out again at the first possible moment.

We had a man who used to have fits. He became much attached to me, and made me a Christmas present of a complete list of his fits for an entire year. We had another man who had been appointed an attendant at 10 o'clock in the morning and had become a raving maniac by 6 o'clock the same evening. We had a woman who would break up glass with her foot and seek an opportunity to throw it in your eyes. We had the pope of Rome; we had the first case of katatonia reported in the United States; we had a notable clerk, with a famous bulbous nose, who was addicted to inebriating himself by drinking the compound tincture of cardamom. In the laundry were non-insane women who got drunk on every occasion, and fought one another indiscriminately. In the kitchen was the traditional ill-tempered cook, who was a blazing terror when in liquor, which was frequently.

An interesting character was a man who had been brought here with his memory a blank. He did not even remember his childhood. His memory gradually and slowly filled in from two points: From the time when he had shot himself with a pistol, backward; and from childhood, forward. He got back to the fact that he had been a locomotive engineer on the Sunbury railroad; he got forward to the

fact that he had left school and become a wiper on the railroad; but he never filled up the intervening gap.

A BRILLIANT INSANE INVENTOR.

Among the patients was a man to whom I became much attached. I took him out of the hospital, after I left there, and made him clinic orderly at Jefferson. He was closely connected with me for a number of years, and was one of the finest characters I have ever come in contact with. He remained insane to the last, but this had no effect whatever on the practical conduct of his affairs. He was the only productive lunatic I have ever encountered. He devised the method of making catgut that we still use in the Jefferson Hospital. He taught himself chemistry until he became a skilled chemist. I am satisfied that he discovered argon a full year before Lord Rayleigh, and by the same method that the latter followed. He had succeeded in treating cottonseed oil so that an expert could not differentiate it from olive oil—a process that must have been worth millions—and that died with him. He devised what is known as ethereal soap, which is largely used by medical men and by veterinarians. He had a method for soldering aluminum, and a multitude of other processes that he declined to write down.

This man's birthplace was in Ireland. He obtained a good common school education in Birmingham, England, became a gunner in the British Navy; passed some time in Egypt, during the rising under Arabi Bey, and went to India, where he was station master at Bundelcohr, on the Trans-Indian Railroad. There he became completely imbued with the most curious Indian mysticism. He came to America as an agent for a sewing machine company, and was finally brought to Blockley suffering from an attack of maniacal excitement that terminated in paranoia. There have been few men in life whom I have learned to love so well.

All these things, all these people, and all these incidents come back to me now, as I stand in this clinic room and think of those days, more than twenty years ago, when I was a resident physician; of "those brave days, when I was twenty-one." There is something indescribably sad in looking back to this time, the time when I was young and brave and gay and full of hope; when responsibility sat lightly; when genuine black care was unknown; when the future seemed rich in promise; when I still believed that the race went to the swift and the battle to the strong; and when the pathway, even though domed by the stormy cloud, was spanned by the rainbow.

To turn back to those days is to turn back to good companions, loyal friends, honest efforts, generous impulses, convivial gatherings, and happy meetings; to song and story; to jest and laughter; to

evenings that were all too short, and to mornings that were bright with joyful anticipations. A wave of tenderness and regret sweeps over me as I look back on myself and my colleagues. Each of us hugged to his breast some dear delusion. Then we had the courage to fight, the chivalry to make another's cause our own, and the hope that made the future rich in golden hues. Then we could catch the reflection of the skies, even in the stagnant pool of Blockley. Then we could hear real music, in the trees which were playmates of the wind and were ever singing beneath the silent stars. Then our eyes were princely with courage; our foreheads were royal with truth. Honor was an instinct, and enthusiasm ran hot in the blood.

In retrospection there is tenderness for what we were; there is regret for what we have lost; for in losing generous and unselfish youth, we have lost more than we can ever gain. Look at us now! As Carlyle says: "It is a sad sight." We have gained some substantial things, but we have lost the glory that once was ours, and will never come to us again. We are stained by worldly contact; we deliberately correct generous impulses by cynical analysis; we shrink from conflicts and the knight-errantry of old. The world disenchants us after we know it. The prizes of life too often prove the Dead Sea apples which turn to dust in the hand. The idols that we thought to worship are all too often made of gilded clay. As we stand on the heights of middle age and look about us on the world many of us will be disposed to cry:

"Here meanness wins; here Vice comes from her hiding;
  Here profit is the teaching of each school;
In pulpit, market, senate-house, abiding,
  We hear the jingling cap-bells of the fool."

Our own views of our work have undergone mighty changes.

"Once I compared it with the world's neglect,
  And proudly said—it is better than they see.
Now! I observe it tainted with defect
  In the broad light of what it ought to be."

As I drift down the river and look backward toward the spring of life, and think of the cheerful alacrity with which the crystal water flowed when near its source, I cry out:

"Give me the old enthusiasm back;
  Give me the ardent longings that I lack;
The glorious dreams that fooled me in my youth;
  The sweet mirage that lured me on its track;
And take away the bitter, barren truth."

School of Nursing*

Reviewed by S. LILLIAN CLAYTON

Directress of Nurses, Bureau of Hospitals; Superintendent of Nurses, Philadelphia General Hospital

From the very beginning, the Almshouse had an infirmary or hospital for the sick and insane. In the year 1883 approximately three thousand patients were being cared for within its walls.

Blockley was ruled by a Board of Guardians of the Poor, appointed or rather elected by the city. At that time most of their duties were concerned with merely supplying shelter, food and clothing to the inmates. The inmates were not patients as we think of them today, but were the city's paupers. Among the paupers were many who were acutely ill, chronic patients, insane, etc. Up to this time little attempt had been made to intelligently care for the sick, since nursing as we know it today was almost unheard of.

In England, Florence Nightingale's work in nursing was becoming well established. The United States was beginning to feel the far reaching influence of her work as she had helped in the establishment of the Bellevue Training School in 1873.

The sick at Blockley were cared for by convalescent or chronic patients, by the very lowest class of attendants or servants. In looking over old records, newspaper accounts, etc., we find reference to extreme cruelty by those attending, due to drunkenness, laxity and corruptness, which today does not seem possible. A few members of the Board of Guardians were especially concerned about the negligence and cruel treatment of the patients. The board decided that something had to be done to better the conditions.

Also, to make the situation more pathetic, about this time severe epidemics of smallpox and typhoid fever were prevalent. An investigation of the conditions was made which resulted in the board recommending the separating of the Almshouse from that department where the sick were cared for.

According to newspaper reports, politics during the first months of the year 1883 were most corrupt. Probably this fact had untold influence upon the conditions existing in its city institution. It is said that during this time a few of the more conscientious members handed in their resignations, not wishing to be involved in any type of charitable work accompanied with corruptness.

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* Prepared by members of the School of Nursing from extracts of material compiled for a History of the Training School.

In spite of the dissent among the members of the board they all unanimously agreed that the only solution for Blockley was the establishment of a training school for nurses. This far reaching suggestion was first brought up at a meeting held May 26, 1883. They intended to follow the plans on which Bellevue Training School was established. Dr. Louis Seaman of Bellevue Hospital was suggested as the head of the new school, but this met with opposition, since most members thought it best to have a local person. For a time nothing definite was accomplished, because City Council must first pass the ordinance granting permission to establish a training school, and also because the hospital committee needed more time to consider details.

Among the ordinances passed by Council on September 25, 1883, we find one appropriation of one thousand dollars for the establishment of a training school for nurses. The Hospital Committee or Board was fortunate in having such men as Mr. Anthony J. Drexel, Mr. George W. Childs, and Mr. Richard C. McMurtrie interested in the situation. In the next few years they did much in getting the school established.

After looking in vain for the suitable person to take charge of the training school from Philadelphia, they next decided it would be necessary to accept some one from the state of Pennsylvania. Again not succeeding in finding the desired head, they searched the United States but were still unable to find the person they desired. We can be most grateful that this committee were so reticent in accepting any but a capable individual, since now upon looking back we can see how the whole future of Blockley depended upon their wise choice.

It so happened, that through a friend of Mr. George W. Childs, a London correspondent, Florence Nightingale was recommended to help secure a suitable individual. She was then conferred with and it was through her choice and recommendation that Alice Fisher was suggested for the new Training School.

At that time Miss Fisher was superintendent of the General Hospital in Birmingham. No better prepared woman, personally and professionally, could have been found. She was born in Greenwich, England, in 1839, and came from a well educated and cultured family. Her father was Head Master at Eton College in Windsor, and in his later days suffered from a long illness. Miss Fisher nursed him through this illness and came to the conclusion that caring for the sick was her most satisfying mission. After his death she took up nursing, receiving her training at St. Thomas' Training School, London. She was one of its earliest graduates. Upon graduation she took up work in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and after a time went to the Fever Hospital, New Castle. Next she became superintendent of Addinbroke's Hospital, Cambridge, where she re-

mained five years. After this she went to the General Hospital, Birmingham, acting again as superintendent. It was from here that she sailed for the United States and Blockley on September 9, 1884

Even before Miss Fisher arrived in Philadelphia, in fact while she was still on the boat, her appointment was not wholly agreed to. In a meeting held October, 1884, President Hoffman made this statement: "People have been dying here because they have not had the trained nurses which we hoped this school would give them, and I think it is a shame there should be such petty spirit of opposition shown by a few members of the Board." The reference made was to the fact that several members of the board wanted a Philadelphia woman in the position, and even after Miss Fisher sailed they had not conceded to vote for her. Before the meeting was over, she had received the seven necessary votes. Those who voted against her were a source of much discouragement and friction in Miss Fisher's early months in the institution. At one time shortly after her arrival, political sentiment became so strong that rotten eggs were thrown into her windows. It should be mentioned that Mr. Childs and Mr. Drexel paid for Miss Fisher's passage, this extra expense causing so much argument and ill feeling among the officials that they gladly donated this amount.

It is interesting to note, that from the start Miss Fisher made use of every opportunity to interest the people in her new task. No one could have had more enthusiasm to tackle this problem than had Miss Fisher, but we know she needed all of it. On the boat coming to the United States, she met a party of influential women, one of whom was Mrs. Henry Fisher of Jenkintown. Miss Alice Fisher's interest and enthusiasm for her new work was very contagious. So interested were this group of people in Miss Fisher's work that after they arrived in Philadelphia, they became members of a committee which Miss Fisher helped to form. This committee were the source of a great deal of philanthropic work for the hospital, and to this day the interest and work they started is being carried on. They collected money, food, clothing, etc., for the patients, and often they themselves came to the ward and distributed fruit and dainties. They originated the annual custom of entertaining the patients at Christmas time with a vaudeville show which is still a much anticipated affair. Miss Fisher's far reaching influence is merely shown by the above illustration, for her concern was not only for the physical comfort of the patients, but also for their mental happiness.

Miss Fisher was accompanied by Miss Edith Horner who was to be her assistant. Considering the heated debates over the appointment of Miss Fisher one can easily imagine the comment made upon Miss Horner's appointment. Her way was also paid by the same

MISS ALICE FISHER

two citizens who took the responsibility of Miss Fisher's passage. However, it was finally agreed that Miss Horner should remain as Miss Fisher's assistant at the salary of twenty-five dollars per month. Miss Fisher was only to receive eight hundred dollars a year but she demanded at least one thousand dollars, this deficit being taken care of again by Mr. Childs.

Miss Fisher, before sailing, had written a letter to the board asking them to retain all nurses who were honest and of good character. She then had these few on which to form the nucleus of her new training school. She had utmost faith in the American women that they would send to her women of the high character which she so greatly needed to begin her venture. In this we know she was not disappointed.

Miss Fisher took the title of chief nurse and Miss Horner her assistant. Miss Horner had a very charming personality and readily gained the co-operation of all the students. To briefly state the background of her life: She was born of a Quaker family in Essex, England. She was a member of the Nursing Unit sent from England to South Africa to care for soldiers wounded in the campaign against the Zulus. For her services with this unit she received the Queen Victoria Royal Red Cross medal.

From October until January, 1885, Miss Fisher and Miss Horner were very busy caring for the patients and arranging for the opening of the training school. It was formally opened in January, 1885. Miss Fisher had arranged to offer three courses; one course for six months to give elementary instruction to women desiring to do practical nursing. Only one student registered and she did not complete her work. The course was then dropped. The second type of a course was for one year, aiming to prepare the person for private duty. This proved to be quite popular and several well qualified women registered and completed the course and were given a diploma. This type of course was carried on for several years and then discontinued. The third type of course was for two years, aiming to prepare the person for institutional work. This proved to be the most popular course as the greater number of students registered. Upon admission to the school, the students were assigned to the women's wards and later to the men's wards. At the end of a year they were to have completed a prescribed amount of class work and given definite examinations. At the beginning of the second year they were given charge of the wards.

Classes for the student nurses were conducted by Miss Fisher and Miss Horner. It would be impossible to enumerate the many details they found it necessary to work out, or to mention the many difficult tasks they encountered. The only text-book for nurses was that which Miss Fisher brought with her. It contained all the know-

ledge, practical and theoretical, that a nurse of that day should know. There were notes on practical procedures, obstetrics, drugs, disinfection, anatomy and physiology, etc. Most of the classes were conducted after eight o'clock at night, the work being so pressing that it was almost impossible to allow the students to leave the wards during the day. Much of the practical instruction was taught directly on the ward, a method of teaching which is highly recommended by leaders in nursing at the present time. About twice a week certain lectures were given by doctors in the old clinic building. All those nurses who could possibly leave the wards attended these.

The ratio of patients to nurses at this time was very inadequate indeed, but it was a beginning for bigger and better standards which we know came about. There was a request made for the following number of nurses in the year 1885: In all there were approximately three thousand patients (paupers included). The request was for sixty nurses in all, twenty-seven head nurses for the twenty-eight wards then existing. Head nurses were to be paid sixteen dollars per month and student nurses five dollars the first year and ten dollars the second year. Although sixty nurses were requested, it is needless to state that even in those early days the number obtained was less.

The nurses lived in a wing of the men's surgical ward which was transformed into a dormitory. It was three stories high, a part of the third story being used for an infirmary for nurses. There was a "Home Sister" in charge of the nurses' home, and her duties consisted in receiving new students, assigning rooms, taking new students to the wards for the first time, and then the special work of collecting all notebooks to be handed to Miss Fisher or Miss Horner.

During the first six months after Miss Fisher arrived, she succeeded in obtaining the entire hospital under her control for the purpose of caring for those patients by giving better nursing service, and also to further the education of the nurse. She even obtained control of the insane wards which then were completely under the care of attendants.

At the end of one year, the first class was ready for graduation. In January, 1886, we find a class of fifteen taking their leave. How proud they must have felt to have the honor of graduating in that "first class," but prouder still, if they could look back and see what progress has been made since they first led the way. In that first class were two graduates whose names remained closely associated with Blockley for a decade or longer. These were Miss Marian E. Smith and Miss Roberta M. West.

The following reference concerning the big change brought about by the new training school states: "Devoted and intelligent

young women have replaced the broken down wrecks of humanity who formerly pretended to care for the sick and dying. Cleanliness, fresh air and system have succeeded in driving from the wards of the hospital all the infectious diseases due to dirt and neglect and the doctors no longer find their best efforts thwarted by stupidity and mental and physical incapability."

However, this very difficult task, although accomplished, had left its mark. It was not without great and untiring effort that these improved conditions came about. Miss Fisher's health was impaired to such an extent that most of her last year was spent going about in a wheel chair, being pushed by some of the able chronic patients. Her indomitable will, and the desire to see the task she started safely on its feet, would not allow her to lay it aside until the very last. About a week before her death, she suffered a severe heart attack and passed away on Sunday, June 3, 1888. She had, before her death, realizing that she had only a short time to live, expressed the desire to be laid at rest in a shady spot she herself chose in Woodlands Cemetery, within sight of the beloved hospital to which she was so entirely devoted. She once made a statement to the effect that she would die of homesickness should she ever leave this institution, so much had it become a part of her during her short time here.

It has become the annual custom for all Blockley nurses to visit Alice Fisher's grave every Easter Sunday. This is only a means of showing our deep respect, gratitude and inspiration which her life has given us. "She had laid its foundations well; so firmly that its future progress was predestined."

Miss Horner married General Joseph Hawley on November 15, 1887, and went to Washington to live. Even after she left the hospital, her interest and co-operation could always be relied upon.

It is said that a good executive is one who arranges his work so that it will continue in his absence. Such was Alice Fisher, for before her death she had considered the future to such an extent that she left her unfinished task in the hands of the most capable women she knew. These two were Miss Marian E. Smith, who was mentioned above as one of the members of the first graduating class, and her classmate, Miss Roberta M. West. Miss Smith took the position of chief nurse while Miss West was to be her associate. The following statement seems to very well express the type of work done during their administration: "We, the nurses, knew that no matter what happened in the training school or on the wards that there were certain things which must always be *right*. Our patients must be cared for to the best of our ability. Evidences of carelessness such as bed sores, burns, failure to carry out treatments, were unforgivable, and forgetfulness could never be used by any nurse

as an excuse for her shortcomings. The nurse hearing Miss Smith's initial lecture on "Ethics of Nursing" could not readily forget her relationship to the patient and with those with whom she came in contact. While the nurse who was taught the care of patients by Miss West, realized that nursing was not only a matter of skill and education, but included a sympathetic and intelligent understanding of this frail creature called the patient."

Miss Smith held the position as chief nurse until 1903 when she accepted the position of superintendent of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

In July, 1903, Miss Margaret Frances Donahue, a graduate of the Massachusetts General Training School of Boston, was secured for the position of chief nurse. She held this position for the next seven years, until 1910. During this time Miss Grace Lippincott was assistant chief nurse until her marriage in 1904. She was succeeded by Miss Marie MacDonald who resigned and was married in October, 1905. Her successor was Miss Maude Robertson, who resigned to become superintendent of the Chester Hospital. She then was succeeded by Miss Nellie May Rennyson, a graduate of the Episcopal Hospital Training School of Philadelphia. Upon Miss Donahue's resignation in 1910, Miss Nellie May Rennyson became chief nurse.

Going back over the period when Miss Donahue was in charge, we find many changes and improvements. She was responsible for introducing a card system for keeping records of student nurses. Before this it had been the custom to keep the records of students in large books. The early records are still on file in the school. They have been rebound and are carefully preserved as precious property. The training school was growing to such an extent that it became imperative that some new system be adopted. During her time she made it possible for student nurses to have time off duty on Sunday; also a half day once a week and a "long" day upon terminating a service of night duty. A schedule was worked out dividing the three year period in such a way that each student received adequate training in each department. This change brought about deep indignation among the staff since they felt that nurses were more efficient if they were allowed to remain on one ward for a long period of time. In Miss Donahue's own words: "There was also deep wrath extending to the visiting chiefs when I changed the hours for lectures and classes, having them all held during the day instead of at night. I had a course of lectures printed. This course took in three years of training and was the first of its kind to be given publicity in Philadelphia where heretofore each training school had prided itself on keeping all of its good ideas secret." Miss Donahue wrote a book of Practical Nursing Procedures, the need for which was great since books for nurses were still scarce.

THE GRAVE OF MISS ALICE FISHER.

Woodlands Cemetery, Lot No. 360, Sec. N.

The training school was responsible during this time for the bringing of the nursing of the women's venereal wards under the control of the school, and the separating of the different types of venereal disease. Furthermore, these wards were staffed mostly by attendants who in many cases were of the most ignorant class and did not have any conception as to the proper care and isolation of these patients. After the venereal wards became part of the responsibility of the nursing school, it was necessary to give these nurses instruction concerning such diseases, and this was done at once. This provoked a storm of criticism even from the daily papers, for in one case we find the following sarcastic remark: "the introduction of a *new* disease in the Philadelphia General Hospital."

The beds over the entire hospital, except in the fever wards, were made of iron with straw mattresses. Many amusing incidents concerning the hiding of food, clothing, etc., in the mattresses are related. It is needless to mention the discomfort they caused both for patient and nurse, in the attempt to keep them clean. The chief resident physician, Dr. Biggs, had mattresses made of cocoa fibre by the insane patients, and he was also responsible for the purchasing of new beds. During his stay he succeeded in obtaining rubber sheets for the patients, and white muslin sheets were substituted for the short unbleached ones. He also began a move toward replacing the soft wood floors, which gave off such sickening odor of many years dirt, with tile or hardwood floors.

A nurses library was started in 1904, thirty-five volumes being collected or purchased. This is one of our proudest possessions, for today we have over six hundred volumes and many current magazines.

From the above few incidents we can justly conclude that during the seven years of Miss Donahue's administration, the development of the training school was definitely progressive, keeping pace if not leading in some cases, with the general advancement of training schools during this time.

In 1910 Miss Donahue resigned to be married to Mr. James P. McNichol. She was succeeded by Miss Rennyson, who had been her assistant. Miss Rennyson was assisted by Miss Margaret Kelly, who left after a few years to become superintendent of Reading Hospital. She was succeeded by Miss Ida Dunham Arnold.

During Miss Rennyson's period, from 1910 to 1914, all the reforms begun were carried on and gradually the sphere of the training school included other training schools for affiliation. Eleven students were taking post-graduate work at this time. Early in 1914 Miss Rennyson resigned. Miss Sarah A. Krewson was appointed acting chief nurse until January 1, 1915.

On June 1, 1914, Miss S. Lillian Clayton was appointed chief nurse, her appointment to take effect the following January. Miss

Clayton graduated from the Philadelphia General Hospital Training School in the class of 1896; following this served as head nurse and night superintendent for one year. After this she did private nursing for a time. Later she took a two-year special course in the Baptist Bible Institute for Christian workers. In 1910 and 1911 Miss Clayton attended Teacher's College, Columbia University, specializing in administrative work. Prior to this she acted as assistant superintendent of the Miami Valley Hospital and Training School, Dayton, Ohio, for a period of seven years. From Teachers College, Columbia University, Miss Clayton accepted a position as superintendent of nurses, Minneapolis City Hospital from 1911 to 1914. She followed this with a year at the Illinois Training School, acting as educational director. It is from here that she came to Philadelphia General Hospital to be its superintendent of nurses.

Miss Clayton has been an outstanding leader in nursing activities in the city, state and national organizations, as well as international affairs. At present she is president of the American Nurses' Association, president of the State Board of Examiners for Registration of Nurses of this state, and was director of nursing, bureau of hospitals, Department of Health, in this city from 1920 to 1928. During the administration of Miss Clayton the following growth and development has taken place. In 1915 there was a great need for a new nurses' home. This need was becoming especially acute because the hospital was admitting fewer and fewer chronic patients while the more seriously ill were filling the wards. This condition demanded better nursing service, necessitating a larger number of students. Also it was becoming more and more necessary to admit only those who had a good background since the curriculum was including subjects entailing thorough understanding in the more elementary subjects which are usually taken care of by high schools of recognized standing. At this time then we find that qualifications for admittance were becoming more rigid, graduation from an accredited high school or its equivalent being required.

During the years 1917 and 1918 the housing situation was partly met by the addition of a new part to the nurses' home. A very splendid science laboratory with most adequate equipment was arranged for the study of bacteriology, chemistry, anatomy, physiology, etc. This laboratory has meant much in better enabling the students to do work of a more practical nature to accompany the theoretical instruction given in the sciences. Along with the laboratory the new addition to the home also provided lecture rooms, reference library, office for instructors, demonstration and drill rooms for the teaching of practical procedures. Several Chase dolls were procured on which students might practice all procedures before carrying out same on the wards. However, at the present time along

with this method of teaching, every possible opportunity is used to demonstrate procedures in their natural setting. Extra curricular activities were also given consideration by providing a swimming pool.

A graduate dietitian was secured in 1917 which was a step toward revolutionizing the antiquated system of food preparation and service. Student nurses prior to this time had secured their training in dietetics at the Drexel Institute. With the new dietitian in charge, and with the help of student nurses, an important step forward was initiated. At the present time the course in dietetics is so arranged that it is continued throughout the three year period. During the third year the work in the dietetic laboratory consists mostly in helping prepare special diets the knowledge of which is becoming of greater importance every year since so many diseases are associated with correct diet or incorrect diet.

To meet the increasing need for more intelligently caring for the patients and to better understand newer scientific development along medical lines, the curriculum was revised. Theory and practice were correlated as far as possible and the entire three year period was worked out so that the student received a well balanced course in ward practice as well as theory.

In 1917 the first trained instructor was appointed and the following year a full time instructor took her place. Today we have eight full time instructors headed by an educational director who plans the work for the entire department. Two of these instructors are for sciences; five for the teaching and supervision of practical instruction; one for affiliating students which was originated this present year; also one instructor who assists in the science laboratories. Comparing the rapid growth in the number of nurses since 1915, when the entire student body numbered one hundred and four, to the present year when the incoming class number one hundred and thirteen, we can readily see the need of expanding the educational department.

In 1916 the curriculum was further extended to include invalid occupation, hospital social service, physical therapy and domestic chemistry. Also classes in supervision for head nurses were arranged. These proved to be very popular with graduate nurses.

During 1918 the training school took part in the nation wide movement to prepare college women for the care of the sick; the preliminary instruction being given in the Vassar Training Camp at Poughkeepsie, New York. Following which the entire group were assigned to specially selected hospitals throughout the country.

In the report of 1919 we find the following opening statement: "The thirty-fourth annual report of the Training School is one of the most hopeful as well as the most tragic. The most hopeful be-

cause of the progress made along lines for the proper development of the school; the most tragic because of the loss by death of many nurses and because of our inability to meet the need of patients who came to us during the epidemic of influenza that swept the city."

In 1919 another addition to the increasing staff was a social director whose duty it was to develop the social aspect of the student nurses. Student government was initiated this same year and has proven most successful. They took over the responsibility of the life of the home. Also they take the responsibility of sponsoring parties, dances, and other social activities.

During the year 1921 and 1922 several clinics were opened which simultaneously offered new educational advantages for student nurses. However, during these years we find the following statement regarding the pressure of work and how this affected the students and patients: "The condition under which the students work is most discouraging. Every department of the hospital presents a teaching ground of rare value, but owing to the fact that there are not enough nurses to study the needs of the patients, these needs cannot be met." It was then decided to inaugurate a publicity program for the purpose of securing more students. This was highly successful judging from the number of students enrolled in the fall of 1922. This class numbered ninety-five.

During the year 1922 the Philadelphia General Hospital Practical Procedure book was published. This made it more possible for all departments to help in carrying out the technic which students are taught in the class room. Also it did much to standardize these procedures. This was revised in the spring of 1927.

During 1921 and 1922 psychology, communicable diseases and psychiatry were added to the curriculum, since the social viewpoint of the patient was being considered more and more. Public health nursing was becoming well established and this extra knowledge proved to be of great assistance in dealing with the many social problems which come up in the district or in the wards.

In 1916 an affiliation was opened by the Visiting Nurse Association of Philadelphia, thus providing an opportunity for students to elect four months experience in that branch of service. In 1926 it was decided to include public health as a part of the curriculum for all students. As a result of this decision a two months' course in theory and practice was established.

The most outstanding work attempted by the nursing department during the year 1922 was the experiment tried out in teaching supervision. A teaching supervisor was placed in men's medical wards whose function it was to follow up the student's bedside nursing, and to establish aseptic technic in the fever and pneumonia wards. This experiment was so successful that it was further de-

veloped until at the present time all probationers are supervised in their ward work. The result is decidedly better care of the patients and a better developed nurse.

Between the years 1920 and 1926 the number of students enrolled practically doubled. In 1920 there were 132 enrolled; in 1926 we had 259. The number of affiliating students trebled since 1920. In 1920, 23 enrolled; while in 1926, 70 were affiliating. These figures increased in spite of the more rigid admission requirements, the higher standards of the school seeming to be the cause for increased enrollment.

The Rockefeller Foundation became interested in the type of work being carried on and in 1926, at the request of the International Health Council of the Rockefeller Foundation, two foreign affiliations were established; one with Warsaw, Poland, and the other with Rio de Janeiro, South America. During the year 1925 Miss Clayton was a guest of the Rockefeller Foundation, observing nursing conditions in Europe. While there she visited eleven foreign countries and attended the International Congress for Nurses at Helsingsfors, Finland, where nursing organizations from thirty-three countries were represented. This invitation to be the guest of the Rockefeller Foundation was given in order to bring about a better understanding of the schools in European countries inasmuch as the students were to continue their work here.

Not only is this training school considered a center of education to foreign students but to local training schools as well. About seven Philadelphia training schools affiliate for special courses which this institution is well able to give, since every type of disease is accepted at this hospital except communicable.

In 1928 a health supervisor was added to the staff. Her duties are concerned with a positive health program to include the mental and physical health, putting emphasis on the prevention of illness rather than the cure. The health supervisor co-operates with the nurses' infirmary in helping the students with their physical health and with the student government association in developing and carrying on their social activities thereby conserving mental health. Today more than ever the mental health of individual is being considered as well as her physical well being.

All through the life of the school no group has been more interested in its welfare than that formed by the graduates, the Alumnæ Association. From the time they first organized in 1893 until the present, they have been keenly interested in all activities connected with the hospital. They have been interested and helpful witnesses to all the successes and discouragements of the school, and offer both faith and support to the continued growth of the school.

The Alumnæ Association forms a bit of interesting history in connection with the development of the training school. The first meeting was held on Easter Monday, 1893. Annually the meeting is held on this day. It was first called the Alice Fisher Alumnæ Association but this name was changed in 1910, being then called the Nurses' Alumnæ Association of the Philadelphia General Hospital. The first President was Miss Marian E. Smith; the first Vice-President, Miss Roberta M. West; Secretary, Miss Lydia A. Whiton, and Treasurer, Miss Ivy G. Schaeffer.

During the year 1894 the Alice Fisher Club was organized. It had its headquarters at 804 Pine Street. Its purpose was to maintain an alumnæ home for its graduates. Some years later it was abolished as other interests took its place.

The Alumnæ Association has been most active in maintaining interest in its own school as well as all outside nursing affairs. About 1910 a Quarterly was started. It was discontinued for a time, started again and is now being published regularly. This keeps every member informed as to its activities and members. This association maintains a scholarship fund, and relief funds. At present the sum of two thousand dollars has been set aside to be used in furnishing the rooms in the new Philadelphia General Hospital which have been assigned by the city officials for the care of the sick graduates of this school.

Almost throughout the entire life of the training school, another group of friends have helped in its development; we refer to the training school committee. Many physicians have been members of this group, all who have helped with the personal and professional development of the nurses. The chairman of the Committee, Dr. Edward P. Davis, who for more than thirty years held this office, has given to the school not only his professional assistance in the wards, and in the classroom, but has demonstrated to the school the fine professional ethics so essential to the real growth of the sutdent. In addition, Dr. Davis has been the counsellor and advisor to the school of nursing throughout its existence.

A body of women who have done much for the training school is the Woman's Advisory Council, whose members are appointed by the director of health. They act in an advisory capacity for any problems relating to the school and in the past have been of great strength to the hospital and school.

The growth and development of the school has been due to the inestimable contributions from many sources. The vision and care exercised by the members of the board in their search and selection of so capable a founder; one so spiritual, so intellectual and so untiring in her efforts to bring about the realization of the dreams she dreamed. From the very day which marks the founding of this

school, all those who have been connected with it, have caught the spirit and given of themselves without measure. The sympathetic and learned chiefs who have attended the patients at their bedside and taught the nurses, the graduates of the school, and especially those who added their support to the Alumnæ Association, members of the nursing staff, through all the years of service, have all furthered the first dream that was dreamed, aiming to express the ideals of its founder.

Biographies of Deceased Medical Men

WHO HAVE BEEN ATTACHED TO THE
PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL

HARVEY NATHAN ABBOTT

1859 - 1915

Dr. Abbott was born September 4, 1859, in Woodbury, N. J. His early education was acquired at the public schools of Woodbury, N. J., later he was graduated from the Rugby Academy, Philadelphia, 1875, and he took his M.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1878.

He married Martha, daughter of James C. and Martha Horn, and had two children, H. Willard and Walter R.

He served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and at the expiration of his service started in general practice at 2405 N. 19th Street.

Dr. Abbott died October 25, 1915.

FREDERICK T. ABEL

1853 - 1884

Dr. Abel was born in Philadelphia, 1853. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1875, after which he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

He died May 23, 1884, of peritonitis.

W. A. N. Dorland.

DAVID HAYES AGNEW

1818 - 1892

Dr. Agnew was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1818, he was the son of a well-known physician, Dr. Robert Agnew. He studied at the Moscow Academy, Chester County, at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, and at Delaware College, Newark, Delaware, and entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, from where he was graduated in 1838. The degree of LL.D. was also conferred upon him by this institution in 1838.

Upon his graduation he practiced near Nobleville, Chester County, Pa., until 1843, when he joined his wife's brothers in estab-

NOTE.—The source of all biographies not compiled by the author has been given in a footnote.

lishing the firm of Irwin and Agnew, iron founders, continuing the business left by his father-in-law. In 1845 the firm failed, and Dr. Agnew resumed practice in Chester and Lancaster Counties.

In 1848 he removed to Philadelphia for the purpose of devoting himself specially to the study and teaching of anatomy and surgery, and in 1852 became connected with the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, where for ten years he gave instruction. He was exceedingly popular as a lecturer and considered an eminently practical teacher. When he took charge of the class it first numbered only nine students, but rose to two hundred and fifty, and would have been larger but for lack of accommodation. Agnew at this period was an indefatigable worker. He dissected for a time from "twelve to eighteen hours a day" (Adams). He gave as many as one hundred and eighty lectures during the year in his various courses, including that on operative surgery. During a period when it was difficult to get anatomical material at the time of the cholera epidemic in 1854, Agnew went into the pit designed for the bodies of those dead of cholera, and injected bodies, which were then transferred to his dissecting rooms.

One of his customs was to put subjects into a pond full of eels and these did their work very thoroughly. Unfortunately the man who had the reputation of selling the best eels in town secretly got them from this pond. The result, when by accident he learned how his eels were nourished, created rather a bad reputation for Agnew.

In 1854 he was elected as a lecturer on clinical surgery to the Philadelphia Hospital, serving in this capacity until 1859, when he was elected a member of the surgical staff, retaining this position until 1865. He established a pathological museum, acting as curator until October 15, 1867, when Dr. William Pepper was appointed. Agnew also organized the Philadelphia School of Operative Surgery in 1863.

During the Civil War he performed many operations on wounded soldiers brought to the Hestonville and Mowry Army Hospital at Chestnut Hill, where Dr. Agnew and Dr. Samuel G. Morton alternated as consulting surgeon.

He was married on December 21, 1841, to Margaret Creighton, daughter of Samuel Irwin, Chester County, Pa.

Dr. Agnew had gone to Philadelphia without great medical or surgical experience, but by his own energy and self reliance was able to acquire great popularity as a teacher owing to the clearness of his instruction, the soundness of his judgment, the precision of his operations and the character of his writings. He was a rigid yet cautious operator, always showing coolness and presence of mind. He had much physical strength and courage. The first surgical operation ever witnessed by the writer was performed by Dr. Agnew.

The operation was for stone in the bladder and Dr. J. William White held the staff, the stone was quickly removed and as he held it in his hand he told the class what an easy operation it was, but advised us that when we first attempt it we had better have a stone in our pocket.

Among his appointments he became demonstrator of anatomy and assistant professor of clinical surgery in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; December 1, 1864, he was elected one of the attending surgeons at the Wills Hospital, serving for four years; in 1864 surgeon to the Orthopædic Hospital; in 1870 professor of clinical surgery in the University of Pennsylvania; in 1871 professor of the principles and practice of surgery and honorary professor of clinical surgery. In 1884 he resigned the position of attending surgeon; in 1890 was elected president of the College of Physicians, and in 1872 president of the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

Dr. Agnew resigned from the Pennsylvania Hospital rather than lecture to mixed classes. But woman, as usual, finally had her way. In 1882 the names of five women passed the censor of the Philadelphia County Medical Society but were rejected by the society. In 1888 the first woman was elected. And yet the earth did not rock, the sea did not overflow its banks, the stars did not fall. What would Agnew say if he were alive today?

Dr. Agnew's last illness was in 1892, when he died in Philadelphia the twenty-second of March.

Kelly: American Medical Biographies, with additions by the Author.

CLARA J. ALEXANDER

Dr. Alexander was graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in the class of 1889. She served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1889.

Dr. Alexander died April, 1913.

ALFRED REGINALD ALLEN

1876–1918

Dr. Allen was born in East Greenwich, R. I., May 26, 1876; was a lineal descendant of Samuel Allen, a Friend from Chew Magna, near Bristol, England, who arrived with his wife and family where Chester, Pa., now stands, on December 11, 1681.

Through the marriage of Nicolas Waln's daughter, Jane, with Samuel Allen, Jr., son of the progenitor of the family in this country, Dr. Allen was also a descendant in the direct line from Waln who came in the ship *"Welcome"* with William Penn in 1682.

The American founder of the Pomeroy family, from whom Dr. Allen was descended through his paternal grandmother, was one Eltweed Pomeroy, born at Beaminster, County Dorset, England, in 1585. He landed in America with his family in 1630 at Matapan on Massachusetts Bay, where he and his companions laid out the town of Dorchester. This Eltweed Pomeroy, genealogical records show had a highly distinguished ancestry, and some of his descendants were noted in American history.

The mother of Dr. Allen was Elizabeth, daughter of Mark Anthony DeWolf Howe, the first bishop of the central diocese of Pennsylvania. Mark Anthony DeWolf, the common ancestor of all the DeWolfs of Rhode Island, was born 1726 and died in 1793.

Dr. Allen's preparatory education was at Selwin Hall, near Reading, Pa. He was a student at Lehigh University in 1893 and 1894, and was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1898.

On January 21, 1904, Dr. Allen was married to Helen, daughter of E. Burgess and Emma (Bolton) Warren. By this marriage there were two children, Alfred Reginald Allen, Jr., and Helen Warren Allen, twins, born March 22, 1905.

For several years after his graduation Dr. Allen was associated with Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, from whom he received his first impulse to the pursuit of neurology. In 1905 he engaged in pathologic research in the laboratory of neuropathology of the University of Pennsylvania. In the following year he became formally connected with the neurological staff of the University Medical School. From 1907 to 1911 he was instructor in neurology and neuropathology; from 1907, assistant neurologist to the University Hospital; from 1908, one of the chiefs of clinic of the neurological department; from 1911, associate in neurology and neuropathology, and from 1907 to 1914 he was assistant neurologist to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Allen was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; a member of the Philadelphia Neurological Society, secretary in 1908 and 1909, president in 1910; American Neurological Association, secretary and treasurer, 1909 to 1917. He was one of the original members of the American Psychopathological Association, of which he was president, 1914 and 1915. As secretary of the United States delegation, he attended the Sixteenth International Medical Congress at Budapest in 1909, and in the same capacity the Seventeenth International Medical Congress at London in 1913.

While Dr. Allen's contributions to neurology were not numerous, they were valuable, and illustrated his ability as a clinician, his technical proficiency with the microscope, and the initiative of a mind always alert and progressive.

Dr. Allen was a lover of music and a close student of harmony. When very young he composed an opera, both words and music. He was the author of many songs, some church music and an overture, as well as the musical editor of the revised edition of the "The Hymnal," of which Dr. Louis F. Benson was the editor-in-chief.

While at the training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., Dr. Allen was commissioned first lieutenant in the reserve corps, and in October, 1916, was commissioned major. After war was declared he was ordered to the training camp at Fort Niagara, where he spent the summer of 1917. In the fall of 1917, he was transferred to Camp Meade, Md., where he remained a short time and then was sent to the training school at Fort Sill, Okla. He returned to Camp Meade where he became director and, for a short time, commandant of the School of Automatic Arms in the Infantry School of Arms of the Seventy-ninth Division. He was made major of the 314th United States Infantry and arrived in France with his regiment in July, 1918.

About 5.30 in the afternoon of September 29th, Major Allen, while directing his battalion, received a fatal shrapnel wound in his head. He did not regain consciousness, and died at four o'clock on the morning of September 30, 1918. He was buried with full military honors not far from the place of his death. All his military duties were faithfully and efficiently rendered, and he was beloved alike by the officers and men of his battalion.

Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry, January, 1919, vol. 1, p. 115.
Charles K. Mills, M.D., LL.D.

HARRISON ALLEN

1841 - 1897

Dr. Allen was born in Philadelphia, April 17, 1841, was the son of Samuel Allen and Elizabeth Justice Thomas. On his father's side he was descended from Samuel Allen, who came over here from England with William Penn. He had his early education in the public grammar schools and at the Central High School of Philadelphia, and as a boy was greatly interested in natural history, and later though he would have preferred pure science, financial considerations led him to study medicine, including dentistry.

It became necessary for Allen to leave school during his high school course and seek work. He tried two or three things and finally studied dentistry under Dr. J. Foster Flagg, devoting his spare time to reading medical books, and taking the regular courses in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1861. Upon graduating he became a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital.

He was, for the greater part of the Civil War, stationed in Hospitals in and near Washington and a large part of his little leisure was spent at the Smithsonian Institute where he came under the influence of Prof. Joseph Henry and Spencer F. Baird.

Upon his resignation from the army Allen entered upon the practice of medicine in Philadelphia. Partly owing to his dental education he was led to develop the special surgery of the air passages, and among his fifty odd papers on medical and surgical subjects, many relate more or less closely to this field of work.

At the time Dr. Allen entered upon the practice of medicine there was little opportunity for a man to earn his living by entire devotion to science and teaching. While he was forced into practice for a livelihood, his deeper interests were in natural science and these led him to welcome the ill-paid teaching positions offered.

Meanwhile, in the midst of practice and teaching he was actively engaged in scientific investigation, much influenced at first by his teacher, Joseph Leidy. He joined the group of investigators, which worked in the building occupied by the well-known Philadelphia School of Anatomy, and became an active member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science. Dr. Allen was an ardent naturalist and daily handling specimens variously prepared, he was fastidiously neat in person and apparel.

In December, 1869, Dr. Allen married Julia A., daughter of S. W. Colton, of Long Meadow, Massachusetts, who survived him with a son and daughter, Harrison Allen, Jr., and Dorothea Allen.

Among his appointments he was: Acting assistant surgeon, January 31, 1862; assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army, July 30, 1862. He served throughout the war and resigned in December, 1865, with the title of brevetted Captain and Major, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services. He was professor of anatomy and surgery at the Pennsylvania Dental College, 1866 to 1878; visiting surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, 1870 to 1878; assistant surgeon to Wills Hospital, 1868 to 1872, and to St. Joseph's Hospital, 1870 to 1878; president of the American Laryngological Association, 1886. Member Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., February 2, 1887, Class I, Insignia 5237.

In 1865 he was appointed to the chair of Comparative Anatomy and Zoölogy in the auxiliary department of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1878 to the chair of the Institutes of Medicine in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; 1885 saw him emeritus professor of the Institute of Medicine, and in 1891 he once more assumed the chair of comparative anatomy and zoölogy which he held until 1896. He was thus connected with the University of Pennsylvania as a teacher for over thirty years.

Among other scientific societies to which he belonged may be mentioned the Natural History Society of Boston; the Philadelphia Pathological Society; the Washington Biological Society; the Association of American Anatomists, of which he was president from 1891 to 1893, and the Anthropomorphic Society, of which he became president in 1891.

A list of his works is in the "Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Session of the Association of American Anatomists," held in Ithaca, New York, December, 1897.

Dr. Allen died in Philadelphia, November 14, 1897.

Kelly: American Medical Biographies.

THOMAS GUSTINE ALLER, JR.

1885 – 1918

Dr. Aller was born in Brooklyn, New York, April 24, 1885, the son of Thomas Gustine and Mary (Platt) Aller. He obtained his early education in the Adelphia Academy and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, having graduated from the latter institution at the age of 17.

He very soon thereafter became interested in the profession of dentistry, and entered the New York College of Dentistry in the year 1903. The next year he entered the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated from the dental department in June, 1906, and in June, 1910, was graduated from the medical department. In 1906 and 1908 he was a resident oral surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital. He then became resident physician to the Episcopal Hospital and chief resident January 1, 1914, serving until September 30, 1914. He organized the dental department in March, 1914, and served as chief until September 30, 1914.

In 1915 Dr. Aller began the private practice of oral surgery, and associated himself with Dr. J. D. Thomas.

Dr. Aller was for a number of years surgeon of the Second Regiment of Infantry of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, was appointed Major, Medical Corps, November 24, 1914, and saw active service with this regiment on the Texas border at the time of the Mexican uprising. He was a member of the "medical unit" from the University of Pennsylvania, which went to France in the early stages of the war under the direction of the late Dr. J. William White, and served in the capacity of oral surgeon at the American Ambulance Hospital, Neuilly, France, for several months. He was appointed first lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., February 5, 1915.

He was a member of the Xi Psi Phi Dental Fraternity, the Academy of Stomatology of Philadelphia; the Pennsylvania State

Dental Society; the National Dental Association; E. C. Kirk Dental Society of the University of Pennsylvania; the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; the American Medical Association; the William Pepper Medical Society of the University of Pennsylvania; the Alpha Mu Phi Omega Fraternity; the Medical Club of Philadelphia; the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania; the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America and the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Aller was a man of unusual ability as an oral surgeon, was an upright, conscientious, cultured, professional gentleman, one who observed all the finer rules of conduct toward his patients and the profession. In his death the profession loses an intelligent and able oral surgeon, and his family and friends a kind, generous, and lovable companion and friend.

Dr. Aller was married June 1, 1918, to Miss Natalie, daughter of Henry F. Walton, of Torresdale, Pa. He died October 29, 1918, at his home in Germantown, Philadelphia, in his thirty-fourth year, of influenza-pneumonia.

Dental Cosmos.

OSCAR HUNTINGTON ALLIS

1836–1921

Dr. Allis was born in Holley, Orleans County, New York, September 9, 1836. He was a son of William and Maria (Jones) Allis, and a lineal descendant of that William Allis who came to this country with Winthrop's fleet in 1630.

The degrees of A.B., 1864; A.M., 1866, and LL.D., 1910, were conferred upon Dr. Allis by Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, and in 1914 the LL.D. degree was conferred by Temple University. He was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in 1866, he then served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and after the completion of his term of service started general practice in Philadelphia.

In 1877 Dr. Allis was married to Julia W., a daughter of the late Judge Oswald Thompson of Philadelphia, and there were born to them a son, Oswald T., and a daughter, Mary E. Mrs. Allis died in 1912.

Dr. Allis was the first surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital; for some years surgeon to the Jefferson Hospital, and for several years lectured on orthopædic surgery in the Jefferson Medical College; consulting surgeon to the Roosevelt of Philadelphia, and the American Oncologic Hospitals, also of Philadelphia; Mutter lecturer, College of Physicians, of Philadelphia, 1888 and 1896; Lane lecturer, Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, Calif., 1903; member American

Surgical Association; Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; Fellow of the American Medical Association; honorary member, Altoona Academy of Surgery and the Montgomery County Medical Society; a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, and for some years superintendent of the Sunday School.

Dr. Allis was a close student, a very original thinker and a recognized authority on fractures and dislocations; he was the recipient of the Gross prize of $1000 for his monograph on "Obstacles to the Reduction of Dislocations of the Hip," a book now accepted as a standard authority in affections of that joint. He was the inventor of an ether inhaler, which bears his name, and of a number of surgical instruments.

Dr. Allis died on May 16, 1921, at his home, 1604 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

EDWARD WOOD ALLISON

Dr. Allison was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1880, and in the same year was appointed resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Allison died June 6, 1920, New York City, N. Y.

Death never reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

ROBERT PARKER MARR AMES

1856–1913

Dr. Ames was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1856. He was a son of Samuel and Olive (Marr) Ames. He received his early education at the public schools of Springfield and at the high school of Springfield. He was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1880, and served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

In 1882 he was married to Miss Mary Berson of Hoboken, N. J. For several years Dr. Ames was in the U. S. P. H. Service and also assistant surgeon, U. S. Marine Hospital service 1881 to 1890. For a time he was located at Stapleton, Richmond County, New York. He was Supervisory Censor, Hampden District Medical Society, also a member of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Ames died in the Wesson Memorial Hospital, in Springfield, Mass., January 25, 1913, from diabetes, aged 56.

Charles Wells Moulton's Doctors Who's Who, 1906.

WALTER ANDERS

1885 – 1927

Dr. Anders was born in 1885. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1919, and in the same year became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Anders died December 29, 1927.

GEORGE BONBRIGHT ANDERSON

1853 – 1896

Dr. Anderson was born in Youngstown, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1853. He was a son of William and Catherine Anderson.

At Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., "he found instructors and fellow students with whom, to him, it was the joy of life to associate." He was graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, in 1877; and was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1877.

Dr. Anderson practiced for about ten years, when he developed parenchymatous nephritis. On discovering the nature of his trouble he "turned the key on his office, where uncommon pleasure and success had been his, and with heavy heart, left never again to enter it."

He was never married and died at the home of his parents, Latrobe, Pa., October 4, 1896.

W. C. Anderson, Easton, Pa., a brother.

JAMES ANDERSON

1782 – 1858

Dr. Anderson was born April 11, 1782, in Charlestown, now Schuylkill Township, Chester County, Pa. His early education was acquired in his native town and at the Latin School, Norristown, Pa.

He appears to have been a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital from 1804 until 1806, this was before he was graduated in medicine from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1806.

He practiced medicine in Delaware County, Radnor and Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pa.

Dr. Anderson died June 1, 1858, Lower Merion Township, Pa.

W. A. N. Dorland.

WILLIAM MUIR ANGNEY

1855–1906

Dr. Angney was born in 1855 and received his early education in the public schools of Philadelphia, graduating from the Central High School.

He was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in 1878, and served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

He was connected with the Episcopal City Mission; the Hospital for Diseases of the Lungs, at Chestnut Hill, and the House of Mercy.

He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Philadelphia Obstetrical Society and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

In 1898 he was appointed medical inspector in the Bureau of Health and was active during the smallpox epidemic of 1902.

On July 1, 1902, Mayor Ashbridge appointed Dr. Angney, Chief Surgeon of the Bureau of Police. He held this position until his death, which occurred November 19, 1906, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, from carcinoma of the stomach.

New York Medical Journal, 1906, vol. 84, p. 1095.

RICHARD DENNIS ARNOLD

1808–1876

Dr. Arnold was born in Savannah, Georgia, August 8, 1808. After a thorough preparatory education under a private tutor, he entered Princeton College, from where he was graduated, with honors. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. William R. Waring and after attending the usual course of lectures was graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1830. He then spent a couple of years as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and in 1832 returned to Savannah, and opened an office.

He possessed a very active and inquiring mind and was a good debater and ready and forcible writer. In January, 1833, he formed a partnership with W. H. Bullock, Esq., in the publication of the "Daily Georgian." He severed his connection with this journalistic enterprise in the early part of the following year. In 1835 he was appointed one of the physicians to the Savannah Poor House and Hospital, a position which he retained by annual reappointment for over thirty years. In 1833 he married Margaret, daughter of John W. Stirk, Esq. He was one of the original members of the American Medical Association, attending the first meeting, held in New York City in 1846.

He was appointed and served on the committee which drafted and reported the "Code of Ethics," which was adopted at the meeting in Philadelphia in 1847. He also took a leading part in effecting the organization of the Georgia State Medical Association, in 1849, and was its president in 1851. In 1850, when the Savannah Medical College was formed, the doctor was elected to the chair of theory and practice of medicine. It was largely owing to his persistent and able advocacy that an ample supply of fresh water was secured for the people of Savannah.

He was chosen president of the Board of Water Commissioners and for over thirty-five years was retained in that office.

He was an active member of the Savannah Benevolent Association; a member of the Board of Health; a member of the board of managers of the Poorhouse and Hospital; one of the originators of the Georgia Historical Society; president of the Board of Education of the city of Savannah; a member of the Savannah Medical Society, its president for over fifteen years; a member of the Georgia State Medical Society and its president in 1851. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Savannah at the time of his death, which occurred July 10, 1876, in the very same room in which he was born.

Transactions of the American Medical Association, 1878.
W. A. N. Dorland.

WILLIAM ASHMEAD

1801 – 1888

Dr. Ashmead was a son of James and Evi (Fry) Ashmead and was born in Germantown, July 2, 1801. In the spring of 1807 he entered the German School at the Germantown Academy. When approaching 80 years of age he wrote of himself and of his early school days as follows: "I was dull of learning, fond of play and had weak eyes, I took learning in slowly and was really dull, rather careless in my appearance, yet not lazy, rather timid and affectionately disposed." In 1810 he was sent to an English school taught by John Conrad.

The excitement of the war with England in 1812 to 1815 filled the columns of the newspapers of that day, and it was to the desire, thus created to learn the latest tidings from the scene of strife that gave him his first taste for reading. His inclination was for the ministry and with that purpose in view he studied diligently Latin, and for a few months Greek. His inability to speak readily, he feared would bar him as a clergyman, and he turned to medicine as the next profession in which he best could serve his fellowman.

Dr. Ashmead began the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph Parrish in January, 1823. In May, 1823, he was permitted to attend

the Philadelphia Hospital and avail himself of the privileges which Dr. Parrish had recommended his students to accept. He took his A.B. degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1818, his A.M. in 1821 and was graduated from the medical department March 25, 1826. In October, 1827, he was elected resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, a position he held until April 6, 1829. On April 6, 1829, he sailed for Europe and was in Paris during the Revolution of 1830. In the fall of 1831 he left Paris to return to America, reaching home on Christmas day.

In August, 1832, he was elected one of the physicians to the Philadelphia Dispensary; he was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1835 to 1838 and was reëlected in 1841 serving until 1845. During the epidemic of 1832, Dr. Ashmead rendered very efficient service in the care of the sick. Later on he himself had a mild attack. In 1832 he was appointed physician to the Humane Society; in 1834 accoucher to the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity. He was a charter member and corresponding secretary of the Philadelphia Medical Society.

Dr. Ashmead was married on May 29, 1839, to Nancy Marks, daughter of John and Margaret (Marks) Lisle, of Philadelphia. In 1850 Dr. Ashmead took his cousin, William Hood, who was in poor health, to Paris. Mr. Hood subsequently died in Paris and Dr. Ashmead returned to America bringing his cousin's body with him. Mr. Hood showed his appreciation of Dr. Ashmead by leaving him a legacy of forty thousand dollars.

Dr. Ashmead retired from practice in 1866 and died February 3, 1888.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, JR.

1864 – 1889

Dr. Atlee was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1864, son of the Hon. William Augustus and Elizabeth Champneys Atlee, daughter of Benjamin Champneys. His preliminary education was obtained in Yeates Institute, Lancaster, Pa. He had the benefit of some time spent in the office of his grandfather, Dr. John Light Atlee, the noted surgeon.

His early education was acquired at Yeates Institute. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in the fall of 1884, and was graduated, with distinction, from the medical department in the year 1887, and spent a year and a half as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, June, 1887 to December, 1888.

Dr. Atlee started practice in Washington, D. C., in May, 1889, and died there of typhoid fever on December 5, 1889. He was never married.

Although the active practice of his profession lasted but a period of a few months, patients, fellow workers, and associates still remember him, and his many splendid qualities of professional skill, generous friendliness, and upstanding manliness.

Benjamin C. Atlee, Esq., Lancaster, Pa.
Dr. John L. Atlee, 37 E. Orange St., Lancaster, Pa.

TRUMAN AUGE

1871 – 1925

Dr. Auge was born in Philadelphia, September 15, 1871. He was a son of Samuel F. and Belle Johnson Auge. His early education was acquired at public schools and at the Central High School of Philadelphia, where in 1889 he received his B.A. degree.

He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1892, and received his M.D. degree in 1894, after which he became a Resident Physician at the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Auge died August 30, 1925, at Philadelphia.

EMPSON HAINES BAINBRIDGE

1878 – 1924

Dr. Bainbridge was born in Philadelphia, October 14, 1878. His early education was acquired at the Eastburn Academy and at the University of Pennsylvania, College Department, Class of 1897. His medical degree he received from the University of Pennsylvania in 1901, and also an honorary degree from the Medico-Chirurgical College in 1905. In 1901 he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1902 he was appointed as an assistant gynecologist to the Philadelphia Hospital, serving until 1907. He served as a demonstrator of obstetrics at the Medico-Chirurgical College and Hospital.

He was married in 1907 to Mrs. Mary Baker. In 1907 he founded the Bainbridge Hospital, located at 1425 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, which he conducted very successfully until his sudden death. The American College of Surgeons, of Chicago, Ill., listed this hospital as among those meeting every requirement.

Dr. Bainbridge was a member of the Alpha Mu Pi; Sigma XI; William Pepper Medical Society; Æsculapian Club; Union League; City Club; Medical Club of Philadelphia; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; American Hospital Association; Welcome Lodge, No. 453, F. and A. M.; Keystone Chapter, 175; St. Johns Commandery, No. 4; Philadelphia Consistory, 32d Degree; Lu Lu Temple;

Mystic Shrine; State Rifle Association; American Game Protective and Propagation Association, and the National Geographical Society.

Dr. Bainbridge died very suddenly January 21, 1924.

PHILIP BARRAUD BAKER

1828 – 1887

Dr. Baker was born in Norfolk, Virginia, August 5, 1828, a son of Judge Richard Henry Baker, who was born in Nansemond County, Virginia, and his wife, Lelia A., a daughter of Philip B. and Anna H. Barraud.

Dr. Baker's preliminary education was acquired in the local schools of Norfolk; the Episcopal High School, near Alexandria, Virginia, and the University of Virginia. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1849. After graduating he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Baker started general practice in Norfolk, after the expiration of his term of service at the hospital.

At the commencement of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Confederate Army, but was soon promoted to full surgeon in General Mahone's brigade. In this position he rendered efficient service until the close of hostilities, when he returned to Norfolk, the home of his boyhood, remaining, however, only a few months, when he concluded to settle in Suffolk, Virginia, where he soon established himself and gained the confidence of the people. He was a physician of rare attainments, endowed with a fine mind, quick perception, a good memory and sound judgment.

About 1885 Dr. Baker was married to Rosa Mansfield of Suffolk, Virginia. He was a member of the Suffolk County Medical Society; the Medical Society of the State of Virginia, and the American Medical Association.

After an illness of several months, Dr. Baker died at his home in Suffolk, January 20, 1887.

Dr. Benjamin M. Baker, Norfolk, Va.

Transactions of the Medical Society of Virginia, 1887, p. 248.

GEORGE ASHTON BARDSLEY

1875 – 1922

Dr. Bardsley was born April 4, 1875, at 1925 Germantown Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. He was a son of William Bardsley who was born in Manchester, England, and Sarah Elizabeth Pearce who was born in Wilmington, Delaware.

His early education was acquired at the public school, graduating from the Central High School of Philadelphia in 1893. He attended the universities of Gottingen and Berlin, Germany. In 1897 he was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, after which he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital, and also served as a resident physician to the Protestant Episcopal Hospital.

On May 4, 1900, he married Mary Lake, a daughter of William Lake of Williamsport, Pa., by whom he had three children: Helen, Frances, Donald Hilda (deceased).

Dr. Bardsley was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association. He served as the chief at the dispensaries of the Episcopal, St. Christopher and Stetson Hospitals.

Dr. Bardsley died October 26, 1922.

RANDOLPH BARKSDALE

1831 – 1907

Dr. Barksdale was descended from one of Virginia's most prominent, cultured and influential families. His ancestry was of the purest and best English stock. He was a son of William Jones and Mariana (Tabb) Barksdale, and was born October 25, 1831. His academic education was acquired at local schools in the beautiful Piedmont section, and at the University of Virginia. After graduating in medicine at the University, in 1849, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and took his degree two years later. He was then appointed on the resident staff of the Philadelphia Hospital. At the expiration of his service in this far-famed institution, he went abroad and completed his medical education in Paris.

In 1856 he located in Richmond, Virginia, where he practiced his profession with success, until the beginning of hostilities between the States.

Entering the provisional army of the Confederate States as a surgeon, he began actual service at Manassas. In 1862 he was assigned as medical inspector to General Longstreet's corps, which position he filled in a satisfactory manner, until the surrender at Appomattox.

In 1873 he was appointed medical superintendent of the Central State Hospital for the colored insane of Virginia. This position he held continuously for twenty-three years, save two years when the public institutions of the State were made political prey under the Mahone régime. In 1896 he resigned on account of ill health, and as a mark of appreciation for his long and efficient service in develop-

ing the institution, the board of directors conferred upon him the unusual but merited honor of emeritus superintendent.

When he retired from active service he carried with him the respect and regard of the public, and the gratitude and high esteem of those who had been associated with him in the work of the hospital.

Though he wrote little for the medical press, and his retiring disposition was a barrier to his prominence on the floor of medical societies, he was justly regarded as one of the ablest alienists and hospital superintendents of the State and of the South. His annual reports, written in his peculiar epigrammatic style, were models of clearness and conciseness—too much so, for the reason that he did not elaborate sufficiently the advanced ideas he had regarding the care and treatment of the insane, and the construction and management of hospitals and the splendid work he was doing in his chosen field. He was a member of the Medical Society of Virginia and the American Medico-Psychological Association, and took deep interest in them.

He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Macfarland of Richmond and his second Miss Patterson of Petersburg. She and a son and two daughters by the first marriage live to bless his memory.

Dr. Barksdale's personality was distinctive. He was a typical example of the old school of Southern gentry, whose characteristics we of later generations never tire of extolling. Of lofty ideals and dignified bearing, reserved and retiring, unostentatious and unobtrusive, yet firm in conviction, wise in counsel and bold in action, loyal in friendship, kind and considerate, courteous and gentle always, he was respected and beloved by a host of admiring friends.

After a long period of impaired physical health, Dr. Barksdale died at his home in Petersburg, Virginia, October 18, 1907, leaving a spotless name as a heritage to posterity.

Mrs. Randolph Barksdale, 404 W. Washington St., Petersburg, Va.
Dr. William Francis Drewry, Petersburg, Va.

JOSEPH K. BARNES

1817 – 1883

Dr. Barnes was born in Philadelphia, July 21, 1817. He studied medicine and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1838. He then served one year as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and one year as outdoor physician to the poor for the Northwestern district of Philadelphia.

He entered the army as assistant surgeon, June 15, 1840, and July 10 following was assigned to duty at the United States Military Academy, whence he was transferred to Florida, November 9, 1840.

He was chief medical officer of the Cavalry brigade during the Mexican War, and participated in every action on both General Taylor and General Scott's line except that at Buena Vista. After the close of the Mexican War he was in charge of the General Hospital at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and subsequently on duty at various posts in Texas and the Western Departments, and as medical director of the Department of Oregon. He was stationed at West Point from January 3, 1854, to June 1, 1857, and during that period was commissioned surgeon.

The outbreak of the war in 1861 found him on duty on the Pacific Coast, and he was among the first officers ordered thence to Washington. He was appointed medical inspector, February 9, 1863; Inspector-general, August, 1863, and Surgeon-general, August 22, 1864. He was made a Brevet-Brigadier General, United States Army, for meritorious and distinguished services during the Rebellion, as well as a Brevet Major General, U. S. Army, for faithful and meritorious services at the same period, both commissions dating from March 13, 1865. Surgeon General Barnes was one of the medical staff in attendance upon General Garfield. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Academy of France.

Dr. Barnes died April 5, 1883.

Philadelphia Ledger, April 6, 1883.

BLANCHE BARRUS

1888–1922

Dr. Barrus was born at Pollockville, North Carolina, May 30, 1888. Her father, Alexander Grant Barrus, was also born at Pollockville, her mother, Emma, was a daughter of John W. Whitty.

Her early education was acquired at the public school at Pollockville and at the New Bern High School, New Bern, North Carolina. She took her A.B. degree at Meredith College, Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1910. She graduated in medicine at the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1920, after which she served as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Barrus was a member of Alpha Epsilon Iota, Theta Chapter.

Dr. Barrus after finishing her service at the Philadelphia Hospital went to Clinton, North Carolina, where she died November 23, 1922. Cause of death, adenocarcinoma of stomach, intestines and liver. She was buried at Pollockville, Jones County, North Carolina, November 25, 1922.

ROBERTS BARTHOLOW

1831 – 1904

Dr. Bartholow was born in New Windsor, Howard County, Maryland, November 18, 1831. His ancestry on his father's side came from Alsace, and on his mother's side from England. His parents were sufficiently well off to send him to the New Windsor College, Maryland, where he graduated and took his M.A. degree, afterward earning his M.D. degree at the University of Maryland in 1852.

A spirit of adventure, after he had taken the rank of army surgeon, led to his going with the force sent to maintain order among the Mormons and Indians in the West in Brigham Young's time. Four years' camping in that wild country gave him a wide experience in fevers and gunshot wounds, and he had no sooner returned home than the Civil War broke out and gave him three more years of military and surgical experience, having had charge of general hospitals in Baltimore, Washington, Fort Schuyler, Chattanooga and Nashville.

He finally decided to establish himself at Cincinnati, Ohio, having been offered a professorship in the Medical College of Ohio, where he later became professor of the theory and practice of medicine, and of clinical medicine and dean of the faculty.

Upon the death of Dr. Biddle in 1879, Dr. Bartholow was elected to fill the vacancy in the chair of materia medica and general therapeutics at the Jefferson College.

When he removed to Philadelphia his wide-spread reputation and his duties at the Philadelphia Hospital where he had been elected a member of the neurological staff, as well as his work at the Jefferson Hospital did not give him the leisure he craved to write his "Practice of Medicine," but it was written and had a second edition in three months. Then he became a member of the staff of the Medical News (Philadelphia), his pen always busy with concise and lucid articles, particularly on medical jurisprudence. With mental powers always in order, he was ready for lecture, consultation, operation or clinic, but in 1893 he retired from college work and was made emeritus professor.

He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; the American Medical Association; Pathological Society of Philadelphia; honorary member of the Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh, and the Society of Practice of Medicine, Paris.

After an illness from diabetes Dr. Bartholow died at Philadelphia, on May 10, 1904.

Kelly: American Medical Biographies, p. 64.
Atkinson: Physicians and Surgeons of the United States.
Jefferson Alumni Catalogue.
Who's Who in Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM HART BARTLES

1838–1906

Dr. Bartles was born in Flemington, Hunterdon County, N. J., June 23, 1838. He was a son of Charles and Eliza (Hart) Bartles. His early education was acquired by private tutors, and afterwards he attended Trenton Academy, preparatory to entering Rutgers College, from which he was graduated in 1859.

After graduating he entered the law office of the Hon. Edward W. Sudder of Trenton, but at the end of the year he was convinced that the profession of law would not prove entirely congenial, and he entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1862. He then spent eighteen months in the Philadelphia Hospital as a resident physician. During the Civil War he was acting assistant surgeon in the large army hospital at Portsmouth Grove, Rhode Island. After the war he engaged in private practice in Philadelphia, where he remained for four years, his health failing he was obliged to take a rest for one year, at the close of the year he became a member of the staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, under Dr. Kirkbride, and remained in this position for fifteen years, when he retired again on account of impaired health. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and the Pathological Society of Philadelphia.

Dr. Bartles died July 18, 1906, one week after an operation for appendicitis, aged 63.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 47, p. 289.
Gould's History of Jefferson Medical College, vol. 2, p. 67.

BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON

1766–1815

Dr. Barton was born in Lancaster, Pa, February 10, 1766; his mother, Esther, was a sister of the celebrated David Rittenhouse. The boy was only 8 years of age when his mother died and but 14 when left an orphan by the death of his father. He went to live with an elder brother and later became a student at the College of Philadelphia, beginning his study of medicine under Dr. William Shippen, Jr. In 1786 he was a student at the University of Edinburgh

for two years, afterwards going to Gottingen, where he received his M.D. degree. In 1797 he married a daughter of Edward Pennington.

The predilection of Dr. Barton for natural history, especially for botany, very early manifested itself; it is said his skill in drawing was acquired from the instruction of Major André, who was a prisoner of war at Lancaster. He obtained, from the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, the Harveian prize, for his dissertation on Hyoscyamus Niger."

While in England, in 1789, he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society; he was vice-president of the society from 1802 until 1812.

In 1789 he returned to Philadelphia and commenced the practice of medicine; the same year was appointed professor of natural history and botany in the College. He was president of the Medical Society; Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; a member of the Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow; the Danish Royal Society of Science; the Linnaen Society of London and of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland.

He was elected to the Medical Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1798, and the Philadelphia Hospital in 1804.

He was found dead in bed on the morning of December 19, 1815.

Pennsylvania Hospital Reports.
Annals of Lancaster County.

EDITH BARTON

1869 - 1913

Dr. Barton was born in 1869. She graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1902. After graduation she was appointed resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital. She was a member of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Barton died at her home in Scranton, Pa., February 20, 1913, from heart disease.

Journal of the American Medical Association, March 15, 1913, vol. 60, p. 847.

JAMES M. BARTON

1846 - 1926

Dr. Barton, who lived at Atlantic City, N. J., was born in Philadelphia, October 16, 1846. His father's name was James M. and his mother's Esther LeFevre Rathoon.

Dr. Barton received his early education at the public schools of Philadelphia. He graduated in medicine in 1868 from the Jefferson

Medical College of Philadelphia. After graduating in medicine he became a resident physician to the Episcopal Hospital.

On February 4, 1908, he married Mary E. Craig, a daughter of James Craig of Philadelphia. From 1877 to 1882 he lectured on Operative surgery at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy; from 1869 to 1900 he was assistant surgeon and professor of clinical surgery at the Jefferson Medical College. From 1868 to 1900 he was on the surgical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital; from 1867 to 1879 he was surgeon to the Charity Hospital; from 1879 to 1886 he was one of the surgeons to the German Hospital (now Lankenau).

Dr. Barton was a former member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; the American Medical Association; American Surgical Association; Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; Pathological Society of Philadelphia; Medico-Legal Society; an honorary member of the Medical Society of the State of Delaware; Union League of Philadelphia and the Atlantic City Yacht Club.

When Dr. Barton moved to Atlantic City he gave up practice, he, however, acted as surgical consultant to the Atlantic City examining board for recruits during the World War.

Dr. Barton was ill only a short time before his death which occurred on June 28, 1926.

JOHN RHEA BARTON

1796 – 1871

Dr. Barton was born in Lancaster, Pa., April, 1796; his father, William Barton, was a member of the bar of Lancaster and a prominent jurist.

Dr. Barton was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the medical department in 1818. He served as a medical apprentice in the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1813 to 1818. After completing his medical studies in 1820, he was appointed one of the surgeons to the Philadelphia Hospital. He was elected on the medical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1823, resigning in 1836.

Dr. Barton's ingenuity and mechanical genius was made prominent in his manipulations and special management of fractures; the profession is indebted to him for the "figure of eight bandage of the head," which continues to bear his name; he also introduced what is known as "the bran dressing." He, in 1826, was the first surgeon to pioneer the way in subcutaneous osteotomy. As an operator, he was cool, decided, elegant and full of resource, using either hand with equal facility, he seldom changed his position when engaged in any surgical procedure.

In 1840 he retired from active practice. His contributions to medical literature were not numerous. In 1827 he published in the North American Medical and Surgical Journal, a paper on "Treatment of Anchylosis by the Formation of Artificial Joints"; in 1838 a paper entitled "Views and Treatment of an Important Injury to the Wrist."

Dr. D. Hayes Agnew concluded a brief sketch of his life, with the beautiful sentiment: "The sun sinks below the Western horizon, but long after the great body of flame has passed out of sight there lingers on the bending sky a mellow sheen of golden glory; and so men die and drop out of rank, but the influence and power of their lives remain the heritage of succeeding generations."

To commemorate his services to American Surgery and perpetuate his name, his widow established, with the approval of the Trustees, the "John Rhea Barton Professorship of the Principles and Practice of Surgery" in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Barton died January 1, 1871, aged 75 years.

History of the Pennsylvania Hospital.
Thomas G. Morton, M.D.

WILLIAM PAUL CRILLON BARTON

1786–1856

Dr. Barton, a navy surgeon, was descended from a distinguished family of physicians of Philadelphia. He was born in Philadelphia, November 17, 1786. He received his A.B. degree from the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1805; his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1808.

Dr. Barton was a man of untiring energy, with a high sense of duty, the medical department of the navy owes to him some most valuable reforms. He was also a writer of ability and a noted botanist. Among his more valuable writings may be mentioned: "A treatise containing a Plan for the Organization and Government of Marine Hospitals," 1814; "Vegetable Materia Medica of the United States," 1818; "Compendium Floræ Philadelphicæ," 1818; "A Flora of North America" (with colored plates), 1821.

He held the position of professor of botany in the University of Pennsylvania, from 1816 to 1828, and professor of materia medica and botany in the Jefferson Medical College from 1828 to 1830, was also a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital 1821 to 1822.

In 1842 he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy, which position he held until 1844 when he was

retired. His bust, in life size, is shown in the Army Medical Museum at Washington, D. C. In the autobiography of Dr. Samuel D. Gross, Dr. Barton is described as a good lecturer, of the conversational order, and an instructive teacher, thoroughly familiar with his subject. In his dress he was very particular and in his temper a bitter man. During his lectures he often indulged in caustic criticism at the expense of a member of his class who failed to answer his questions.

Dr. Barton died in Philadelphia, the city of his birth, February 28, 1856.

Kelly: American Medical Biographies, p. 70.

FRANCIS SMITH BEATTIE

1793 –

Dr. Beattie was born in 1793. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1821, and was a member of the Obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1827 to 1831. He was the first professor of obstetrics at the Jefferson Medical College, having been elected in 1825.

Before accepting the chair Dr. Beattie asked for ten days to deliberate on the measure as he felt doubtful of the success of the college and was afraid of losing the friendship and good offices of Dr. Chapman, in connecting himself with the opposition. So much reproach was cast upon any graduate of the existing school who would endeavor to set up a rival to his alma mater that few had the audacity to try it.

The college was started at the "Old Tivoli Theatre," now 518 Locust Street, and members of the faculty raised the means to liquidate the debts incurred by the repairs to the building.

Dr. Beattie did not have the funds at his command to meet his quota, so he gave his note. This resulted in a want of harmony in the faculty and under date of September 27, 1826, the following resolution was adopted by the General Board of Trustees of Jefferson College at Cannonsburg: *"Resolved,* that Dr. Beattie be and he is hereby removed from the professorship of midwifery, of the medical department of this college, in the city of Philadelphia."

Dr. Beattie died.

Gould's History of Jefferson Medical College: "Statement of Procedures on the Part of the Members of the Faculty and Trustees of Jefferson Medical College against F. S. Beattie in 1826," p. 23.

University of Pennsylvania Alumni Catalogue.

ABRAHAM C. W. BEECHER

1845 – 1893

Dr. Beecher was born, March 26, 1845, and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1867. He served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, 1867 to 1868. Later he was appointed clinical lecturer on diseases of women, Jefferson Medical College, also assistant demonstrator of anatomy, 1869 to 1877; district physician of the Guardians of the Poor, 1870 to 1874; a member of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, 1872; Pathological Society of Philadelphia, 1873; Philadelphia County Medical Society, August 17, 1886, assistant secretary, 1887 to 1889; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Dr. Beecher probably died in the latter part of 1893, as his dues to the County Society were paid September 27, 1893, and the City Directory does not contain his name after 1893. The Bureau of Health, however, has no record of his death for the year 1893.

EDWARD SOUTHWOOD BELL

1853 – 1881

Dr. Bell was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1853. He was a son of Dr. Aurelius E. Bell, who was a physician in Zanesville and who was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1849.

The son was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1878, he then became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Bell was not married, he prepared for the Medical Corps, U. S. A., in 1881, but failed on account of his physical condition.

Dr. Bell died January 20, 1881, of Bright's disease.

HORACE MARTIN BELLOWS

1839 – 1912

Dr. Bellows was born in 1839, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1861, after which he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

During the Civil War he served as a contract surgeon of the U. S. Army from June 30, 1862, to October 5, 1865, he was on duty at various hospitals in Philadelphia, Pa., except from May 16 to June 2, 1864, when he was on duty at Harewood General Hospital, Washington, D. C.

For thirty-six years Dr. Bellows practiced in Huntingdon Valley, Pa., he died at The Clinton, 10th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.,

July 12, 1912, from heart disease, at the age of 73 years. He was buried in Central Laurel Hill.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 59, p. 384.
Surgeon General's Office.

GEORGE A. BELTZ

1882–1911

Dr. Beltz was born at Derry, Pa., May 7, 1882. He was a graduate of the Derry High School, studied medicine and was graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, in 1907. He was a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, after which he began practice at 213 S. Penn Avenue, Greensburg, Pa.

Dr. Beltz died January 14, 1911, in the Allegheny Hospital, Pittsburg, from abscess of the brain; aged 28.

Pennsylvania Medical Journal, vol. 14, 1910, p. 978.
Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 56, p. 363.

NATHAN DOW BENEDICT

–1871

Dr. Benedict was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1840. In 1845 Dr. Benedict was elected to the position of consulting accoucher to the Philadelphia Hospital, for which service he was to receive $100 per year. The position was abolished on November 9, 1845, and shortly thereafter Dr. Benedict was elected the chief resident physician at a salary of $1800 per year. This position he held until November, 1849, when he resigned. The Board of Guardians passed a fine eulogium upon his character as a man and his ability as a physician.

Dr. Benedict died in St. Augustine, Fla., April 30, 1871.

JOHN HENRY BENTON

1823–1885

Dr. Benton was born in Oxbow, N. Y., February 8, 1823; a son of Dr. Abner Benton, of Hobart College and Hannah (Cooper) Benton.

Dr. Benton was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1848. In 1852 he was appointed one of the assistant physicians in charge of the insane department of the Philadelphia Hospital, remaining for one year. He was never married and died in Oxbow, New York, August 31, 1885.

Horace Mather Lippincott.

JOSEPH BERENS

1850 – 1880

Dr. Berens was born in Philadelphia March 23, 1850. He was a son of Dr. Bernard Berens, and his wife Rachel S. Passmore. Dr. Berens was named after his uncle, Joseph Berens, who was also a physician. His preliminary education was acquired at private schools, Nazareth Hall, etc. He prepared for Williams College with private tutor and entered the same in 1868, and was graduated from the same institution, with the degree of A.B. in 1872. He was class orator at the commencement exercises. He then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania from which he was graduated in 1874. His thesis was on "Animal Ligatures" and received honorable mention. In 1875 he was appointed as one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital; in 1876 he was appointed curator, a position held by Agnew, Pepper and Tyson. In 1876 he was also appointed pathologist to the hospital. He invented a transfusion apparatus, which he used successfully, hence he was a pioneer on the subject.

Dr. Berens never married, started in general practice at 1507 Arch Street, and soon became one of the city's leading practitioners, At Williams College he was a member of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, and a prominent athlete. He made many contributions to medical literature and had a very bright future. While performing a surgical operation he accidentally cut himself, the wound became infected, developing blood poison from which he died, May 21, 1880.

Dr. Bernard Berens.

T. PASSMORE BERENS

1866 – 1923

Dr. Berens was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1866. He was a son of Bernard Berens, who was born in Gravenstein, Westphalia, and Rachel Susan Passmore, a daughter of Samuel Passmore.

His early education was acquired at the Friends School; Rugby Academy. He was a Freshman and Sophomore at the University of Pennsylvania and had two years of post-graduated work abroad. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1887, and received an appointment as resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Berens married Miss Alice Radway, a daughter of John Radway of New York.

Dr. Berens was the consultant-otolaryngologist of the John E. Berwind Free Maternity Clinic; ex-professor Otology, New York Polyclinic; surgical and director, Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat

Hospital; consultant otologist, New Rochelle Hospital. He was a member of the American College of Surgeons; Laryngological Association; Otological Society; American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society; New York Otological; New York Medical Union; New York Medico-Surgical Society; Academy Medicine; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Berens was a Major in M. R. C., in charge of Otolaryngology at U. S. A. General Hospital, No. 1, Williams Bridge, New York.

Dr. Berens died December 27, 1923.

EUGENE PROSPER BERNARDY

1846 – 1905

Dr. Bernardy was born in the beautiful harbor of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, December 11, 1846. His early education was received in New York where he studied under private tutors and for two years attended New York College. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1866, and subsequently pursued post-graduate courses in the university.

For two years he was an assistant in the surgical rooms under Professor H. H. Smith, and for five years he was assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the university under Professor Lenox Hodge. He was also for two years an assistant in the medical and surgical dispensaries of the university, and later an assistant to Professor J. J. Reese at the university in instruction in medical jurisprudence and toxicology. He served for two years as physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary and as a member of the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, and was a physician to the French Benevolent Society of Philadelphia. He was for several years physician to the French Consulate located in Philadelphia. Dr. Bernardy has written many pamphlets descriptive of his original scientific investigations. He was the first to introduce chloral hydrate in the treatment of puerperal eclampsia, and was also influential in bringing iodide of mercury into use as an antiseptic. In 1899 he received the decoration of the palms of the French Academy, in testimony of his original researches and his many acts of philanthropy towards the poor. For a period of fifteen months during the Civil War he was a bugler in the Fifty-fifth Regiment of New York.

He belonged to Potter Lodge 441, A. Y. M., Corinthian Chapter and Chausser Commandery, and was formerly a member of Independence Lodge 55 of Odd Fellows, in which he was a Past Master.

He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; the American Medical Association; the Medical Club of Philadelphia; the J. Aiken Meigs

Medical Association; the Climatological Society and the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, being one of its vice-presidents, and also formerly a member of the Philadelphia Pathological and the Pediatric Societies as well as the American Society of Gynecologists and Obstetricians.

His wife, to whom he was married June 24, 1871, was Marie Louise Jacquin. A daughter, Eugenie Marie Bernardy, is a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, 1897; and a son, Henry Leander Bernardy, graduated from the collegiate department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1897, and from the medical department in 1900.

Dr. Bernardy died in Atlantic City, October 11, 1905, of Bright's disease. His widow Marie Louise Bernardy was run over by an automobile in Philadelphia, August 5, 1919, and severely injured from which injuries she did not survive.

Dr. Henry Leander Bernardy.

LAWRENCE F. BERRY

1882 – 1907

Dr. Berry was born at Ripon, West Virginia, in 1882. He was a graduate of the North Alabama Agricultural School, and was a graduate in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1905.

The Hospital Reports for 1907 contain a note that "Dr. Berry died after one year and three months of faithful service."

He contracted erysipelas from one of the patients under his care and died at the hospital from the same disease, March 28, 1907.

ROBERT MORRIS BERTOLET

1846 – 1882

Dr. Bertolet was born Oley Township, Berks County, Pa., October 10, 1846. He was the oldest son of Dr. Peter G. and Amelia K. (Spang) Bertolet.

He took his A.B. at Lafayette College, in 1866, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1868. He was the curator at the Philadelphia Hospital in 1871 to 1872 and again in 1875 to 1876. Dr. Bertolet opened an office in Philadelphia and practiced there until conditions of his health led him to join the United States Army as a contract surgeon, with a view of living an outdoor life on the "plains."

He was a member of the Philadelphia Pathological Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Bertolet died May 10, 1882, at Sante Fe, New Mexico.

Dr. J. Allen Bertolet, 313 South 18th St.
Samuel E. Bertolet, Esq., 526 Court St., Reading, Pa.

DAVID BEVAN

1869 – 1925

Dr. Bevan was born in Philadelphia, March 29, 1869. His early education was acquired at the public schools of Philadelphia, graduating in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1891.

He married Jennie L., a daughter of Robert W. Dix, by this union there was one child, Mary E. D. Bevan.

Dr. Bevan was assistant pathologist at the Philadelphia Hospital, 1892 to 1895, also professor of hygiene, Temple University, department of chiropody.

Dr. Bevan died June 29, 1925.

HENRY DORRANCE BEYEA

1867 – 1924

Dr. Beyea was born at Dunmore, Lackawanna County, Pa., April 9, 1867. His early education he acquired at the Merrill Academy, Scranton, Pa.

He graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1891, and was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. He also served as a resident physician to the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital.

On August 3, 1904, he was married to Elizabeth Janvier Meridith and had three children, Helen Pintard, Henry Dorrance and James Screven.

He was demonstrator in Obstetrics and associate in Gynecology at the University of Pennsylvania; also surgeon to the Gynecian Hospital, Philadelphia.

He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Pathological Society; Obstetric Society; Physician's Motor Club, Medical Club of Philadelphia; University Club; Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, and the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Beyea died January 18, 1924.

JOHN BARCLAY BIDDLE

1815–1879

Dr. Biddle was of English descent, born in Philadelphia, January 3, 1815. He was the eldest son of Clement Cornell Biddle and Mary, daughter of John Barclay. His paternal ancestor, William Biddle, emigrated to America a little before William Penn, and many members of the family have been known and distinguished in the subsequent history of the province, the commonwealth and the country.

Dr. Biddle was sent at an early age to the school of Messrs. Wylie and Engles, in Philadelphia, well known instructors of boys, and afterwards for a short time, went to the high school, then presided over by the late Walter R. Johnson. At the early age of fourteen years he was sent for the completion of his education to the Roman Catholic College of St. Mary's at Baltimore, Md. The ensuing four years of his life were spent there with marked advantage, he becoming remarkable for his proficiency in mathematics and the modern languages.

After graduating at the St. Mary's College, young Biddle began the study of law under the instruction of Mr. Thomas Dunlap, but soon relinquished it for the study of medicine. He entered the office of Dr. Nathaiel Chapman, who was closely related to him by marriage, and matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1863. Immediately after graduating he became a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, and at the close of his term of service he went abroad, where he studied in Paris.

Returning home, his first work was to start, with Meredith Clymer, the publication of The Medical Examiner, the initial number of which appeared on the anniversary of his birth, January 3, 1838.

Biddle was successful as an editor, in the autumn of 1838 Dr. W. W. Gerhard and, later Francis Gurney Smith joined the editorial staff.

In 1846 Biddle was associated with Joseph Leidy and other young physicians in establishing the Franklin Medical College of Philadelphia, which however did not exist very long, although many of its faculty became eminent physicians. He held the chair of materia medica in the Pennsylvania Medical College, a branch of Gettysburg College, and in 1865 was elected to the chair of materia medica and general therapeutics in Jefferson Medical College, to succeed Thomas D. Mitchell, a position he held until his death.

From 1855 to 1859 Dr. Biddle was a lecturer on clinical medicine at the Philadelphia Hospital; a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society 1837, corresponding secretary 1859; member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; Physician to Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf and Dumb, 1841 to 1871; member American Medical

Association 1848; member College of Physicians of Philadelphia; 1851 president Association of American Medical Colleges; member American Philosophical Society April, 1853; physician to Girard College 1856 to 1879; Inspector, Philadelphia County prison, president Board of Directors for twenty years.

Biddle's work, "Review of the Materia Medica for the Use of Students," appeared in 1852, a volume of 300 pages; a second edition was published in 1865, "revised and enlarged and adapted to the last edition of the U. S. Pharmacopœia," the title was now "Materia Medica for the Use of Students"; and thus it remained; the eighth edition was in 1878, 462 pages.

In November, 1850, Dr. Biddle was married to Caroline, the youngest of six daughters of Mr. William Phillips, of Philadelphia. They had four daughters and two sons, one, Clement, became a surgeon in the U. S. Army, the other William Phillips, major-general, U. S. M. C.

In a historical sketch written by Dr. J. W. Holland, Dr. Biddle is referred to as "the suave and sagacious Biddle, whose lectures were refined to the last degree, but whose personality was even finer than his work."

In the summer of 1878 Biddle went abroad, returning to take up his work in Jefferson, but was in ill health and so continued until his death, January 19, 1879, caused by an unrecognized appendicitis, as evinced by autopsy.

Memoir by E. B. Gardette.
Kelly: American Medical Biographies.
Sketch by J. W. Holland.
W. A. N. Dorland.

JOHN RICHARD BIGGINS

1877 - 1920

Dr. Biggins was born in Manchester, England, May 12, 1877. His early education was acquired at the Eldred High School, Eldred, Pa. He was graduated in medicine at the Medico-Chirurgical College in 1904, after which he became a resident physician at the Philadelphia General Hospital. This term of service was not completed. He was an assistant Medical Examiner in the Pennsylvania Railroad Relief Department, from 1904 to 1908.

During the World War, he was rejected on account of valvular disease of the heart, from which condition he died December 5, 1920.

THOMAS WILLIAM BIRKEY

1831 – 1899

Dr. Birkey was born in Philadelphia, in 1831. A son of John Birkey, D.D.S., and Mary Salade, his wife, a daughter of Andrew M. Salade, of Reading, Pa.

Dr. Birkey was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1851, when he was appointed one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Birkey's last address was 245 S. 6th Street, Philadelphia, where he died suddenly, of angina pectoris, January 10, 1899. He was buried at Reading, Pa., Jan. 13, in the Charles Evans Cemetery. There is no tombstone on the lot and the Cemetery Company has no record other than his age.

Journal of the American Medical Association, 1899, vol. 32, p. 195.
Public Ledger, January 11, 1889.

JOHN JANVIER BLACK

1837 – 1909

Dr. Black, the son of Charles H. and Anne (Janvier) Black, was born in Delaware City, November 6, 1837. He was educated in New Castle, Delaware, and Princeton College. He studied medicine in San Francisco and in the United States Marine Hospital, under Dr. Richard Maywell, and then at the University of Pennsylvania, from where he was graduated in 1862, A.M., 1907, Princeton.

In October, 1864, he was elected a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. He had been in the medical corps of the United States since 1862, was head physician of U. S. Officer's Hospital at Camacs Woods, now 11th and Berks Streets, Philadelphia.

In 1866 he went to Europe to recuperate and study some of the foreign methods. On his return he settled in New Castle, Delaware, although urged by older physicians to go to a larger place. But after thirty years, he writes that he never regretted his decision. On January 31, 1872, he was married to Miss Jeanie Groome, of Elkton, Maryland, by whom he had two children, Elizabeth Groome and Armytage Middleton.

Dr. Black was a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Delaware State Medical Society; Colonial Wars; president of Delaware State Hospital, Farnhurst; president, New Castle Bank; president of the Board of Trustees, N. C., Presbyterian Church; president of the N. C. Commons Eight Farms, left New Castle by Pennsylvania Building erected at Farnhurst in his name, also memorial addition to Hope Farm Tuberculosis Building. He was the

first doctor to use Koch's treatment for tuberculosis, and the manuscript says, "he is a living monument to him today."

Dr. Black wrote the following articles: Forty Years in the Medical Profession; Eating to Live; Consumption in Delaware; Snakes in Delaware; Peach, Pear and Quince; An Account of Two Trips to California, 1858 and 1894. He worked until the last moment and died September 27, 1909.

Mrs. John Janvier Black.

BENJAMIN BLACKFORD

1834–1905

Dr. Blackford was born at the Isabella Furnace, in Page County, Virginia, on September 8, 1834. His father moved to Lynchburg, Virginia, to practice medicine while Benjamin was quite a boy, and all of his youth and young manhood was passed there.

He received his academic education at the University of Virginia, and studied medicine at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1855. He then entered the Philadelphia Hospital as a resident physician, and after the expiration of his term of service, he returned to Lynchburg and began the practice of his profession.

When the Civil War broke out he left Lynchburg, on April 23, 1861, as surgeon of the Lynchburg Home Guard and was mustered into the service of the State of Virginia. He was soon mustered into the service of the Confederate States, and after a short experience as a field surgeon, he was attached to the hospital at Culpeper, Virginia, and later to the hospital at Liberty (now Bedford City), Virginia. Here he made a reputation for himself, both as a physician and an executive officer, that caused him to be known throughout the medical department of the Confederate Army, and he remained in charge of this hospital until the close of the war.

When the war ended Dr. Blackford returned to Lynchburg and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1870 he married Miss Emily Neilson, and they lived happily together to the end, for his death followed that of his wife with but two weeks interval.

He was one of the ninety-two physicians who met in Richmond, on November 2, 1870, to organize the Medical Society of Virginia, and he remained a member of that society until his death; was elected president in 1887, and was made an honorary member the following year.

He was also a member of the American Medical Association and of the American Association of Superintendents of Insane Hospitals.

Dr. Blackford was too much occupied by the practical details of his profession to be much of a writer. He contributed several papers

to the Virginia Medical Society in 1876, and delivered the president's address before the same society in 1888. He read several papers before the American Association of Superintendents of Insane Hospitals.

In 1889 Dr. Blackford was elected superintendent of the Western State Hospital, at Staunton, Virginia. The name of this institution had been the Western Lunatic Asylum, but a change in name was made shortly after Dr. Blackford became its superintendent, the alteration being largely the result of his efforts. He filled this position until his death, which came from pneumonia on December 13, 1905. He was survived by six sons: Thomas Atkinson, Benjamin Ogle, Charles Minor, Robert Neilson, William Arthur and George Tayloe, of whom but three are now living.

Charles Minor Blackford, M.D., Staunton, Va.

ARTHUR AMES BLISS

1859 - 1913

Dr. Bliss was born in Northampton, Mass., July 13, 1859. He was educated in Philadelphia, attending the private school of Mr. Reginald Chase, where he prepared for college. He was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1880 and wrote the class Ode.

He then took up the study of medicine, matriculating at the University of Pennsylvania, and upon his graduation in 1883 was appointed a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, being in the first group of those admitted for examination. After serving his term as resident he went to Europe, studying in Vienna under Professors Neusses and Stoerck. Upon his return to America he decided to specialize in diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat. He was elected to the position of laryngologist and aurist at the Lankenau Hospital and the Mary J. Drexel Home, which positions he retained for many years.

His private practice becoming too arduous to permit both institutions to be under his charge, he resigned from the Lankenau Hospital and was elected by the Board of Trustees, consultant. He continued his duties as laryngologist and aurist at the Mary J. Drexel Home until his death.

His contributions to the literature of the medical profession were many and important, and in addition he published a Memoir of his father and an account of his life at the Philadelphia Hospital entitled "Blockley Days."

Dr. Bliss died in Philadelphia, May 1, 1913, and is buried in South Laurel Hill.

Mrs. Bliss.

CHARLES HODGE BOARDMAN

1838 – 1907

Dr. Boardman was born in St. Paul, Minn., May 25, 1838. His early education was acquired at the Presbyterian Institute. He was graduated from Yale College in 1859, and took his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1862.

He was a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1862, and began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia.

In 1869 he removed to St. Paul where he continued to practise. He was a member of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; The Philadelphia Pathological Society; the Ramsey County (Minn.) Medical Society, of which he was president in 1876; the Minnesota State Medical Society, of which he was recording secretary in 1877.

Dr. Boardman made a number of contributions to medical journals and during the Civil War he served as assistant surgeon in Virginia and elsewhere.

In 1865 Dr. Boardman was married to Miss Harriet A. Nichols of New Jersey; he died at Brooklyn, New York, July 16, 1907.

HENRY C. BOENNING

1857 – 1907

Dr. Boenning was born September 5, 1857, in Philadelphia, Pa. He was a son of Caspar Boenning, who was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, and Metha, a daughter of John and Katharine Tabi.

His early education was acquired at private schools in Philadelphia, and he was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College, in 1879, receiving the first honor and the Henry C. Lea prize of $100 for the highest class average for three consecutive years.

In 1879 he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, receiving the highest average in a competitive examination of over one hundred candidates from all colleges.

In 1883 he assumed charge of the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, remaining its director until 1896. In 1884 he was elected demonstrator of anatomy to the Philadelphia Dental College. In 1886 he was appointed demonstrator of surgical anatomy at the Medico-Chirurgical College, and later clinical lecturer on rectal diseases.

In 1895 he was elected to the chair of anatomy, surgery and oral surgery in the Philadelphia Dental College, to succeed the late Dr. James E. Garretson.

From 1893 to 1899 Dr. Boenning was the quarantine physician to the port of Philadelphia.

On October 6, 1881, Dr. Boenning was married to Emily Josephine Miller, a daughter of Reuben Beiteman Miller of Gashenhoppen,

Berks County, Pa. By this marriage there were two sons and one daughter: William Miller, Henry Dorr and Emily Metha.

Dr. Boenning was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Boenning died November 4, 1907, in Philadelphia, of generalized carcinoma.

Mrs. Boenning.

J. MORTON BOICE

1876 – 1921

Dr. Boice, the secretary of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, died at his residence, 4020 Spruce Street, December 2, 1921. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5, 1876. A son of the Reverend James Y. Boice, who for many years was prominently identified with the Reformed Presbyterian Church. The family on the paternal side is of Huguenot descent. On account of religious persecution early in the 16th century, members of the family emigrated from France to Scotland and from Scotland a branch removed to the north of Ireland. The doctor's father was born near the Giant's Causeway, in County Derry, Ireland, November 30, 1847. He came to America in his boyhood and received his preliminary education at Duff's College, Pittsburgh, and in the Pittsburgh high school. He served in the Union Army at the time of the Civil War, and in 1865 received the degree of A.B. at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa. He studied theology at Allegheny, Pa., and in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia, later receiving the honorary degree of D.D. from the Richmond and Cedarville Colleges of Ohio. For nine years he was located at Cincinnati and for over thirty-four years lived in Philadelphia. Dr. Boice's mother was Miss Mattie McFee, a daughter of John McFee, a well known carpet manufacturer of Philadelphia.

Dr. Boice entered the Central High School of Philadelphia with the class of 1895, and completed his preparatory school training at Rugby Academy. He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania and received his A.B. degree in 1899. He studied in the University of Berlin, Germany, from 1900 to 1901, and at the Academie de Paris in 1902, being granted a certificate from the latter institution. He received his M.D. from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia in 1904. After graduating he served as a resident physician to the Frankford Hospital of Philadelphia, and to the St. Joseph's Hospital. He served as an assistant to Dr. D. Braden Kyle, Dr. H. M. Christian, and was a laboratory assistant to Dr. Edward C. Kirk, thus gaining a large practical knowledge.

Dr. Boice acted as obstetrical registrar to the Philadelphia Hospital, he was a member of the medical staff of the Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children. He was the secretary of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; the American Medical Association; Pathological Society of Philadelphia; Philadelphia Pediatric Society; Medical Club of Philadelphia; West Philadelphia Medical Association; a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; a member of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church; Philadelphia Cricket Club; Racquet Club of Philadelphia; Ohio Society of Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Rifle Association.

During the World War he was a member of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps; Physician's Committee of the Red Cross; Preparedness Committee; Visitor for the 27th Ward, on behalf of the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy.

The author received a letter from Dr. Boice, under date of November 7, 1921, from which the following is quoted. "By a careful series of exclusion, I have been brought to the opinion that an operative procedure is indicated at once to correct the condition from which I have been suffering for the past month. In view of this fact, I want to ask your judgment as to whether or not I should resign the Secretaryship. I do this because I am convinced that one of two things will occur, either I will be incapacitated for strenuous service for quite a long time or else for all time. I should like to have your judgment as to what course would seem best to pursue. I am endeavoring to make arrangements for operation before the end of the week."

Dr. Boice was taken to the Jefferson Hospital and an exploratory incision was made which revealed the abdomen filled with malignant masses, as soon as he was able to be moved he was taken to his home, where he died December 2, 1921.

Copy of a resolution passed by the Philadelphia County Medical Society:

In the death of J. Morton Boice the Philadelphia County Medical Society has lost a valuable member and an invaluable Secretary. Since his appointment to the office, in 1918, he has been assiduous, painstaking, and conscientious to a remarkable degree. His splendid record stands as a monument to his memory. In sickness and suffering, as in health, Dr. Boice showed the qualities of his lofty character. Serene and unmoved by knowledge of his hopeless condition, free from all feeling of bitterness at being cut off at the most useful period of his life, he faced his end with the courage that comes to those whose course has been honorably run. To quote his own words "death had no sting" for him, and with perfect equanimity he wrote his own obituary notice for the Roster, and designated his own pall-

bearers. Most truly can it be said of him, "He died as one who had been studied in his death to throw away the dearest thing he own'd as 'twere a careless trifle"; Shakespeare's tribute to the man of absolute courage.

The following resolution was adopted by the West Philadelphia Medical Association:

Whereas, Dr. J. Morton Boice, the late secretary of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and at one time secretary of our Association, has departed from this earth and has passed to the Great Beyond, and

Whereas, His position in the medical profession, due to his inherent gentlemanly instincts, accorded him and inspired a degree of esteem and affection on the part of his colleagues rarely acquired. Few men had more friends and fewer enemies.

Be it Resolved, by the West Philadelphia Medical Association assembled, that we record our appreciation of Dr. Boice as a scholar and a Christian gentleman, who had lived a blameless life and who died with perfect faith in his Creator and in the life hereafter.

THOMAS BOND

1712–1784

Dr. Bond may with justice be considered one of the foremost eighteenth century medical men in America, because of his influence in founding the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Bond was the son of Richard and Elizabeth Chew Bond, born in Calvert County, Maryland, in 1712. He studied medicine under Dr. Alexander Hamilton, completing his education by European travel and special study at the Hotel Dieu, Paris, France. He probably came to Philadelphia and began the practice of medicine in 1734.

The following is a copy of Dr. Bond's marriage record:

7 Mo. 11, 1735 Bond Thomas, of Philadelphia, "Practitioner in Physick" and Susanna Roberts, dr. of Edward, of said City of Phila., Meeting House. Wits. Edward, Hugh, Mary, Jr. and Mary Roberts, John Bond, Eliza and Benjamin Chew, and 23 others. Recorded Book A. p. 139! By this marriage there were seven children born: Elizabeth, Thomas, Sarah, Rebecca, Phoebe, Robert and Venables. Thomas and Robert following their father's profession.

Bond's young brother, Phineas, came from Maryland, in 1738, and the two brothers practised in partnership, being especially active in affairs of municipal health. It must be recalled that at this time Philadelphia was but a village. When Bond was at the height of his reputation (1769) the city had a population of 28,000, the streets were unpaved and unlit at night; there were no daily papers and but

few vehicles. Dr. Bond was accustomed to visit his patients in a two wheel sulky drawn by a black horse. This was a very unusual method of conveyance and supposedly permitted only to aged and infirm doctors, and was probably enjoyed by Bond because of his physical condition. Bond was on intimate terms with two physicians of the port of Philadelphia: Drs. Thomas Graeme and Lloyd Zacharay.

That they saw a good deal of yellow and typhus fever was probable, as he refers to five epidemics of typhus in his introduction to clinical lectures. Between 1740 and 1754, Bond was constantly asked to visit suspected vessels and attend to the isolation of suspicious cases and fumigating houses or ships.

His work would, at the present time be classed as that of a good, all-round general practitioner; but in his day surgery had not reached its present development, and his practice must be considered both medical and surgical. He reduced and splinted fractures, incised breasts, and imposthumated livers, scarified "mortifying" feet, amputated legs, tapped not only legs but chest and abdomen, operated for stone in the bladder, attended difficult confinements, and also saw much of measles, smallpox, typhus and other infectious diseases.

Benjamin Rush gives Bond credit for the introduction and general use of mercury in practice in Philadelphia. It was his habit to prescribe it in all cases which resisted the common methods of practice. Bond also used the hot and cold as well as vapor and warm air baths in the treatment of disease and had baths introduced into the Pennsylvania Hospital. He also devised a splint called by his name, for fracture of the lower end of the radius, which has been familiar to all graduates in medicine during the last hundred years.

It is probable that Dr. Bond, from the nature of his practice, daily realized the comfort and aid which a well equipped hospital would furnish to many of his patients. It is an assured fact that he constantly talked to his friends and patients about the foundation of a hospital for the care of the sick and injured to say nothing of the insane. During the first years of the Pennsylvania Hospital a considerable proportion of its work consisted in the care of the so-called lunatics.

It was not, however, until Bond approached Benjamin Franklin and explained to him the value of such an institution to the community, that any material progress was made. In Morris Early History of Medicine, page 25, it states that Bond, in 1756, performed at the Pennsylvania Hospital the first successful operation for stone (lithotomy).

The year 1765 marked the beginning of systematic instruction in the United States; that year courses in anatomy and surgery (and midwifery) were given by Dr. William Shippen, Jr., and lectures on physic by John Morgan. Dr. Bond taught clinical medicine the fol-

lowing year and continued to hold clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Philadelphia Hospital, where he was a member of the medical staff from 1768 to 1779. As will be remembered the appointment of Morgan and Shippen was soon followed by that of Rush and Kuhn to the respective chairs of chemistry and materia medica and botany. Bond was, however, at this time a man of fifty-four, whereas his associate professors were all men under or a little over thirty.

It is difficult to secure much of an estimate of Dr. Bond's general appearance. Concerning him Thacher ("American Medical Biography," p. 117) says, "Dr. Bond was of delicate constitution and disposed to pulmonary consumption for which he went on a voyage, when a young man, to the Island of Barbadoes. By unremitted care to his health, the strictest attention to diet, and to guard against change of temperature and also by frequently losing blood when he found his lungs affected, he lived to an age which the greater part of mankind never reached.

But few articles from his pen can be discovered. He made quite a number of communications to the Philosophical Society and frequently read letters from physicians both in England and some of the English Colonies. In 1779 he read a paper before the society on the "Means of Pursuing Health and the Means of Preventing Disease."

Two years before his death he delivered the annual oration at the State House before the Philadelphia Society, the title of which was "Rank and Dignity of Men in the Scale of Being." This was published subsequently in the form of a small book of thirty-four pages. The address is distinctly scholarly, but with the exception of a few references to the use of new instruments for the measurement of atmospheric pressure, temperature, etc., which he always considered of great importance, there is little reference to things medical.

In "Medical Observations and Inquiries," Vol. I, p. 68, there is found a short clinical article by Bond, entitled "A Worm and a Horrid One found in the Liver." This article details the symptoms of a case in his practice in Philadelphia which he supposed to be due to the presence of an intestinal worm found in the liver, with a good description of the autopsy and an engraving of the post-mortem findings. A second article in Vol. II, of the Observations was on "The Use of Peruvian Bark in Scrofulous Cases." The most notable contribution that he made to literature is, however, his "Introductory Clinical Lectures."

The cause of Dr. Bond's death is unknown. While he was considered a delicate man, he was, however, able to continue in his medical work until several weeks before his death. It seems probable, therefore, that he died of some acute disease, or one of the conditions common to the aged, his death occurring on Friday, March 26, 1784, in his seventy-second year. He was buried on Sunday, March

28, in the burial ground at Fifth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, where his grave is marked by a low flat marble tablet. His name, age and date of death are still easily read, but the inscription has become illegible.

Kelly: American Medical Biographies.

Reference to marriage, Collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, vol. 78, p. 95; and original at Friends' Meeting House.

WILLIAM BOTSFORD

1842 – 1904

Dr. Botsford was born in Campleton, New Brunswick, Canada, in 1842. He was a son of Chipman Botsford.

Dr. Botsford studied medicine and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, in 1868, after which he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

On August 23, 1888, he was married to Mary Elizabeth Brannun, who is a graduate of the University of California Medical School, and is practicing in San Francisco.

Dr. Botsford practiced medicine in San Francisco for twenty-eight years; he was a member of the San Francisco County Medical Society; the Medical Society of the State of California, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Botsford died in 1904, of some obscure liver condition.

Information furnished by Dr. Mary Elizabeth Botsford, San Francisco, Calif.

WILLIAM BOYCE

David Chancellor Boyce graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, 1792, died in Pittsburgh, January 12, 1817.

Member of the Medical Staff, 1796 to 1801.

Letter from Dr. Wm. H. Mayer, March 30, 1821.

JOHN SAMUEL BOYD

1849 – 1911

Dr. Boyd was born in Philadelphia, April 14, 1849. He was a son of John Sylvester Boyd and Sarah E. Boyd. His early education was acquired at the public schools of Philadelphia, Academia Academy and the West Chester Academy. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1870, and then acted as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. He also graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1882.

Dr. Boyd never practised medicine, after the completion of his term of service at the Philadelphia Hospital he became visiting house agent at the House of Refuge, where he remained for a few years. He was appointed superintendent of admissions at Girard College and was connected with the Girard Estate for twenty-seven years.

June 30, 1879, Dr. Boyd was married to Miss Isabella G., daughter of the Reverend J. K. Andrews of Bedford, Pa., by whom he had three children, one son and two daughters.

Dr. Boyd was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church for many years, honored and loved by all who knew him. He died in Philadelphia, March 6, 1911, from pneumonia.

Widow, Mrs. John Samuel Boyd, 4816 Windsor Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

VALENTINE A. BOYER

Dr. Boyer was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1836, and the same year was appointed a resident physician at the Philadelphia General Hospital.

In the Alumni Register of the University of Pennsylvania, he is marked deceased.

ZACCUR PRALL BOYER, JR.

1857 - 1913

Dr. Boyer was born in Llewellyn, Pa., in 1857; a son of Zaccur Prall Boyer and Catherine E. (Williams).

He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1881, and after graduating he was appointed as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Boyer married Anna G. Garretson of Port Carbon, who was born in 1858; he was a surgeon to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and on the afternoon of December 6, 1913, he fell as he was descending a stairway from his office on the third floor of the Lippincott Building, at 12th and Filbert Streets, and died several minutes later of a fractured skull. He was buried from 372 South Center Street, Pottsville, Pa., on Tuesday, December 9, 1913.

Public Ledger, December 9, 1913.

American Boyers, Charles C. Boyer, p. 412

EDWARD J. BRACKMAN

1887 – 1916

Dr. Brackman was born in Russia, in 1887. He graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College in 1913, and was licensed in 1913. He served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital, and during his term of service he developed laryngeal tuberculosis. He was sent to Mt. Alto and died in August, 1916, of hemoptysis.

GEORGE MILTON BRADFIELD

Dr. Bradfield graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1890. He was a member of the Medical Society of California; member of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Bradfield died in 1928 at Los Angeles, California.

Reference Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 68, p. 1771.

ALFRED EUGENE BRADLEY

1864 – 1922

Dr. Bradley was born at Jamestown, New York, November 25, 1864. His early education was acquired at the public schools of Frewsburg, New York. He was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1887. Dr. Bradley received an appointment as resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital, 1887.

He was married October 4, 1887, to Miss Letitia M. Fallett, daughter of Joseph B. Fallett, of St. Louis. By this union there were two children: Harriet and Fallett Bradley.

In October 29, 1888, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon; Captain Assistant Surgeon, October 29, 1893; Major Brigade Surgeon, Vols., June 4, 1898; honorably discharged volunteer service, November 10, 1899; Major Surgeon, U. S. A., January 1, 1902; Major Medical Corps, January 1, 1902; Lieutenant Colonel, January 28, 1910; Colonel, July 1, 1916; Brigade General, N. A., August 5, 1917; honorably discharged as Brigade General, N. A., June 20, 1918. He retired on account of ill health with the rank of Colonel. Dr. Bradley was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Dr. Bradley's service as Military Observer with British, on duty at American Embassy, London, May 20, 1916, until June, 1917. He was appointed Chief Surgeon, A. E. F. in France, June 8, 1917, organizing medical services of American forces abroad.

Dr. Bradley was a fellow member of the American College of Surgeons; a member of the American Medical Association; member

of the National Park County Medical Society; member of the Medical Society of the State of Wyoming, and a member of the Association of Military Surgeons.

Dr. Bradley died December 17, 1922.

MICHAEL BRADLEY

1836 – 1902

Dr. Bradley was born in Pennsylvania, August 7, 1836. A resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1858. His name does not appear in either the Alumni Lists of the University of Pennsylvania or the Jefferson Medical College.

He was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, June 22, 1861; past assistant surgeon, June 22, 1864; surgeon, June 12, 1865; inspector, December 6, 1879; director, June 19, 1888. Placed on the retired list of officers, March 29, 1895.

He died at Philadelphia, Pa., of paraplegia, August 21, 1902.

Navy Department, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

ELLIOTT THOMAS BRADY

1865 – 1921

Dr. Brady was born at Buffalo Forge, Virginia, January 8, 1865. His early education he received at private schools. He was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in January, 1886, after which he became a resident physician of the Philadelphia Hospital.

In 1891 he married Kathleen V. McNulty and had two children, Anna K. and Elliott F. Brady.

Dr. Brady was a member of the Medical Society of the State of Virginia (president, 1909); Southern Medical Association; Roanoke Academy of Medicine; Medical Society of Southwestern Virginia; American Roentgen Ray Association; Medical Examining Board of Virginia, 1896 to 1911.

Dr. Brady died February 14, 1921.

JOHN CABELL BRAGG

1835 – 1909

Dr. Bragg was born in Petersburg, Virginia, January 12, 1835. He attended the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, but was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1857. In 1858 he was a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, and during the Civil War he was an assistant surgeon in the C. S. Army.

For a number of years he kept a drug store but later became a farmer, he died September 4, 1909, in Jetersville, Amelia County, Virginia.

Horace Mather Lippincott.

TOMLIN BRAXTON

1832 – 1892

Dr. Braxton, always known by his nick name "Jack," was born June 10, 1832, in Chericoke, King William County, Virginia, he was a son of Dr. Corbin and Mary (Williamson) Tomlin.

He received his academic education at the University of Virginia, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1854, after which he served as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital.

He was married to Mary, daughter of Allen Y. Caperton and Harriet (Echols) Caperton, by this marriage there were six children: Allen Caperton, Mary Caperton, Robert Tomlin, Hugh Caperton, Carter and Eliza Williamson.

During the Civil War Dr. Braxton served as surgeon in the Confederate Army, and when the war was over he returned to his home "Chericoke," King William County, Virginia, and again resumed his practise.

Dr. Braxton led a quiet life, standing with courage and cheerfulness the many hardships that came to him and the people of the "South" during and after the Civil War. He was sincerely loved by his children, friends and neighbors, often recalling the pleasant and happy days spent in Philadelphia.

Dr. Braxton died at his son's home, in Staunton, Virginia, December 30, 1892.

A daughter, Mrs. J. Shelton Horsley, Westmoreland Place, Richmond, Va.

J. COLES BRICK

1861 – 1923

Dr. Brick was born in Crosswicks, New Jersey, October 10, 1861. His early education was acquired at the public and high schools of Wilmington, Delaware, and Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. He graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in 1894. In 1895 he was appointed one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Brick married Laura, a daughter of Charles Clingan, by whom he had three children: Mary Da Costa, Clementine Brook Clingan and Ann Coles.

Dr. Brick taught proctology to the senior class at the Jefferson College. He was First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon in the National Guards of Pennsylvania, serving in the coal strikes of 1918.

He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Proctolic Society.

Dr. Brick died February 4, 1923.

WILLIAM DRAPER BRINCKLÉ

1798–1862

Dr. Brincklé was born February 9, 1798, in St. Jones's Neck, Kent County, Delaware, where the family had been among the earliest settlers. He was a son of Dr. John Brincklé, and his mother, Elizabeth Gordon, was the niece of the Honorable Caesar Rodney, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Dr. Brincklé studied medicine with Dr. William Shippen of Philadelphia, attaining considerable skill as a surgeon. His early education was acquired under the Reverend Stephen Sykes until he was placed in the Wilmington Academy. In 1814 he entered Princeton College, from where he was graduated in 1816. He began the study of medicine in his father's office and attended lectures at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from where he was graduated in 1819.

Dr. Brincklé started practice in Smyrna, Delaware, where he remained one year, during which time typhoid fever was alarmingly prevalent, his practice becoming so extensive as to impair his health and cause him to remove to Wilmington, where he remained until 1825, when he again removed to Philadelphia. Dr. Physick, having taken a deep interest in Dr. Brincklé as a student, offered him the position of chief assistant. In 1821 Dr. Brincklé married Sarah T., daughter of Henry Physick, and a niece of the distinguished surgeon, she died in 1830, and in 1832 Dr. Brincklé was again married to Elizabeth Bispham, a daughter of Benjamin Reeves, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Brincklé was an indefatigable worker, answering alike the call of the rich and the poor, never sparing himself when he could relieve suffering. When failing in health from the effects of an overtaxed mind and body, and urged to take a rest for a time, he only answered "I do love my profession so much."

Dr. Brincklé served as a member of the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1837 until 1839. He was one of the organizers of the American Pomological Society, and was elected one of its presidents. A pioneer in the scientific breeding of plants; the author of "Hoffy's American Pomology," and a frequent contributor

to "The Horticulturist," a magazine holding about the rank of "Country Life" of today.

Dr. Brincklé was elected medical superintendent to the City Hospital, at Bush Hill, serving from 1827 to 1839. He also served the Smallpox Hospital, 1828, of which honorable mention is made in a "report" to the Philadelphia Medical Society. During the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera epidemic in Philadelphia in 1832, Dr. Brincklé did active work, and earned the warm gratitude of his fellow citizens, and a beautiful silver vase was presented to him.

His activities in original pomological investigations were carried on in spare moments, from about 1840 until his death, which occurred December 16, 1862.

Prior to 1750, or thereabouts, the name Brincklé was spelled Brinckloe, and Dr. William Draper Brinckloe, of San Diego, Calif., is a grandson and had his name changed legally from Brincklé to Brinckloe.

From facts furnished by Dr. William Draper Brinckloe and from Biographical Memoir by Dr. E. B. Gardette.

JOHN HILL BRINTON

1832 – 1907

Dr. Brinton was born in Philadelphia, May 21, 1832. A son of George Brinton (Class of 1822, University of Pennsylvania, College Department), and Mary Margaret Smith.

Dr. Brinton's early education was acquired at a school conducted by the old schoolmaster, Samuel Crawford; and at the Classical Institute, located on Dean Street, between Locust and Spruce Streets, and conducted by Dr. Faries. In 1846 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his A.B. degree in 1850; his A.M. in 1852, and LL.D. in 1901. His M.D. degree he received from the Jefferson Medical College in 1852, when only twenty years of age. After spending a year in the medical schools of Paris and Vienna, in company with his future brother-in-law, the late J. M. Da Costa, he returned to Philadelphia and entered upon general practice. Beginning as a demonstrator in operative surgery, at the Jefferson Medical College, he became so expert in his chosen field that he succeeded Dr. Smith as lecturer on operative surgery, retaining this chair until August 3, 1861, when he was commissioned by President Lincoln as a major and brigade surgeon of volunteers. On September 4 he was ordered to report to Major General Fremont, commanding the department of the West. General Fremont ordered the young surgeon to report to Brigadier General U. S. Grant, who had just assumed command of the District of Cairo, and on October 28, 1861, he was appointed by General Grant as medical director of the Military District of S. E. Mis-

souri. On April 24, 1862, he was made medical director of General Grant's Army. Later he accompanied General Grant as a member of his staff, in the campaign of 1862, on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, where he saw service of a severe and important character.

In the early summer of 1862, after the appointment of assistant surgeon William A. Hammond, U. S. A., as Surgeon General of the Army, Dr. Brinton was ordered to Washington, and assigned to duty in the office of the Surgeon General, where in June following, "he was ordered to prepare the surgical history of the Rebellion," the most monumental surgical record of modern times. After outlining and beginning this great work he was a few months later directed to undertake a similar labor, of equal magnitude and importance, the founding of the Military Medical Museum, of which he was appointed the first curator. Major Brinton visited the headquarters of the armies in the field and various hospitals, collecting data and illustrations for the surgical history of the war, and specimens for the Army Museum.

After two years of such service, during one period of which he was Medical Director of Transportation, he was ordered to report to the Assistant Surgeon General at Louisville, by whom he was assigned to duty in the Department of Missouri. Later he served as superintendent and director of general hospitals at Nashville, Tenn., and afterward as acting medical director of the Army of the Cumberland.

By reason of his close personal friendship with General Grant, upon whose staff he served, Dr. Brinton's service in the Rebellion, probably assumed a wider range than fell to the lot of any other civilian officer. During his service in Washington he was a member and one of the governors of the newly established Metropolitan Club. Dr. Brinton was a first cousin of General George Brinton McClellan.

Dr. Brinton resigned from the army and was honorably discharged March 9, 1865, returning to Philadelphia he resumed practice, and shortly afterward became lecturer on operative surgery in Jefferson Medical College; in 1866 he was appointed one of the surgeons to the Philadelphia Hospital, which position he held until 1882. In 1877 he was elected surgeon to the Jefferson Hospital, and in March, 1882, on the retirement of Samuel D. Gross, he was elected professor of the practice of surgery and clinical surgery, the duties of which he actively discharged until his resignation in May, 1906, when he was elected by the trustees, as emeritus professor.

Before the Civil War, Dr. Brinton was elected a surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital, and until his death was one of the consulting surgeons of that institution. Dr. Brinton was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, June, 1851; a Fellow of the College of Physicians, of Philadelphia, October, 1856; a founder of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia; a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania;

American Medical Association, 1872; American Surgical Association, 1880; American Philosophical Society, 1886; Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, August 29, 1866, Class I, Insignia No. 349; a founder of the Philadelphia Skating Club; a member of the Philadelphia Club; the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was a frequent contributor to medical literature.

Dr. Brinton was married September 13, 1866, to Sarah Ward, a daughter of the late Reverend F. DeWitt Ward, of Genesee, New York, by whom he had six children: George, deceased; John H., deceased; Dr. Ward Brinton; Jasper Y., deceased; Jasper Yeates and Sarah W., who married John L. Wentz.

Dr. Brinton died at his residence, 1423 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, March 18, 1907, in his seventy-fifth year.

Dr. Ward Brinton.

BENJAMIN BROOKE

1866 – 1900

Dr. Brooke was born October 17, 1866, in Radnor, Pa. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1889; the same year he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

On May 4, 1891, he received an appointment as assistant surgeon in the United States Army, which appointment he accepted May 12, 1891. On May 4, 1896, he received his commission as captain, and on April 10, 1898, he retired, probably on account of ill health, as he died October 18, 1900, Radnor, Pa.

University of Pennsylvania Alumni Catalogue.
Surgeon General's Office.

HARRIET W. BROOKS

Dr. Brooks received her M.D. degree from the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia. She was appointed resident physician at the Philadelphia General Hospital in 1886.

MACY BROOKS

Dr. Brooks was connected with the genito-urinary department as assistant genito-urinary surgeon to Dr. Christian, from 1905 until 1920. November, 1915, he went to England and enlisted with the British Army, where he served as Operating Major from December,

1915, until January, 1917. He returned to America in January, 1917, and enlisted in the American Army. The day war was declared in April, 1917, he went to France as Lieutenant Colonel of Base Hospital No. 66, and served until the end of the war. In December, 1919, he went abroad and married in France, and finally took the position of Medical Inspector of the Port of Alexandria, Egypt, and practiced medicine and surgery in Alexandria until the day of his death, where in 1924 he and his wife were killed in an automobile accident.

GEORGE S. BROWN

1860 – 1913

Dr. Brown was born in 1860. He was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in 1885. In the same year he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Brown died September 28, 1913.

ISAAC W. BROWN

The only information obtainable is that Dr. Isaac W. Brown died May 2, 1915.

WALTER FREEMAN BROWN

1879 – 1916

Dr. Brown was born in Philadelphia (1233 S. 6th St.), February, 1879; was a son of William T. Brown.

He attended the public schools of Philadelphia and was graduated from the Central High School, after which he took up the study of medicine, graduating from the Medico-Chirurgical College in 1901. He served as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital; lectured at the Medico-Chirurgical College and assisted Dr. William L. Rodman; served one year as surgeon to the Red Star Line, S. S. Finland; he had charge of the X-ray department at the Howard Hospital but was compelled to resign on account of ill health. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association and the Medical Club of Philadelphia.

Dr. Brown died July 26, 1916.

L. P. Brown, 3109 W. Penn St.

EDWARD TUNIS BRUEN

1851 – 1889

Dr. Bruen was born August 12, 1851. He took the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1872, and M.D. at the same institution in 1873. He served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and started private practice at 1531 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

He was assistant professor of physical diagnosis in the University of Pennsylvania; visiting physician to the German Hospital; a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, 1874 to 1889; lecturer on pathology, Woman's Medical College, 1878.

Dr. Bruen was the author of "Physical Diagnosis of the Heart and Lungs"; a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Philadelphia County Medical Society, vice-president in 1886 and 1887; Pathological Society of Philadelphia, 1874; Philadelphia Clinical Society, 1885; and the Society of American Physicians, 1886.

Dr. Bruen died in Philadelphia, March 31, 1889, of pneumonia, aged 39.

Journal of the American Medical Association, 1889, vol. 12, p. 562.

WILLIAM PENN BUCK

1845 – 1921

Dr. Buck was born July 22, 1845. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1869. A resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1869. A member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Pathological Society of Philadelphia; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association. He was located at 337 W. 65th Street, Chicago, Ill. He retired from active practice and moved to Elizabethtown, Pa.

Dr. Buck entered the Masonic Home, May 21, 1914. He died May 30, 1921.

ABRAM VAN WYCK BUDD

1830 – 1891

Dr. Budd was born in Pemberton, N. J., October 17, 1830, and graduated at Mercersburg College in 1847, and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1853. While there he was a private pupil of George B. Wood and afterwards spent two years as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital.

In 1855 a coal company at Egypt, North Carolina, offered young Budd a position as surgeon in their works, and six years later, when

the Civil War came on, he was made surgeon in the Confederate Army and served throughout the war.

By natural instinct Dr. Budd was gifted as a surgeon, and for many years did all the surgery in and about Egypt. It was crude, but always thorough and for the most part successful. He removed many ovarian tumors and opened all his intestinal obstruction cases. He was unusually adept in lithotomy and his "high operation" was the subject of much comment in the 80's, but he never could be prevailed upon to report any of his cases. A colored woman, now aged seventy-five, told the writer that Dr. Budd opened the right side of her abdomen in 1880, and evacuated a large quantity of foul smelling pus. He did this without any anesthetic, first cutting through the skin, then introducing a needle and finally inserting his hand.

His management of hysterical patients was the talk of the state during his active life, and even now is referred to. His work in this field was *sui generis!* He knew how to control hysterics. He snatched off the night cap of one; built a fire under the bed of another; he prepared to get into the bed of a woman who had not been out of it for two years, but who took to flight and was cured by this treatment; still another was tied in a road cart, while the horse was lashed to a run for a mile or more—she was relieved of her "nervousness."

Dr. Budd was not a large man, being below the average height, but he was well proportioned; though neat, he was by no means fastidious in dress—rather the reverse. He took any liberties he pleased with his apparel, often going without a coat or collar, yet he was always spotless.

Before his marriage he had four rooms in his house at Egypt where he quartered patients, who were frequently brought on stretchers from distant neighborhoods.

Dr. Budd remained a bachelor until he was forty-five years of age when he was married, on December 22, 1875, to Miss Anna C., daughter of Captain Elias Bryan of Haywood. Four children were born to them, one girl and three boys.

In 1881 Dr. Budd removed to Lockville, a small settlement in the same county. He was a sociable man, a boon companion, jovial and interesting in conversation. He was a loyal member of the State Medical Society, where he loved to meet his friends. So keenly did he relish a joke that he even enjoyed those at his own expense, and occasionally told them on himself. One of the best of these was an incident illustrating a mistaken diagnosis. The story goes, almost in his own words: "I was driving along the road late one summer afternoon, half asleep, with the reins between my knees, when a young fellow hailed me. 'Doc,' he said, 'I wish you would lance this risin' on my leg for me.' Without examining it, I took my thumb lancet, told him to put his foot upon the buggy wheel, and stuck the

blade deep into a large swelling in his popliteal space. I give you my word the blood spurted four feet high. Realizing that I had opened the sac of an aneurism, I told him to grab it tight, and tore up my linen lap robe and made a Spanish windlass. Applying this above the knee, I controlled the bleeding. I took him home, and that night I tied his femoral artery and, do you know, that d——n fool got well!"

Early in January, 1891, Dr. Budd went to Philadelphia and consulted his friend and classmate, Dr. John H. Packard, who called in Dr. William Pepper. Dr. Budd had a fall from his horse in 1889, and always afterward suffered from pain in his back. When the Philadelphia physicians agreed that he had heart disease and told him so, Budd with his characteristic tenacity of opinion, and with little scientific ground for his position, insisted on attributing his condition to his kidneys—and never receded from this position. Six months later, on June 26, 1891, in the sixty-first year of his age at his home in Lockville, the end came, worn out in toiling for humanity.

The Old Dominion Journal of Medicine and Surgery, vol. 40, No. 6, December, 1910, Hubert A. Royster, A.B., M.D.

THADDEUS S. BUNCE

1856–1892

Dr. Bunce was born in County Derry, Ireland, on January 6, 1856. After attending the school at that place, until he was 17 years of age, he came to America and entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the medical department in 1882.

He then served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and at the expiration of his term of service he located in the 17th ward, where he established a large practice.

Dr. Bunce took an active interest in the affairs of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church. He was noted for his charity, and was held in high esteem by a large circle of friends.

Dr. Bunce was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and the examiner for branch No. 56, Catholic Knights of America.

Dr. Bunce died on Tuesday, September 13, 1892, at his residence, 1523 N. Second Street, of bronchial pneumonia after a very short illness, leaving a widow and one child.

Public Ledger, September 13, 1892.

JESSE R. BURDEN, JR.

Dr. Burden was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1864, registering from Pennsylvania. He was probably the son of Jesse R. Burden who was graduated from the University of Pennsyl-

vania in 1819, and who died in Philadelphia, May 2, 1873, and who was at one time president of the Board of Trustees of the Jefferson Medical College, which accounts for his son having graduated from that institution. Dr. Burden, Jr., was a member of the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1874 to 1876.

JOHN U. BURNETT

Dr. Burnett was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1862, after which he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

There is no other information obtainable except that he is in the dead or lost list of the Jefferson Medical College Alumni Register.

J. W. BURNETT

The name in the hospital list is given as James W. Burnett. A James W. Burnett, from Virginia, was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1837. It is not at all likely that this Burnett served as a resident in 1862. In 1862 a J. U. Burnett was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College and it is presupposed that this is the Burnett referred to. He came from New Brunswick and served as a resident in 1862.

GEORGE N. BURWELL

– 1891

Dr. Burwell was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1843, and served as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital.

For nearly half a century Dr. Burwell was identified with the medical profession of Buffalo, New York, and was known as one of its strongest and most able members.

To those who are familiar with Buffalo, during the latter part of the forties and early fifties, will recall the very active part Dr. Burwell took in establishing the medical societies on a firm basis for good work.

The proceedings of the Buffalo Medical Association during that period present evidence of his regular, conscientious and active attendance upon the meetings, and the part he bore in the discussions was creditable alike to himself and the profession.

Dr. Burwell died at Buffalo, May 15, 1891.

Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal, vol. 30, p. 693.

LEWIS POTTER BUSH

1812 – 1892

Dr. Bush was the fourth son of David and Martha Bush, and was born in the city of Wilmington, Delaware, October 19, 1812. His education was begun in the Davenport Academy, Wilmington, and he prepared for college at the academy of the Reverend Francis Latta, Lancaster County, Pa. He took his A.B. degree from Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., in 1832.

He entered Jefferson Medical College, finishing the course in 1831, when he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1835. After his graduation he spent fourteen months as a resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital, and at the expiration of his service he started practice in Wilmington, Del., and remained in practice until his death. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Delaware College.

He devoted some time to literary labor, having prepared several valuable historical papers for the Delaware Historical Society, and a large number of medical papers for the State Medical Society.

In 1886 Dr. Bush was president of the American Academy of Medicine, and for it he prepared several papers. He was prominent in many organizations. He was president of the Delaware State Medical Society in 1860; president of the Delaware Bible Society; president of the Association of Ex-resident and Resident Physicians of the Philadelphia Hospital; president of the Delaware State Board of Health; president of the trustees of Delaware College; and president of the Board of Managers of the Delaware Hospital. An elder of the Central Presbyterian Church.

In 1839 Dr. Bush was married to Marie, daughter of Morgan and Mary Hempill Jones of Wilmington, Del. Seven children were the result of this union.

Dr. Bush died March 5, 1892, at two o'clock in the afternoon, of heart disease, after an illness of only a few hours.

Public Ledger, March 6, 1892.
Atkinson: Physicians and Surgeons of the United States.

SAMUEL WORCESTER BUTLER

1823 – 1874

Dr. Butler was born in Brainard, Georgia, May 1, 1823. His father, Dr. Elizur Butler, was a medical missionary among the Cherokee Indians. The son graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1850, and first practiced in Burlington, New Jersey, associating himself with Dr. Joseph Parrish, the latter being editor of the "New Jersey Medical Reporter." Dr.

Butler soon became its sole editor and proprietor, his natural qualifications for the post being early conceded, and immediately transformed it into a monthly.

In spite of a growing practice he determined to remove to Philadelphia, in order to prosecute his editorial labors more successfully. The move was made in 1858, and the journal commenced as a weekly under the title, "The Medical and Surgical Reporter."

On September 24, 1859, Dr. Butler was appointed physician to the department for the insane of the Philadelphia Hospital. This position he held until 1866. From this date, to the close of his life, he devoted himself to medical literature, continuing the "Medical and Surgical Reporter," commencing in 1867, the "Half Yearly Compendium of Medical Science," and in 1866, the "Physician's Daily Pocket Record," and in 1872 projecting the "United States Medical Directory."

As a contributor to medical science Dr. Butler's name is connected with the introduction into the materia medica of the hydrangea arborescens, a remedy used by the Cherokee Indians, the value of which has been fully attested by many practitioners.

Dr. Butler was a Presbyterian, an ardent advocate of the temperance movement, and a citizen worth knowing; he died January 6, 1874, of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Kelly: American Medical Biographies.

CHARLES CALDWELL

1772 – 1853

Dr. Caldwell was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, May 14, 1772. His father came to this country from the north of Ireland, and Charles probably inherited from his father his tenacity of purpose and possibly a certain belligerency which characterized his whole life. His opportunities for education were very limited, yet so great was his mental ability and activity that at the age of eighteen he was elected principal of a literary academy.

Having decided to make medicine his profession, he spent a year and a half with a preceptor and then went to Philadelphia where he entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1792, graduating in 1796. Here he was a pupil and friend of the eminent Dr. Benjamin Rush, but his overweening self-confidence and self-assertiveness finally made a breach in their friendship and aroused the antagonism of Rush and also of the trustees, so that he was never able to secure the coveted position of professor. From 1801 until 1804 he was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, here too he had a serious difficulty or quarrel with Dr. Thomas C. James, a fellow

member of the staff, and as a result at the ensuing election of physicians Dr. Caldwell was dropped as a member of the staff.

Being disappointed in his expectations in Philadelphia, he turned his eyes to the growing west where, largely through his influence, Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, started a medical department. In November, 1819, he began work in his new field as professor of the institutes of medicine and clinical medicine, and with indomitable energy labored to make this the leading school in Kentucky. His brilliancy as a writer and speaker undoubtedly did much to attract the very large classes which soon gathered at Lexington.

With the increasing facilities for travel Lexington soon felt the keen competition of the rival towns, Louisville and Cincinnati. Public-spirited citizens planned the establishment of medical schools and sought the valuable aid of Dr. Caldwell. He decided upon Louisville and, in 1837, went to that city and by his eloquence and zeal soon secured the active coöperation of leading citizens in founding the Louisville Medical Institute, afterwards merged into the University of Louisville, as its medical department. With this institution he continued until within a few years of his death which occurred in Louisville, on July 9, 1853.

In appearance, Dr. Caldwell was tall and commanding; a fluent, forcible and graceful speaker; a writer gifted with an unusual vocabulary, singularly clear and incisive. His catalogue of published writings enumerates over two hundred different essays, addresses, pamphlets and books. His bent of mind was controversial and was the cause of the many antagonisms which embittered his life. The strong self-reliance, assertiveness and egotism which perhaps offended many were the necessary elements of character which enabled him to be the "pioneer of medical schools and medical philosophy in the Mississippi Valley, and premier in the founding and establishment of two of its most famous schools."

Kelly: American Medical Biographies, p. 155, with additions by the Author.

HOWARD BOYD CALHOUN

1882 – 1908

Dr. Calhoun was born in Philadelphia, August 15, 1882. His early education was acquired at the public schools and at the Central High School of Philadelphia. He was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in 1903. Dr. Calhoun was never married. He served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. He was hospital steward of the First Regiment N. G. P., 1901 to 1903, serving during the coal strike in 1902.

He was a member of the Keen Surgical Society; treasurer and vice-president of his class, in his first year at the Jefferson Medical College; demonstrator at the Jefferson College; assistant registrar, Department of Public Health and Charities, 1905 and 1906; police surgeon, First Police District, 1905 to 1908.

Dr. Calhoun died May 4, 1908.

Ervin Calhoun, 2334 Catharine St.

JOHN B. CALHOUN

Dr. Calhoun was a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1834. On complaint of a member of the Board and the steward against Dr. John B. Calhoun for a violation of the rules of the house in relation to the examination of the dead, the doctor appeared before the Board, and, after he was heard, the following resolution was adopted.

"Resolved, That Dr. John B. Calhoun be requested to tender his resignation to the Board as one of the resident physicians of the Almshouse."

Lawrence: History of Philadelphia Almshouse and Hospitals, p. 132.

ARCHIBALD BARRINGTON CAMPBELL

1821 – 1878

Dr. Campbell was born in Philadelphia, April 18, 1821, and was the son of Captain John C. and Mary Robb Campbell. He was twice married, the name of his first wife is not known, his second wife was Augusta R. Scott, of Memphis, Tenn.

He received his A.B. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1840; his A.M. from Amherst College in 1846, and his M.D. from the Jefferson Medical College in 1844.

He was elected resident-in-chief to the Philadelphia Hospital, May 1, 1854, succeeding Dr. Joseph D. Steward, and served until June 9, 1857.

Dr. Campbell served during the Mexican War as assistant surgeon, to a regiment of volunteers, of which General Joseph E. Johnson was lieutenant-colonel, and, after that regiment was disbanded, was appointed an acting assistant surgeon and stationed for several years at Fort Mifflin, Pa.

On April 30, 1866, he was appointed surgeon of the 20th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and on September 2d, surgeon of volunteers. With this rank he served honorably during the war of the Rebellion, and was mustered out of service November 28, 1865. He then went to

Arizona, in connection with a mining enterprise, this proving unsuccessful he resolved to return to military service and on October 9, 1867, he was appointed assistant surgeon serving at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, until July, 1868; at Camp Cook, Montana Territory, until May, 1872, when he received a leave for six months. He was afterwards placed on temporary duty at Chicago, Ill., when he again received leave of absence, and was still on leave at the time of his death, which occurred at Chicago, September 1, 1878.

Journal of the American Medical Association.

HARRY EDGAR CAMPBELL

1858 – 1920

Dr. Campbell was born in Robinson Township, near Pittsburgh Pa., December 19, 1858, and was a son of Dr. William K. Campbell. He received his early education in Pittsburgh. He was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in 1881, and was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. At the expiration of his term of service he began the practice of medicine at 1304 Sheffield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and a short time after he married Miss Elma Heinzer, of Pittsburgh. On two occasions he was a candidate for City Council, old Allegheny, to represent the fifth ward. On both occasions he was defeated. Unfortunately Dr. Campbell was addicted to the use of alcohol and was not very successful in his practice, and in 1918 he left Pittsburgh.

On July 25, 1920, Dr. Campbell was found dead as the result of cerebral hemorrhage in a four dollar a week room, on the top floor, at 205 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York City.

It was learned at Shanley's restaurant that Dr. Campbell had been employed there for two years, working seven days a week, from 5 P.M. to 2 A.M., washing dishes and helping in the kitchen. The kitchen staff said he was industrious and always sober. He was much interested in dogs, but never referred to his past life.

JOSEPH CARSON

1808 – 1876

Dr. Carson was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 19, 1808. His paternal ancestors, originally Scotch, passed like so many of their countrymen, into Ireland, during the reign of the Stuarts, to escape religious tyranny. In 1735, three brothers, Andrew, William and Joseph Carson emigrated to America from Londonderry, and settled in Philadelphia, the latter (the grandfather of the subject of this notice) becoming a shipping merchant, who signed the non-importa-

tion agreement, and, like Robert Morris, loaned his credit to the Continental Congress, during the struggle for American Independence. His son, also named Joseph, was also a merchant, and married Elizabeth, third daughter of Isaac Lawrence, who had removed from Newtown, long Island, to Elizabethtown, N. J., and there married Mary Ann, a daughter of Jonathan Hampton, who was a Captain in the Continental Army and had fought at Monmouth. Of their five children the future Professor Joseph Carson was the eldest.

His early education was obtained at the Germantown Academy, under the direction of John Brewer, a highly respected teacher in his day. Later, he was placed under the tuition of a Mr. White in Philadelphia. As a boy he was studious and attentive, and at the age of 15 entered the sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania, at that time under the provostship of Reverend Frederick Beasley, D.D., from which he was graduated as a Bachelor of Arts on July 27, 1826.

He then entered the drug store of Dr. Edward Lowber, and received an impulse to the study of botany, the doctor being a botanist. He became soon an enthusiastic lover of plants, making an extensive collection for a herbarium, and was led to investigate their medicinal virtues. Thus did he lay the foundation of his future work and fame as a botanist.

He then entered as a private pupil the office of Dr. Thomas J. Hewson, one of the distinguished physicians of the day, and from his preceptor's office matriculated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in March, 1830. His graduating thesis was on Animal Temperature, exhibiting research, method, clearness of thought, simplicity and directness of style, and sound reasoning, qualities which distinguished him as a writer and teacher in after life.

Soon after his graduation he was chosen one of the resident physicians in the Philadelphia Hospital, then situated in Tenth Street between Spruce and Pine. In the summer of 1831 he sailed, as surgeon on the ship Georgiana, commanded by Captain John Land, for the East Indies, visiting Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, returning to Philadelphia in August of 1832. He kept an interesting journal with tables neatly and methodically arranged for latitude and longitude, the temperature of the sea and air, with excellent drawings, some of them colored, of the flora and fauna, and with an essay on sea sickness, with its physiological causes and conditions well presented.

On his return, the yellow fever was raging in Philadelphia, and the young doctor so well performed his part that the tradition of his devotion and good judgment still survives. He then entered upon general practice, eventually gaining an honorable place as a practitioner of obstetrics. The night work and exposure somewhat over-

taxed his strength, and he gradually withdrew into more congenial and less exhausting fields of exertion, though never at any time abandoning general family practice. In 1836 he was chosen professor of materia medica in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, a post which he held until 1850, when he was chosen to the same chair in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, as the successor of Dr. George B. Wood, a professorship which he held until May, 1876, when he resigned on account of ill health, and was then made a professor emeritus. While occupying these positions, he was librarian of the Academy of Natural Sciences for several years, building up and arranging its herbarium, and publishing a catalogue of its works.

He edited the American Journal of Pharmacy, assisted by Dr. Bridge, and later Professor William Proctor, contributing twenty-six original papers. He was the first botanist to describe fully and give prominence to the genus Alstroemeria as a source of edible fecula. At the same time he edited with notes two editions of Pereira's Materia Medica, and in 1847 published his beautiful illustrations of medical botany in two large quarto volumes, having drawn and colored many of the plates with his own hand. The plates were accompanied by a descriptive letter press, and were printed and issued by Robert P. Smith of Philadelphia. Copies of this work are now hard to obtain and are highly prized.

In 1844 he added to his labors as a teacher by lecturing on pharmacy during many summers in the Medical Institute of Philadelphia, which had grown up as a summer school of medicine out of a private association of the pupils of Dr. Nathaniel Chapman. For five years, from 1849 to 1854, he served as physician to the lying-in department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, as the successor of Dr. Charles D. Meigs. He served as curator of the American Philosophical Society for seventeen years. As a member of the National Convention for revising the Pharmacopœia of the United States, he served actively in 1860 and again in 1870, as chairman of the committee on revision, and as president of the convention. In 1861 he was president of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and was active as physician of the Foster Home, and the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In 1869, after years of patient labor, he published "A History of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania," from its foundation in 1765, with sketches of the lives of the deceased professors. Upon this work his fame as a medical historian will safely rest. In the course of his preparation for this work, he explored and established the connection between the most famous American School of Medicine and the medical department of the University of Edin-

burgh, and made an interesting and unique collection of medical prints and autograph letters.

His medical literary career, beginning in 1835 with an Essay on Egyptian Mummies, contributed to the American Quarterly Review and ending in 1872 with ten chapters upon puerperal eclampsia and lectures on emetics, embraced no less than seven closely printed pages of the mere titles of his papers, attesting the range and thoroughness of his scientific scholarship. His synopsis of lectures on materia medica and pharmacy, with lectures on the Modus Operandi of Medicines passed through four editions.

As a teacher, he was a great favorite with his classes, always sympathetic and generous, and the recognized friend of students seeking aid and advice. A fluent but very deliberate speaker, an entire master of the branches that he taught, free from charlatanry, considerate and kindly, his career, as was said by one who knew him intimately well, was "a fair exemplification of how much may be achieved by a man of industrious ways, coupled with absolute probity and good sense, in the face of restricted means and imperfect health."

Dr. Carson died December 30, 1876, in his sixty-ninth year.

The Honorable Hampton L. Carson.

CHARLES CARTER.

1818 – 1888

Dr. Carter was born in Richmond, Virginia, July 12, 1818. He is said to have been a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, but his name does not appear in the General Alumni Catalogue (1917). He was a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1840. His name ceases to appear in the city directory after 1888, and his address was given as 1632 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

He died at Oakland, Garret County, Maryland, August 13, 1888, and is buried in Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Vital Statistics.
Tombstone.
City Directory.

ISAAC CATHRALL

1766 – 1819

Dr. Cathrall was a native of Philadelphia, born in 1766, and studied medicine under the direction of the late Dr. John Redman, the preceptor of Rush and Wistar. After acquiring all the instruction in his profession which the opportunities of our capital offered, aided

by a diligent attention on his part he visited Europe and attended the practice of the London hospitals and the lectures of the most distinguished professors in that city. He continued his studies at Edinburgh, and finally visited Paris. He then returned home in the beginning of the year 1793, and commenced practice in Philadelphia. He obtained a very respectable share of business, and was uniformly distinguished by regular attention to his patients, and the faithful performance of the duties imposed upon him by his profession. It may be safely said that he never lost a patient for want of either.

During the prevalence of the widely destroying epidemic fevers of 1793, 1797, 1798 and 1799, he remained in the city, instead of seeking safety by flying, and was a severe sufferer by the disease of the first of those years. Previously to his illness, and after his recovery, besides attending to practice, he lost no opportunity of investigating every phenomenon connected with that pestilential epidemic which could in any way tend to illustrate its pathology, or the peculiarities it exhibited; and in the year 1794, he published his remarks thereon, and the mode of treatment he pursued. In conjunction with Dr. Physick he dissected the bodies of some subjects of the fever of 1793, in order to discover the morbid effects produced by it on the system, and in particular reference to the nature of singular and generally fatal symptom, the dark colored ejection from the stomach in some cases of the disease. The result of their joint labors was published by them, with their individual signatures, and he afterwards continued his dissections alone, with unabating zeal whenever opportunity offered, during the subsequent epidemics and occasional appearance of the disease, which more or less occurred for several years, until he obtained all the light which he thought dissection and experiment could throw upon its production and nature.

In the year 1800 he read to the American Philosophical Society, of which he had been elected a member, an interesting paper on that subject. This paper affords ample evidence of the patient and accurate manner in which he investigated that hitherto inexplicable supposed pestilential appearance, and of his fearless zeal in the prosecution of medical science.

In the year 1802 he published a pamphlet in conjunction with Dr. William Currie, on the epidemic pestilential fever that prevailed in that year in Philadelphia.

In the year 1805 he was elected a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, and in 1811 he was transferred to the surgical staff, serving until his death.

In the year 1816 he was appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania, a member of the Board of Health of Philadelphia, but was continued only one year, as the board was reorganized, and new members

chosen by the city councils, to whom the power was by law then given.

In the year 1816 he was suddenly seized, without any previous indisposition, with a paralytic affection of the muscles of the face, tongue, and lower extremities, from which he partially recovered by medical aid in a few weeks. He suffered two subsequent attacks, and his speech and mind became evidently affected. He frequently wandered in conversation, and exhibited symptoms of wrong association of ideas. At length on the night of February 22, 1819, a stroke of apoplexy, in the course of three hours, deprived him of life.

Dr. Cathrall was educated in the religious principles of the Society of Friends, and naturally possessed a grave turn of mind, and a serious deportment. Retired in his habits, he was shy in making acquaintances, but firm in his friendships, and a well bred gentleman in his manners. In the important and endearing relations of a son, husband and father, he was truly estimable. As a member of society, he set an example of rigid morality and inflexible integrity, attributes which every medical man ought to be proud to have annexed to his character, however distinguished his literary acquirements may be.

Simpson: Lives of Eminent Philadelphians.

NATHANIEL CHAPMAN

1780 – 1853

Dr. Chapman was born at the family country seat, "Summer Hill" in Fairfax County, Virginia, on the Potomac River, May 28, 1780. He was the second son of George Chapman, Esq.

As a boy Dr. Chapman went to the Alexandria Academy, founded by George Washington, and there he met another Virginian, Joseph Hartshorne. At 17 years of age he began the study of medicine with Dr. Benjamin Rush. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1801, when he went abroad where he remained for three years, studying under Abernethy in London, returning in 1804 he settled in Philadelphia where he practiced for fifty years.

He held the chair of practice in the University of Pennsylvania for thirty-four years. He was very popular, and the idol of his pupils. In person he was above the middle height, with a commanding appearance, a large head and a gentle expression of countenance. In his youthful days he lost a portion of his palate, a defect which caused him to articulate so badly that few students understood him until they had heard him for a week. He always read his lectures, and will always be remembered as an eloquent and popular teacher, a facile writer, a great practitioner and a man of versatile mind, full of wit,

humor and bonhomie. His social habits and genial disposition made him a favorite guest at the table of every social gathering of distinguished men in all the walks of life. The Wistar parties were always enlivened by his presence.

He was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1807 until 1832; the first president of the American Medical Association; the first editor of the American Journal of Medical Sciences. He also wrote a work on therapeutics and materia medica and many of his lectures were published in book form.

In 1804 he was married to Rebecca Biddle, a daughter of Colonel Clement Biddle. In 1817 Dr. Chapman founded the Medical Institute of Philadelphia, which may be considered the first post-graduate school in the United States.

Dr. Chapman was surgeon to the First Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry, 1804; a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, 1807, president in 1816; Academy of Medicine, president in 1821; American Philosophical Society, 1807, councillor, 1817 to 1828, vice-president, 1828 to 1846, president, 1846 to 1849; professor of anatomy, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, 1812, adjunct professor of midwifery, 1810; professor of materia medica, 1803; theory and practice of medicine, 1816 to 1850, University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Chapman died July 1, 1853.

ABNER F. CHASE

Dr. Chase was from Illinois and received his M.D. from Jefferson Medical College in 1874. He was a resident physician in 1874 and then started to practice at 3805 Baring Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ROBERT HOWLAND CHASE

1845 – 1921

Dr. Chase was born in Salem, Mass., January 30, 1845; son of William Henry and Elizabeth (Howland) Chase. He was a student at Haverford College and the honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by that institution in 1885.

He studied medicine and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1869, when he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

On October 10, 1869, he was married to Miss Amanda Howe Adams of Philadelphia, who died October 20, 1885, and on April 21, 1897, he was remarried to Jane Sovereign Rumsey, of Philadelphia.

From 1872 until 1880 he was the assistant physician to the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D.C.; from 1880

until 1893 he was the superintendent of the male department, State Hospital for Insane, Norristown, Pa.; medical superintendent Friends' Hospital, Philadelphia.

Dr. Chase was a member of the American Medico-Psychological Association; American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Philadelphia Neurological Society, and the Medical Club of Philadelphia.

Dr. Chase was vice-president of the section of Psychological Medicine, International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C. He made many contributions to medical literature, among which may be mentioned: History Friends' Hospital; General Paresis; Mental Medicine and Nursing, and the Ungeared Mind.

At the time of his death he was living with his daughter, Elizabeth C. McDaniel, who conducts a private sanitarium, Crest View, Wyncote, Pennsylvania, to which Dr. Chase was the medical advisor.

Dr. Chase died March 13, 1921.

HILARY MARTIN CHRISTIAN

1858 – 1920

Dr. Christian was born in Philadelphia, July 8, 1858, a son of Joseph M. and Martha (Martin) Christian, who were also natives of Philadelphia. Dr. Christian's early education was acquired at the public schools, and at the Episcopal Academy, from which he was graduated in 1876. He then entered the academic department of the University of Pennsylvania, but owing to the death of his father, he left the college in 1879, at the beginning of his senior year. The necessity of at once preparing for a life work devolved upon him and he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1882. The following year was spent as a resident physician to the Germantown Hospital, and in the fall of 1883 he engaged in general practice.

In 1900 he retired from the field of general practice and has given his entire attention to genito-urinary diseases. In 1903 he was elected to the chair of genito-urinary diseases at the Medico-Chirurgical College, which position he filled until that college was taken over by the University of Pennsylvania. From 1900 to 1910 he was professor of genito-urinary diseases at the Polyclinic Hospital. In 1904 he was appointed visiting genito-urinary surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Christian was a member of the College of Physicians; American Association of Genito-urinary Surgeons; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Medical Club of Philadelphia; Art Club and Philomathean Club.

Dr. Christian was married in 1892 to Mrs. Emma J. (Douty) Ditmars, of Philadelphia, and he died January 7, 1920.

S. P. CHRISTIE.

The only information obtainable was that Dr. Christie was a resident physician in 1858.

JOHN CHURCH

1774 – 1806

Dr. Church was born in Philadelphia, in a portion of the city known as Southwark, Second Street, below South, the site was afterwards occupied by the Southwark Bank, in the year 1774. He took his A.B. in 1792, and his A.M. degree in 1795, both at the University of Pennsylvania. His medical degree was also taken at the university in 1797. He married Catharine, eldest daughter of Dr. Benjamin Duffield, with whom he studied medicine.

Dr. Church was of Swedish descent, his great-grandfather died in Philadelphia in 1740, at 63 years of age, and although the family was a large one, as the records of the Old Swede's Church will indicate, few or none remain bearing the name.

He was appointed physician to the Walnut Street Prison in 1799. He succeeded to a large practice upon the death of his father-in-law, and continued Dr. Duffield's private course of instruction, and also his course upon midwifery.

In 1802 his classes in obstetrics became very large, and he associated with him in these courses, Dr. James, in order that more practical advantages might be given to his pupils in attendance upon midwifery cases.

In 1797 he was elected one of the physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital, and in 1803, with a view to still further extend the clinical advantages of his pupils, he proposed to the managers of the hospital that he and Dr. James should attend the lying-in-wards on condition that they should be allowed to have one of their pupils present at each case of labor. The application was granted and much valuable information was communicated in this responsible department of medicine.

In November 1805 the managers, through the efforts of Drs. Church and James, conceeded the privilege to deliver clinical lectures to a class of students in the "Green" and "Dead-house" during the winter. Dr. Church's lectures upon obstetrics attracted much attention and as at that time no course upon obstetrics was given at the University, he was induced to apply for permission to give his course in that institution. This was granted to him and his associate.

He was one of the curators of the American Philosophical Society and also an active participator in many of the societies and charities of the day.

Dr. Church died in Philadelphia, November 12, 1806.

Transactions of the College of Physicians.

DR. CLARKE

Dr. Clarke was a resident physician at the hospital in 1829. As five Dr. Clarkes were graduated from the University of Pennsylvania previous to 1829, the editor will allow the reader to choose.

For further information see under Dr. Mott.

GERARDUS CLARKSON

1737 – 1790

Dr. Clarkson was the youngest of the six children of Matthew Clarkson, and his wife, Carnelia De Peyster, and was born in the city of New York in the year 1737. Dr. Clarkson's father died at the age of forty, and upon his death the mother removed to New Brunswick, N, J., where she met and married the Reverend Gilbert Tennant, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. In 1743 Mr. Tennant was called to the new Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, situated at the N. W. corner of Arch and Third Streets.

Dr. Clarkson was educated under the supervision of his step-father, at "Log College," one mile south of Hartsville, Bucks County, Pa.; then under the direction of the Reverend William Tennant, the father of Gilbert, the step-father of Dr. Clarkson. Thus in the commencement of Dr. Clarkson's career he had the advantages of refined and cultivated surroundings, his A. B. degree was taken at the University of Pennsylvania, and upon finishing his classical studies he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Thomas Bond.

It is not known where Dr. Clarkson took his medical degree, but in 1760, at the close of his apprenticeship he went to Europe, visiting the hospitals of Edinburgh, Paris and Italy. Returning to America he settled in Philadelphia, where he achieved success in his profession.

Dr. Clarkson was a religious man, amiable and generous, and endowed with a kind heart that stood for much in his profession.

In 1767 Dr. Clarkson with John Morgan and others established the Philadelphia Medical Society, the first medical society in the city; a founder and the first treasurer of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; a member of the American Philosophical Society, October 14,

1768; a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, July 21, 1780, and a member of the vestry of Christ Church.

As stated in the records of Christ Church, Dr. Clarkson was married May 13, 1761, by the Reverend Jacob Duche, to Mary, the daughter of Samuel Flower, and his wife Rebecca, a daughter of William Branson.

In the Alumni Catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania it states that Dr. Clarkson died in 1793, St. Christopher's, W. I. Dr. Clarkson died in Philadelphia, September 19, 1790, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, September 20, 1790. His tombstone is so marked, and his obituary notice appearing in the Pennsylvania Gazette, of September 22, 1790, reads as follows: "On Sunday, September 19th, departed this life Doctor Gerardus Clarkson, of this city, in the fifty-third year of his age.

Memoirs of Matthew and Gerardus Clarkson.

WILLIAM CLARKSON

1763–1812

Dr. Clarkson, the second child of Gerardus Clarkson, M. D. and Mary Flower, was born in Philadelphia on the 7th day of November, 1763.

He received a liberal education, graduating from the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania, and choosing the profession of his father, he continued his studies in the same institution of which he was an alumnus and graduated B.M. in May, 1785.

On August 2, 1785, Dr. Clarkson was married at Mastic, Long Island, to Catherine, the second daughter of General William Floyd and Hannah Jones. The daughter was born April 24, 1767.

Engaged in the practice of his profession he was quite successful; was one of the founders of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and a member of the American Philosophical Society. A note from the minutes of the Board of Guardians states that Dr. William Clarkson was attached to the hospital in 1790. How long he remained is not known.

While attending to his duties as a physician, be began the study of theology and to accomplish this he adopted rising at 4 A.M.; thus October 3d, the same year, he wrote: "I find that by rising by four o'clock, and husbanding precious time, I am enabled not only to attend to all the duties of my medical profession and relative duties, but am thereby enabled to devote six to eight hours daily to the prosecution of my study of divinity."

In the fall of 1791, he was confined to his house by indisposition, and during his illness his mind was directed to religious questions,

which resulted in his conversion and in a fixed purpose that his energies should be actively engaged in labors for the souls of men.

On April 15, 1794, his final examinations for the ministery were begun, and completed the following day, and he was duly licensed. In August, 1794, he was presented with a call from the First Presbyterian Church, at Greenwich, N. J., and the Presbyterian Church at Burlington, N. J. The churches were eight miles apart, but he accepted the call and was ordained and installed as pastor over these two churches, by the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

Dr. Clarkson had numerous charges and seemed to have had financial troubles. In 1806 he was called to the Presbyterian Church of St. John's and Wadmalaw Islands, this call he accepted and remained here until his death, September 9, 1812.

Memoirs of Matthew and Girardus Clarkson.

MEREDITH CLYMER

1817 - 1902

Dr. Clymer, pioneer neurologist, was born June 6, 1817, in London, England, while his parents, George Clymer and Maria Gratiot O'Brien, of Philadelphia, were traveling abroad. He came of distinguished ancestry. His grandfather, George Clymer, born in Philadelphia, was an alderman in 1774, member of the Committee of Safety in 1775, of the Continental Congress in 1776 and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He held important public positions, until his retirement; was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1791 until his death, and president of the Academy of the Fine Arts.

Meredith Clymer entered the sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania in 1832, and in his junior year was transferred to the medical department and was graduated in 1832. From 1839 to 1841 he studied under physicians of London, Paris and Dublin; returning he practiced in Philadelphia, and in 1843 became a lecturer on physiology in the Philadelphia Medical Institute, and in 1845 professor of practice of medicine in Franklin Medical College (organized 1847, extinct, 1852); he held the same chair in Hampton-Sidney College, Virginia, 1848 to 1849. In 1851 he was professor of practice of medicine in the University of the city of New York, and 1871 to 1874 was professor of nervous and mental diseases in Albany Medical College.

In 1843 he became a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, serving until 1845, when he was made a consulting physician, at a salary of one hundred dollars per year.

He served as surgeon in the Civil War, 1861 to 1865, as major and lieutenant-colonel. He was president of the Army Medical Board, 1862 to 1863, and was a member of the Neurological Society of New York (president, 1874 to 1876), and of other medical societies.

His contributions to medical literature were numerous, both in original matter and as editor of various works.

He was twice married, first in 1842 to Virginia M., daughter of J. P. Garesche, of Wilmington, Del., who died in 1849, and second, in 1856, to Eliza L., daughter of Andrew Snelling of New York.

Dr. Clymer died in New York, April 20, 1902, aged 85 years.

Dr. Ewing Jordan: Journal of the American Medical Association.
Atkinson: Physicians and Surgeons of the United States.
Kelly: American Medical Biographies.

ADOLPH COHN

1887 – 1918

Dr. Cohn was born in 1887. He was graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia in 1913. In 1916 he was appointed one of the assistant orthopædic surgeons to the Philadelphia Hospital. He was surgeon to the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Dr. Cohn was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association. During the World War he served on the Draft Board.

Dr. Cohn died in the Jefferson Hospital, October 7, 1918, from pneumonia, following influenza. His office was at 937 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 71, p. 1429.
Dr. A. C. Morgan.

JOHN S. COLEMAN

1837 – 1892

Dr. Coleman was born in Richmond County, Ga., October 10, 1837. He was educated in Augusta, Ga., and at Catonsville, Md., and studied medicine in the medical department of the University of Virginia, and at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating from the latter institution in March, 1857. He served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital; clinical assistant to the Jefferson Medical College, and resident physician to the Baltimore Almshouse.

In October, 1858, he settled in Lee County, Ga., spent a part of the following year in Paris and on his return in December he established himself in Augusta, Ga.

He was a member of the American Medical Association; American Gynecological Association; American Surgical Association; Medical Association of Georgia, and the Augusta Medical and Library Society.

During the Civil War he served as assistant surgeon in the Confederate Army, 2d, Virginia Cavalry.

In April, 1864, he married Carrie W. Stark, of South Carolina; she died in June, 1866. In December, 1867, he married Hetty K., daughter of Robert H. McEwen, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Coleman had two sons: Dr. Thomas D. Coleman of Augusta, Ga. and Dr. Warren Coleman of New York.

Dr. Coleman died June 19, 1892, in his fifty-fifth year.

Dr. Thomas D. Coleman, Augusta, Ga.

ROBERT THOMAS COLEMAN

1830 – 1884

Dr. Coleman was born in Hanover County, Virginia, September 3, 1830. His preliminary education was acquired at the Concord Academy, Caroline County, Virginia. He entered the University of Virginia, and at the close of his third term was graduated from the medical department. He then entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and took his degree in 1852.

He then entered the Philadelphia Hospital as a resident physician and was also a student of Drs. Gerhard and Warrington. Upon the death of Dr. J. D. Stewart, April, 1854, the office of chief resident was temporarily discharged by Dr. Coleman, or until the first of May, at which time Dr. Archibald B. Campbell was elected. In 1854 he returned to Virginia and settled in Richmond. In the fall of this year, on the reorganization of the Philadelphia Hospital, converting it into a school for clinical instruction, he was elected lecturer upon clinical medicine, but declined the position.

He practiced in Richmond until the beginning of the Civil War, when he entered the service of the Confederacy, as surgeon of the Twenty-first Virginia Regiment, and upon the organization of the famous "Stonewall Brigade" was appointed its surgeon-in-chief.

After the war he returned to Richmond and resumed practice, and upon the reorganization of the Medical College of Virginia, in 1865, was elected professor of obstetrics, a position he held until his death. His army record was excellent; at one time he is said to have been the highest ranking officer in the medical corps of the Confederacy.

He was a charter member of the Medical Society of Virginia, and a member and ex-president of the Richmond Academy of Medicine.

He married a Miss Irvine and had a son and a daughter. The son, Burbage Coleman, was a physician, but died of consumption early in his career, and the father died in Richmond after an illness (chronic nephritis), which confined him to the house for several months, on March 4, 1884.

Kelly: American Medical Biographies.
Atkinson: Physicians and Surgeons of the United States.

SAMUEL COLHOUN

1787–1841

Dr. Colhoun was born in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1787, and took his arts degree at Princeton University, 1804, that of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1808. He was a medical apprentice and student of medicine of the Pennsylvania Hospital from May 11, 1809 to 1810. For nine years he was a member of the Jefferson Medical College faculty, holding various professorships. Among these were materia medica and medical jurisprudence. For three years he was dean at Jefferson College. He was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, 1821 to 1822. He was an intimate friend of George McClellan, and on the latter's exclusion from the Jefferson Medical College, assisted his old-time friend in the formation of the medical department of the Pennsylvania Medical College, where he occupied the chair of materia medica.

He was elected a member of the medical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1816, resigning in 1821. Dr. Colhoun was called as an expert witness in a number of important trials.

The spelling of his name he changed, in 1832, from Calhoun to Colhoun—a fact which has caused no little confusion in the tracing of his personality.

Dr. Colhoun was a large and handsome man, and of a genial and generous nature. He used to make excursions into the squalid portions of the city for the purpose of taking poor men and women into restaurants and giving them hot meals at his personal expense.

He never married and died in Philadelphia, April 7, 1841.

Kelly: American Medical Biographies.
Pennsylvania Hospital Reports and Editor.

W. G. COOK

Dr. Cook was a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Dental School in 1905, and in the same year became a dental interne to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Cook was a member of the James Truman Dental Society.

He died April 26, 1925.

SAMUEL COOPER

1772 - 1798

Dr. Cooper was a native of the State of Maryland. He was born in Talbot County, on the eastern shore, on September 8, 1772.

Of his early scholastic education in the country, little is known. "When of feeble and tender age, and wholly inadequate to the task of self direction, young Cooper had the misfortune to be deprived of both his parents. On the occurrence of this event, our minor was intrusted to the guardianship of Mr. John Needles, a gentleman whose name alone constitutes the only article in his history, respecting which I possess any information." In the year 1786 young Cooper was removed, by his guardian, to Philadelphia for the purpose of completing his classical education. He had the good fortune to be placed at the Friends public grammar school, taught, at that time, by Mr. Robert Proud. He continued a pupil in the grammar school until the autumn of 1790, when by the direction of his guardian he returned to Maryland with a view to engage in the study of a profession. Sometime in the year 1791 he entered on his medical studies, in his native state, under the direction of Dr. Martin. In 1792 he returned to Philadelphia on an invitation from the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and on the twenty-eighth of August, in the same year, entered as an apprentice.

"Of the attention and ability with which he discharged his numerous and arduous offices, as an apprentice to the hospital, the united applause of the managers and physicians of that benevolent institution, constitute the most respectable degree of testimony."

In May, 1797, he completed his studies, and was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in the University of Pennsylvania. In the autumn of 1797 Dr. Cooper left the Pennsylvania Hospital, his term of service having expired, and settled as a practitioner of medicine, in the city of Philadelphia. He became a member of the staff of the Philadelphia Hospital in 1797, serving for one year. During the cholera epidemic of 1798 Dr. Cooper was called, in conjunction with his illustrious friend and colleague Dr. Physick, to take the medical charge of the City Hospital. On August 26, the same month that Dr. Cooper was called to the hospital, he was taken ill with the cholera and while he was attended by Dr. Physick and Dr. Rush he died September 3, 1798, in the twenty-seventh year of his age, and was buried in the Friends burying ground at Fourth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

Dr. Cooper was probably one of the first persons to furnish an ambulance to a hospital. He not only left all of his estate to the Pennsylvania Hospital but provided in his will:

Item, I request them to buy two good sound and able-bodied horses, neither of which to be more than eight years old, in the opinion of good judges; to purchase which, I allow them to expend a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Item, I allow them to retain, of my estate, any sum they may think sufficient to pay a coachman two years' wages.

Item, I recommend that the carriage or horses may never be lent from the house, nor suffered to be out all night, unless the carriage is sent to be mended, or the horses to pasture; that it be used, only, for the patients and their needful attendants, or to bring to, or take from, the hospital, the managers, treasurer, or physicians, when employed in the service of the house; and it is further my desire, that the horses may never be driven, on any pretence, more than sixteen miles in one day.

Taken from an Eulogium, delivered before the Philadelphia Medical Society by Charles Caldwell, M.D., March 4, 1799.

WILLIAM MICHAEL LATE COPLIN

1864 - 1928

Dr. Coplin was born in Clarksburg, West Virginia, November 1, 1864. He was a son of Jacob and Martha (Davisson) Coplin. His early education he acquired at the State Normal School; Lindsley Institute and Mount Union College, graduating in medicine in 1886 from the Jefferson Medical College.

Dr. Coplin was the pathologist at the Philadelphia General Hospital from 1892 to October 28, 1922. On January 9, 1923, he was appointed emeritus; November 27, 1905, Mayor Weaver appointed Dr. Coplin as director of health, as he had already attracted national attention among the medical profession as a bacteriologist, and as an expert on sanitation. As an officer of the United States Marine Hospitals and Public Health Service, he had accepted an appointment under President Harrison, at the port of Philadelphia. In this position he performed valuable service in keeping the city free from cholera epidemics, which, in the past had been a menace to the health of the people. By his skill in this line of work, he was able to keep one of the major industries of Philadelphia going, sugar refinery, when it was feared that the disease then in Europe might be introduced into the city through the shipments of raw sugar coming from Hamburg.

At the time of his appointment as Director of Health, nothing was more important than the purification of the water supply. The toll of typhoid was heavy. This and tuberculosis engaged his attention. Dr. Coplin was appointed professor of pathology at the Jefferson Medical College in 1896. Proof of how the nation regarded his

skill as a sanitary expert was his selection as the chief medical officer in charge of the laboratories of the Third Army of Occupation at Coblenz, looking after the health of 250,000 soldiers. After he had gone to France in 1918 as the commanding officer of Base Hospital No. 38, the Jefferson Hospital furnished and equipped as one of the contributions of its people to the A. E. F.

Dr. Coplin had also served on the staff of the St. Agnes and the St. Mary's Hospital. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association and the Director of the Jefferson Hospital.

Dr. Coplin died May 30, 1928, at his home in Atlantic City, N. J., after an illness of five years. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Blanche M. Coplin and two daughters, Mrs. Marther Lester and Mrs. Euphemia C. Arnold of Germantown.

WILLIAM BRINTON CORBIT

1840 – 1882

Dr. Corbit, son of Daniel and Eliza (Naudain) Corbit, was born in Odessa, Delaware, August 2, 1840. He was educated in public schools, Friends school, of Westtown, Pa., and Haverford College, and obtained his medical course in Jefferson College, from which he was graduated in 1863. He was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital for one year. For two years he was a surgeon in the United States Army and at the close of the war, went to Europe, and continued his studies in Berlin, Vienna and Paris. After returning to his native land he began practice in Philadelphia, his residence and office being on north Broad Street.

In 1876 Dr. Corbit was married to Virginia Dove, daughter of Dr. Dove, a well known physician of Washington, after his marriage he removed to Washington and became assistant to Dr. Woodward, of the medical department of the United States, and continued in this position up to the date of his death, July, 1882.

Dr. Corbit's will conveyed to his wife $10,000 to be applied at her death to the Corbit Library, of Odessa. The doctor was a linguist, a lover of books and one of the founders of the Cosmos Club, of Philadelphia.

Biographies and Genealogical History of the State of Delaware, vol. 1, p. 579.

ALGERNON SIDNEY COUSINS

1836 –

Dr. Cousins was born in Petersburg, Virginia, February 10, 1836. He registered at the University of Virginia for the session of 1855 to

1856 from Petersburg, Virginia. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1857, after graduating he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

During the Civil War he served in the Confederate States Army as a surgeon. In 1875 he seems to have gone into practice in Richmond, Virginia. The catalogue of the University of Virginia has Richmond scratched out and Sutherland, Dinwiddie County in its place. It is presumed that this means either that Dr. Cousins subsequently practiced at that place or possibly lived there after retiring from active practice. The University of Virginia have no records to show which of these is the case, nor the date when he made the change of residence. Ten years ago an effort was made by the University to get in touch with either Dr. Cousins himself or with any one who could inform them regarding him.

It is presumed that Dr. Cousins is certainly deceased.

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

EDWARD JENNER COXE

1802 – 1862

Dr. Coxe was born in Philadelphia in 1802. He was the son of Dr. John Redman Coxe, who was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death, March 23, 1864, was the oldest living alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Edward Jenner Coxe was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1823, and was a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1821.

Dr. Coxe was in practice for twenty-five years at New Orleans, La., where he died September 22, 1862.

The New Orleans Picayune, September 23, 1862.

THOMAS CANBY CRAIG

1853 – 1921

Dr. Craig was born at Chambersburg, Pa., in 1853. His early education was acquired in the schools at Chambersburg, Pa. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1880, after which he served as resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Craig was a member of the Kings County Medical Society; a member of the New York State Medical Society; a member of the American Medical Association; a member of the University Club of Brooklyn, and a member of the Navy Athletic Club.

Dr. Craig was naval surgeon in the United States Navy for 18 years. He retired because of physical disability, remaining on in-

active list. He served in the Far East, Egypt, South America, Hawaiian Rebellion and the Spanish America War. After 1898 Dr. Craig practiced medicine in Brooklyn, N. Y., and was assistant medical director of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, New York, for twenty years.

Dr. Craig died December 13, 1921.

W. F. CRAIG

1853 – 1917

William Frederick Craig, M. C. U. S. Army, Philadelphia, Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, 1897, aged 44; a specialist in neurology, for fifteen years professor of biology, anatomy and French in the Central High School. Entered the military service in May, 1917, and was on duty at Camp Oglethorpe, Georgia; Camp Weir and finally assigned to duty with the 15th Infantry at Camp Meade, Md., and went to France with the 79th Division; was killed September 26 while caring for wounded soldiers, northwest of Verdun, France.

ELISHA CROWELL

1828 – 1904

Dr. Crowell was born in Philadelphia, November 10, 1828. He was educated at the West Chester Academy, at West Chester, Chester County, Pa., and at Princeton College, and was graduated in medicine from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in the class of 1851.

He was a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1851 and 1852. He began practice in West Philadelphia, and during the Civil War was a contract physician to the Satterlee Hospital and also a United States Army contract surgeon.

Dr. Crowell died at Philadelphia, April 6, 1904.

Atkinson: Physicians and Surgeons of the United States, with additions by the Author.

MATTHEW HENRY CRYER

1840 – 1921

Dr. Cryer was born in Manchester, England, July 11, 1840. He was a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Cockson) Cryer. Dr. Cryer came to America April 9, 1851, when eleven years of age, and became a citizen of the United States by the naturalization of his mother. He was graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College in 1876, and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1877. For two years he lectured on mechanical dentistry at the Philadelphia

Dental College, 1878 to 1879; chief of the oral clinic in Hospital of Oral Surgery, 1880 to 1895; adjunct professor of oral surgery in the Philadelphia Dental College and Medico-Chirurgical, 1895 to 1896; assistant professor of oral surgery, dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1896; professor of oral surgery, University of Pennsylvania, 1898; appointed visiting oral surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, 1900; appointed dental surgeon to the University Hospital, 1910.

On June 17, 1889, Dr. Cryer was married to Miss Martha Gates Philips, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth.

In 1861, when the call came for volunteers in the Civil War, Dr. Cryer joined the 6th Ohio Cavalry, as an unenlisted volunteer, under his brother, Major John Henry Cryer. He took an active part in the campaign of 1862, in the Shenandoah Valley, Luray Valley, Culpeper, White Sulphur Springs, second battle of Bull Run, and the battle of Chantilly, acting as orderly for a short time to Generals Schenck and Dahlgren. He was commissioned second lieutenant in 1863 and ordered to raise a new company for the regiment, he was promoted to first lieutenant in December, 1863. In June, 1864, he joined the mounted portion of the regiment and was with it at the battles of the Wilderness, Trevilian Station, Mallory's Cross Roads, St. Mary's Church, where two horses were shot from under him, and Reems' Station. On July 28, at Deep Bottom, Virginia, he was wounded in his right leg, which confined him to the hospital for three months.

Returning to his regiment, October 20, he was, on the 27th, placed in command of the cavalry advances across Rowanta Creek, capturing a Southern officer in charge of a signal corps with complete signalling outfit. This expedition ended in the battle of Boydton Plank Road, where he was placed in command of the regiment by order of General C. H. Smith. On October 31, 1864, he was detailed to serve as ordnance officer on the staff of General Smith, 3d Brigade, 2d Division, Sheridan's Cavalry Corps, until November 18th, was then promoted to captain and took command of Company C. During the winter of 1864 and 1865 was in active service, part of the time in command of the regiment doing picket duty, and taking part in many engagements throughout the Appomattox Campaign. On March 31st, at the Battle of Dinwiddie, fought series of desperate charges and counter-charges from early morning until dark, also took prominent part at Jetersville, or Amelia Court House, April 5, and Sailor's Creek, April 6th. Had the honor of opening the last fight between General Grant and General Lee, at daybreak, April 9th, on the road leading from Appomattox Station to the Court House. The next day after surrender was detailed with the regiment to escort General

Grant from Appomattox to Beckville Station. Was promoted Major, April 8, 1865.

For several years after the war Dr. Cryer devoted his energy and attention to the importation and breeding of thoroughbred horses and dogs. He was widely known as a lover and judge of thoroughbred stock. He was a charter member of the American Poultry Association; a member of the American Kennel Club, and author of "Prize Dogs of America," besides many scientific articles of interest and value to breeders and trainers.

Dr. Cryer was an honorary member and Fellow of the New York State Dental Society; honorary member of Sociadad Odontologica Espanola, 1903; honorary member of the British Dental Association, 1914; member of National Dental Society; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Philadelphia Pathological Society; International Dental Federation; Union League Club of Philadelphia; Grand Army of the Republic, and a companion of the first class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, February 3, 1892, Insignia No. 9271.

Throughout his professional career Dr. Cryer bent his energies in the direction of original research along the lines of his chosen profession and the many published books and reports of his investigations are a marked and valuable addition to the knowledge existing on those subjects.

Dr. Cryer died at his home in Lansdowne, Delaware County, Pa., August 12, 1921.

JOHN SYNG DORSEY CULLEN

– 1893

Dr. Cullen was the son of Dr. John Cullen, a Dublin man and one of the founders of the Medical College of Virginia. The son was born in Richmond, and educated in the best schools in Virginia and New York, and at the University of Virginia, graduating in medicine in 1853.

After this he attended the private lectures of Dr. Gerhard of Philadelphia, on diseases of the chest. He was a resident physician to St. Joseph's Hospital, in Philadelphia, for six months and to the Philadelphia Hospital for two years, and then continued his studies abroad. Upon his return he settled in Richmond and practised with Dr. Charles Bell Gibson.

When the war began in 1861 he became surgeon to the First Virginia Infantry, and soon after was appointed medical director of the first or Longstreet's corps. During the time of the battles around

Richmond (June, 1862), he was assigned by General Robert E. Lee the position of acting director of the army of northern Virginia.

Soon after the close of the war he was elected professor of diseases of women and children in the Medical College of Virginia, and when Dr. Hunter McGuire retired in 1885, was chosen his successor in the chair of surgery, and was also made dean of the faculty, both of which positions he filled until his death.

He was a member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; charter member of the Medical Society of Virginia, and at one time president of the Richmond Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Cullen was a man of handsome and attractive personage, a skillful physician and surgeon and an excellent teacher, and had the full confidence and esteem of his patients. He married Jenny, daughter of John Maben, Esq., of Richmond, Va.

After a protracted illness from chronic nephritis, he died in Richmond, Va., on March 22, 1893. His contributions to medical literature were numerous and valuable.

Kelly: American Medical Biographies.
Atkinson: Physicians and Surgeons of the United States.

WILLIAM ALLEYNE CULPEPER

1848 – 1894

Dr. Culpeper was born in Barbadoes, West Indies, November 30, 1848, he was a graduate of Corrington College, Barbadoes, W. I., 1869, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1883, and from the dental department in 1889. In 1883 he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

From 1869 until 1883 he was master of a country grammar school in Barbadoes. He also served as a resident physician to the University Hospital.

Dr. Culpeper died September 3, 1894, Barbadoes, West Indies.

Horace Mather Lippincott.

JOHN B. CUMMINGS

1851 – 1891

Dr. Cummings was born in Holly Springs, Mississippi, 1851.

At the age of 13 Dr. Cummings and several other students of Oxford University walked seventy-five miles to Holly Springs and enlisted in the Confederate Army, serving under General Bedford Forest, this was the last year of the war, and recruits of all kinds were so necessary it was said the Confederacy robbed the cradle and the grave.

His early education was acquired at Memphis schools and at Oxford University, Miss. He spent some time abroad taking post-graduate courses at the universities in Paris, Berlin and Heidelberg. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1872 and served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. From March, 1873, to October, 1873, he was an assistant demonstrator in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. He then accepted the chair of materia medica in the Memphis Medical College; while here he met and married Mary Frances Atkins, August, 1876, and later moved to Forest City, Ark., where he was appointed president of the State and County Board of Health. In 1878 he had a most trying experience in combating a yellow fever epidemic.

A state of panic impossible to describe existed in Memphis and the surrounding country. The demand for doctors, nurses and medicine could only be partially supplied. Inexperience and terror contributed to a most appalling death rate. When Dr. Cummings' young wife was stricken with fever, he could not neglect his public duties as president of the Board of Health to attend her. He telegraphed his father in Memphis to come. Dr. Cummings senior was not permitted to stop at Forest City, he had to walk back four miles through the canebreak to the son's home. The young wife died and according to law had to be buried at once. So in the dead of night the husband and father witnessed her burial by faithful servants. After this sorrowful experience Dr. Cummings arranged his business, and leaving his little daughters in the care of his mother, spent the following year in Europe.

Dr. Cummings was a progressive man with the patience and tact to reconcile differences of opinion in others. Realizing the great need for better opportunities for scientific study in the pre-medical and medical departments of the southern colleges he spared no efforts to improve those near at hand. He was an untiring student and gave himself as freely to his charity cases as to others. He took the greatest interest in younger physicians and was a leader in all public movements.

Dr. Cummings died in 1891.

Mrs. Andrew J. Harris, 1428 Harbert St., Memphis, Tenn. A sister of Dr. Cummings.

JAMES CUMMISKEY

1841 – 1900

Dr. Cummiskey was born in 1841, at 6th and Spruce Streets, in Philadelphia. He was a son of Eugene and Marie Cummiskey, and received his early education at Villanova, O. S. A., and Georgetown.

He was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in 1856, after which he became a resident physician to the Phila-

delphia Hospital. In 1873 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Maurice and Elizabeth O'Donnoll, by this union there were six children: Eugene, James, Louis, Elizabeth, Maurice and Edward.

Dr. Cummiskey was physician-in-chief at St. Mary's Hospital from 1866 until 1874. His office was located at 2107 Arch Street.

Dr. Cummiskey died March 25, 1900, from pneumonia.

John Welsh Croskey, M.D.
Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 34, p. 957.

EDWARD JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM

1877 – 1916

Dr. Cunningham was born in Philadelphia, 1877, at 1537 S. Broad Street.

He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1900. He then became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, developing tuberculosis he went to Reno, Nevada, where he remained for some time, returning, however, to his parent's home at 1537 S. Broad St., where he died March 3, 1916.

ROLAND GIDEON CURTIN

1839 – 1913

Dr. Curtin was born at Bellefonte, Pa., October 29, 1839; son of Dr. Constance Curtin of Dysart, County Clare, Ireland, who died in April, 1842. His mother was Mary Anne Kinne, who was lineally descended from Thomas Welles, the third governor of Connecticut. Dr. Curtin received his early education in the Bellefonte public schools. At sixteen he entered the scientific department of Williston Academy, at Easthampton, Mass., from which he was graduated in 1859. He then, for a time, engaged in the iron business in Philadelphia. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed United States naval storekeeper at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. After the war he entered the department of medicine of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in 1866. After serving a term of eighteen months as resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital, and three months as resident in the insane department of the same institution, he spent some time in visiting the hospitals of Great Britain and the continent.

Returning to America he was appointed United States Geologist under Professor F. V. Hayden. Dr. Curtin was professor of geology and mineralogy at the Wagner Free Institute, 1870 to 1873; assistant physician to the Philadelphia Lying-In Charity, 1871 to 1872; chief of the medical dispensary of the Hospital of the University of Penn-

sylvania, for ten years; assistant to the professor of clinical medicine, University of Pennsylvania 1879 to 1887; lecturer on physical diagnosis and physician to the throat and chest department of the Howard Hospital, Philadelphia, 1876 to 1882; visiting physician to the Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia, for seven years; visiting physician to the Presbyterian Hospital since 1887; member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital since 1880; consulting physician to the Rush Hospital for Consumptives, St. Timothy's Hospital and the Douglas Memorial Hospital.

He was president of the Alumni Association of the Auxiliary Department of Medicine; chairman of the Executive Committee of the Alumni of the medical department, University of Pennsylvania; first president of the Alumni Association of Philadelphia Graduates of the Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania; president of the medical board of the Philadelphia Hospital, since 1890; president of the Association of Hospital Surgeons and Physicians of Philadelphia; honorary vice-president of the section on Climatology and Dermography of the International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887; honorary president of the Medico-Climatology Division of the World's Columbian Exposition, and delivered the address of welcome to the foreign delegates, Chicago, 1893; president of the Grand Chapter of the Alpha Mu Pi Omega Medical Fraternity; assistant medical director of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876; member of the committee of arrangements of the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876; member of the first and second Pan-American Medical Congresses, Washington, D. C., 1893, and the City of Mexico, 1896; delegate from the American Medical Association to the British Medical Association, London, 1895. Dr. Curtin was a Fellow of the College of Physicians; member of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society; Pathological Society; American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia County Medical Society; American Climatological Association, vice-president and a member of its council for many years; associate member of the Institute of Art, Science and Letters; member of the American Social Science Association; past master, Harmony Lodge No. 52, Masonic Fraternity, Knight Templar, Scottish Rite, Thirty-second degree; member Fairmount Park Association; Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; New England Society; Grand Army of the Republic; Pennsylvania Forestry Association and a life member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1871, and the honorary degree of A.M. by Lafayette College in 1883. President of the Alumni Society of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1903 to 1904; commander of Philadelphia Naval Veter-

ans, 1903 to 1904; vice president of the Medical Club of Philadelphia, 1903 to 1904.

On March 21, 1882, he was married to Julia Robinson, *née* Taylor, daughter of the late Edwin Taylor of Hartford, Conn.

Dr. Curtin died March 14, 1913.

Revised by Samuel D. Risley, M.D., who married Dr. Curtin's step-daughter.

JACOB MENDEZ DA COSTA

1833 – 1900

Dr. Da Costa was of foreign birth, having come from an old Portuguese family, long resident in London. But Dr. Da Costa was born on St. Thomas Island, West Indies, February 7, 1833, and educated in Europe, chiefly in Dresden. In 1849 he came to Philadelphia because his mother was there, and shortly after began the study of medicine at the Jefferson Medical College and also under Professor Mutter.

He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1852, and after that spent over a year in the universities and hospitals of Paris and Vienna, finding time also to cultivate his talent for painting which he felt would be of service in his preparation of classroom sketches and diagrams. Not yet twenty-one, he was determined to fit himself for a teacher; he was not only eager to know things but how to teach them and he worked under all who were brilliant in Paris, thence going to Prague and Vienna to study more particularly pathology and diseases of the heart and lungs, then back to Paris again for a while before settling in Philadelphia, where the first work he was invited to take was the Summer Association for Medical Instruction, long famous for extramural teaching, and he also organized classes in physical diagnosis and clinical teaching that were popular.

When in 1864 the chair of the theory and practice of medicine became vacant in Jefferson College he was elected and in 1872 succeeded Professor Dickson in the chair of practice. His bedside methods, his diagnostic accuracy, his skill in the use of remedies, his wide and well ordered knowledge of medicine, and his still greater knowledge of men made his influence felt upon the physicians who worked with him and those who were to follow.

He was not a great writer, but when he had something to say, said it well and lucidly. Of his one treatise, "Medical Diagnosis, 1864," nine editions appeared during his lifetime, and it was translated into several languages. His literary ability and professional skill were recognized by Jefferson College, University of Pennsylvania and Harvard University, who all gave him their LL.D.

Someone has called him "the physicians' physician," a title which means much. In 1892 there was a meeting at Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's house to arrange for two portraits of Da Costa, for the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and the Jefferson Medical College, and so great was the number of subscribers that money had to be returned.

In 1892 he withdrew from active teaching except for a short clinical course at the Pennsylvania Hospital. From 1859 until 1865 he was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital.

In April, 1860, he was married to Sarah Frederica, daughter of George Brinton, Esq., of Philadelphia, by whom he had two sons. His wife died many years before he did.

Among his many appointments was that of lecturer at Jefferson College, 1864; professor of medicine and clinical medicine, 1872; emeritus professor, 1891; president of the Association of American Physicians; twice president of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; honorary member of the Medical Society of New York and of London; president of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia.

Dr. Da Costa died at his country home, Ashwood, near Villa Nova, Pa., September 11, 1900, from heart disease.

Atkinson: Physicians and Surgeons of the United States.
Kelly: American Medical Biographies.

WILLIAM GIBBONS DAGGETT

1860–1910

Dr. Daggett was born in New Haven, Conn., January 8, 1860; son of Dr. David Lewis and Margaret Donaldson (Gibbons) Daggett. On the Daggett side he was descended from John Daggett, who came from England in 1630 and settled in Watertown, Mass. John's son, Thomas, married a daughter of Thomas Mayhew, who was governor of Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and the Elizabeth Islands. David Daggett, fifth in descent from John, was graduated from Yale in 1783 and practiced law in New Haven. He was at various times in the General Assembly, the United States Senate, mayor of New Haven, Kent professor of law in Yale and chief justice of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Yale in 1826. David Lewis Daggett practiced medicine in New Haven for fifty-three years, and his grandfather, Eneas Munson, 1753, was professor of materia medica and botany in Yale. On the Gibbons side he was descended from John Gibbons, a Quaker, who came from Wiltshire County, England, and settled in Chester County, Pa., in 1683. The family remained in and near Chester County for several generations, and its members were prominent in local and state affairs. Margaret Donaldson Gibbons was the daughter of Dr. William Gibbons, who practiced his profession in Wilmington, Del.

Dr. Daggett was graduated from the Hopkins Grammar School in 1876. For one year, after leaving college, he had charge of the Old Lyme Academy, Lyme, Conn. The next year was passed as a student of medicine at Yale, and the succeeding two years at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his medical degree in 1884.

After a year spent at the Philadelphia Hospital as resident physician, he returned to New Haven and began active practice. From May, 1886, until June of 1888, he lectured on bacteriology in the Yale Medical School. In 1887 he became one of the attending physicians of the New Haven Hospital, in 1896 one of its directors and in 1906 its secretary. From 1896 to 1907 he was a member of the Prudential Committee of the hospital. In 1905 he was appointed lecturer in clinical medicine in the Yale Medical School. Upon the death of Alfred Edwards Hooker, in 1887, he was chosen class secretary, and in March of 1902 his classmates gave him a magnificent silver loving cup, presented at a dinner at the Yale Club, New York City. He visited California in 1885, 1893 and 1894, and made brief visits to Europe in 1888, 1902 and 1905. His published writings have been limited to a few papers on professional topics.

He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Connecticut Medical Society and the New Haven Medical Association.

His two brothers were graduated from Yale: David, 1879, and Leonard M., 1884; his father in 1839, his grandfather in 1807, and his great-grandfather in 1783.

He married August 15, 1894, Edith, daughter of Alfred Andrew and Emilie (Gibbons) Cohen of Alameda, California. Two children: Stanley, born April 23, 1895, and Emilie Jeannette, born March 31, 1899.

Dr. Daggett died September 18, 1910, while undergoing an exploratory operation which revealed an aneurism of the right common iliac artery.

Mrs. Daggett.

JOHN THOMSON DARBY

1836 – 1879

Dr. Darby was born at Pont-Bluff Plantation, St. Matthew's Parish, South Carolina, on December 16, 1836. He was descended from English colonial residents of the province of the Carolinas. His father was Artemus Thomson Darby, a physician of some repute, his mother, Margaret Cautey Thomson.

His early education was conducted by private tutors until he entered Mt. Zion College, a preparatory school of high repute at Winnsboro, S. C. From this institution he entered the sophomore

class of the South Carolina College, and remained until the senior year, but did not graduate on account of a temporary suspension of the exercises of the college. During the following year he attended private medical lectures, subsequently pursuing a regular course in the medical college at Charleston, and finally was graduated as Doctor of Medicine from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1858, having been a private pupil of Professor Leidy. After graduating he became a resident physician to the St. Joseph's and the Philadelphia Hospitals, gave private courses on surgery, and was made demonstrator in the Chant-Street School of anatomy, then conducted by Dr. D. Hayes Agnew.

He practised medicine in Philadelphia until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he returned to his native state, and at once was appointed surgeon in the Confederate Army. He served in the field from May, 1861, until the surrender in May, 1865, having held, in succession, the position of surgeon to the Hampton Legion, and chief surgeon and medical director in various commands of the armies of Virginia and Tennessee, under Generals Lee, Johnston, Bragg, Beauregard, Hood and Stewart. Having been sent to Europe during the war on a mission connected with the medical department of the Confederate States, he devoted four months to a general study of the hospitals of London and Paris. Returning to Europe at the close of the war, he pursued his studies in the hospitals, both of the continent and of Great Britain, devoting his attention chiefly to diseases of the rectum, gynecology, ophthalmology and dermatology. He served as a volunteer field surgeon in the Prussian Army during the German War of 1866. In 1868, while still absent in Europe, he was elected to the chair of anatomy and surgery in the University of South Carolina, and on his return established himself in Columbia. The efficiency of the college having been greatly impaired through political complications growing out of the Civil War, he resigned his professorship. In 1873 he accepted the professorship of surgical anatomy in the University of New York, and was appointed in the following May to the chair of surgery in that institution. He was also visiting surgeon to Bellevue and Mt. Sinai Hospitals of New York; a member of the Academy of Science, Philadelphia; American Medical Association, and a member of the Neurological Society; Medical Journal Association; member of the County Medical Society of New York, and ex-president of the Medical Society of the State of South Carolina.

In 1864 he was married to Mary, eldest daughter of General John S. Preston, of South Carolina. He died in New York City of pyemia, June 29, 1879, leaving one son and two daughters.

The epitaph in Trinity Churchyard, Columbia, bears the real record of his life:

"Renowned in his profession
Honored as a patriot
Beloved in all relations of life."

Kelly: American Medical Biographies.
Atkinson: Physicians and Surgeons of the United States.

GEORGE MONROE DARRACH

1827 – 1910

Dr. Darrach was born in 1827. He was a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College, after which he served as resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital. Dr. Darrach was one of the organizers of the Marion County Medical Society.

Dr. Darrach died at the home of his son in E. St. Louis, Ill., February 25, 1910, from influenza.

Journal of the American Medical Association, March 12, 1910, p. 901.

T. K. DASHIEL

In the list of former resident physicians of the Philadelphia Hospital, compiled by Drs. Edward R. Stone and W. A. N. Dorland the name of T. K. Dashiel is given as a resident in 1858.

There was no T. K. Dashiel graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania or the Jefferson Medical College. In 1856 a W. Bond Dashiell was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania which may probably be the Dashiell referred to. No information is obtainable and it is presumed that he is dead, as he would be past 87 years of age, if alive.

ALVAH M. DAVIS

1870 – 1920

Dr. Davis was born in West Philadelphia, Pa., January 9, 1870. His office was located at 25 High Street, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Dr. Davis attended the Norristown High School, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1892. After his graduation he was appointed one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital. Dr. Davis never married, was one of the assistant surgeons to the throat and nose dispensary of the Germantown Hospital; otologist and laryngologist to the Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Mt. Airy; a member of

the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Davis died May, 1920.

Information furnished by Dr. Davis before his death.

GWILYM GEORGE DAVIS

1857–1918

Dr. Davis was born in Altoona, Pa., July 20, 1857, son of Thomas Rees and Catherine (Fosselman) Davis, being descended on his father's side from a Welsh family, a prominent member of which was the poet and divine of Castle Howell, Reverend David Davis, D.D., who in the last century made that place a center of scholarship in Wales. On his mother's side Dr. Davis was of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry.

His early education was received at the public schools of Philadelphia, including graduation from the Central High School in 1876. He was graduated, with honors from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1879. Subsequently he went abroad and studied in London receiving the membership of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1880, and at the University of Gottingen in Germany, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine *cum laude* in 1881.

Returning to the United States he was resident physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital from May, 1881, to October, 1882. The next year he became assistant surgeon to the Orthopædic Hospital in Philadelphia, and in 1884 was out-patient surgeon at the Episcopal Hospital. From 1887 to 1896 Dr. Davis was connected with the Children's Hospital; in 1889 he was appointed surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital and from 1892 to 1896 he was surgeon to the German Hospital; in 1896 he was appointed surgeon to the Orthopædic Hospital; in 1901 he was appointed orthopædic surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, resigning in October 15, 1915; consulting surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital and Children's Seashore House. He was associate professor of applied anatomy, 1900 to 1911, and professor of orthopædic surgery, 1911, University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Davis was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; American Orthopedic Association; American Society of Clinical Surgery; American Academy of Medicine; Phi Kappa Psi; Phi Beta Kappa; Alpha Mu Pi Omega; the Masonic Order and the University Club.

He was the author of "The Prinicples and Practice of Bandaging," 1891; "Applied Anatomy," 1910, also monographs and articles in

surgical journals. In 1881 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the Philadelphia High School; chief surgeon to the Widener School for Crippled Children.

Dr. Davis was appointed a member of the advisory board on orthopedics of General Medical Board of Council of National Defense, August, 1917.

Dr. Davis died suddenly at Seboanock, Maine, June 16, 1918, while on his vacation.

JAMES AUBREY DAVIS

1865 – 1902

Dr. Davis was born in 1865 and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1887; after which he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. He started in general practice and was located at 527 South 42d Street.

Dr. Davis was an assistant medical inspector in the Bureau of Health from 1892 until his death, which occurred at the University Hospital, July 30, 1902, after an illness of three weeks, age 37. He was buried in Woodlands Cemetery.

B. V. S.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 39, p. 387.

ROBERT G. DAVIS

Dr. Davis was a resident of Hot Springs, Arkansas. He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1895 and in 1901 he was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, after which he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital. From 1899 to 1900 Dr. Davis was his class president, and in 1901 was class prophet. He received Dr. Holder's Medal in therapeutics and also honorable mention of Professor Horwitz's prize in genito-urinary. He limited his practice to genito-urinary surgery, skin and venereal diseases and sequelæ.

Dr. Davis was a member of the American Medical Association; Arkansas State Medical and Hot Springs Garland County Medical Societies. He was also a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa.

Dr. Davis died April 9, 1926.

SIDNEY DAVIS

Dr. Davis was born in Milton, Pa., November 22, 1852. His early education was acquired at Myer's Academy, West Chester, Pa., and Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. He was graduated from the

medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1877. In 1879 he was a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Davis died October 12, 1912, Milton, Pa.

W. A. N. Dorland.
General Alumni Catalogue, University of Pennsylvania.

THOMAS D. DAVIS

1846 – 1916

Dr. Davis was born in Morgantown, West Virginia, April 20, 1846. He was a son of James and Margaret (Long) Davis.

His early education was acquired at Elder's Ridge, Pennsylvania Academy, and Washington and Jefferson College, class of 1866. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1870, and served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. After completing his term of service at the hospital he started in practice in Dayton, Ohio. Six years later, however, he removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he remained until a short time before his death.

On September 25, 1873, he was married to Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of David McCay of Blairville, Pa., by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

Dr. Davis taught for one year in Lawrenceville, New Jersey; lectured in physiology and hygiene at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and also lectured on ophthalmology in the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio.

While Dr. Davis practiced medicine in Pittsburgh for a generation, his work in behalf of the community was not bounded by the limits of his professional duties. An enumeration of the offices of honor and responsibilities he had held is sufficient to show his fellow citizens' estimate of his ability and character. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church for more than forty years; president of the American Academy of Medicine; president of the Pittsburgh Academy of Sciences and Art; president of the Allegheny County Medical Society; president of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; school director; commissioner to the Presbyterian General Assembly; trustee of the Western Theological Seminary; member of the board of managers of the Allegheny County Industrial and Training School for Boys; for seven years a member of the house of delegates of the American Medical Association, and for thirteen years a trustee of the State Medical Society. The foregoing list of the positions, while not complete, indicate the unselfish services of Dr. Davis, and with them all he ministered faithfully to the needs of his host of patients.

During the Civil War Dr. Davis served as a private in Company F, 133 Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Upon attaining the scriptural limit of threescore and ten, Dr. Davis died April 3, 1916, at the home of his son, Dr. William McC. Davis, in Petersburg, Florida. Interment was in Blairville, Pa.

Dr. William McC. Davis, Petersburg, Florida.
Mr. H. J. McCay, Brother-in-law, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOWARD EDWARD DEAN

1879 – 1922

Dr. Dean was born in 1879. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1904, and in the same year was appointed resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital. He was formerly on the staff of the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and surgeon to the Braddock General Hospital.

Dr. Dean died in the Braddock General Hospital, May 3, 1922, from uremic poisoning.

Journal of the American Medical Association, May 27, 1922, p. 1653.

STEPHEN DEASE

Dr. Dease was a resident of India. In 1875 he was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College, after which he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

There is no other information obtainable except that he is in the dead or lost list of the Jefferson Medical College Alumni Register.

RICHARD WILMOT DEAVER

1848 – 1927

Dr. Deaver was born in Drumore Township, Lancaster County, Pa., May 25, 1848. He was a son of Joshua M. and Mary Deaver, and a half brother to Dr. John B. Deaver.

His early education was acquired at the Chestnut Level Academy and at West Nottingham Academy, Maryland. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1874, and immediately became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Deaver was never married, his office was at 6105 Main Street, Germantown, where he practiced for over fifty years. A few years previous to his death he had a stroke and retired from practice. During his professional career he always used a horse and carriage in making his professional calls.

He served in the dispensary of the Germantown Hospital, 1875 to 1879; on the medical staff, 1878 to 1898, and on the surgical staff,

1898 to 1906. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and the American Medical Association; an active Mason, member of Union Lodge No. 121, F. and A. M.; Corinthian Chasseur Commandery, Oriental Chapter No. 183, and the Philadelphia Consistory.

Dr. Deaver died August 13, 1927, in the Germantown Hospital, where he had been confined with a broken hip, received in a fall from a chair. He had a Masonic funeral and was buried August 15, in West Laurel Hill.

JAMES SEQUIN DE BENNEVILLE

1824 – 1866

Dr. De Benneville was born in Branchtown, Philadelphia, June 19, 1824; he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1854, after which he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

He was appointed major and surgeon, 40th Pennsylvania Infantry (11th Reserve), July 29, 1861; resigned and honorably discharged, November 4, 1863. Brevetted Lieutenant Colonel United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services during the war."

Dr. De Benneville died in Philadelphia, Pa., September 5, 1866.

Jordan: Pennsylvania Men in Civil War, p. 72.
Register of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania.
Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, p. 206.

SOLOMON HENRY DESSAU

1847 – 1921

Dr. Dessau was born in Macon, Georgia, July 24, 1847. He was a son of Abraham and Fannie Zachariack Dessau. His early education he received at private schools and he was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1868. After graduating he was appointed one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Dessau practiced medicine at 156 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle, New York. On April 29, 1886, he was married to Mary, daughter of Benjamin I. Hart of New York City. By this union there were four sons: Benjamin, Herbert Spencer, Alvin Henry and John Hart. Dr. Hart held the chair of pediatrics at the New York School of Clinical Medicine.

He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; medical associate of the City of New York; Harlem Medical Society;

Physicians Mutual Aid Association; New York County Medical Society, and Northwestern Medical and Surgical Society.

Dr. Dessau died June 10, 1921.

JOSEPH FRANCIS DE SILVER

1876–1914

Dr. De Silver was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 12, 1876. He was a son of Joseph and Antoinette (Paquet) De Silver. In early life Dr. De Silver resided with his aunt in Washington, D. C., and his early education was acquired at the public schools, and the Washington High School.

He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated therefrom in 1900, when he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

On January 6, 1904, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Morgan Esler, a daughter of Benjamin Morgan Esler, of Philadelphia.

Dr. De Silver practiced medicine in Atlantic City, N. J., and was a member of the Atlantic County Medical Society; the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. De Silver died at his home, the Galbeath Apartments, Atlantic City, N. J., January 1, 1914, aged 38 years.

Mrs. Joseph Francis De Silver.

JOHN DALE DILLON

1856–1896

Dr. Dillon was born in 1856, a son of James F. and Rose (Morrough) Dillon. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1878. In 1879 he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Dillon died July 28, 1896, cause of death injuries received from jumping from a window, while temporarily insane. He was buried from 328 South 5th Street, Philadelphia, July 31, 1896, place of burial, New Cathedral Cemetery, Philadelphia.

General Alumni Catalogue, Jefferson Medical College.
Bureau of Health.
New Cathedral Cemetery.

HENRY HINES DOAN

1869–1917

Dr. Doan was born in Lancaster, Pa., October 20, 1869. He was a son of Charles R. and Lucretia Hines Doan.

Removing to Philadelphia, his early education was acquired in the public schools and the Philadelphia High School. He was gradu-

ated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1890, after which he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

On November 8, 1899, he was married to Alice, a daughter of Caspar A. Carpenter of Pittsburgh, Pa., by which union there were two children, Aline L. and Henry Carpenter.

Dr. Doan was a major in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, retired, a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; William Pepper Medical Society; Alpha Mu Pi Omega and at the time of his death he was the chief of the Division of Child Hygiene of the Bureau of Health, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Doan died at his home 153 Carpenter Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, July 11, 1917 of Bright's disease, was buried in Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Information furnished by Mrs. Henry Hines Doan, 153 Carpenter Lane.

CLIFFORD DOCK

Dr. Dock was born in Philadelphia, in 1856. He studied medicine and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1880, after which he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Dock's office was at 904 North Broad Street, Philadelphia. He developed pulmonary tuberculosis and died June 15, 1891. He was buried in Poughkeepsie, New York.

Vital Statistics, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGE DOCK

1823 – 1875

Dr. Dock was born in Harrisburg, Pa., May 23, 1823; he was the second child of William and Margaret Gilliord Dock.

In September, 1840, he entered the office of Dr. William E. Horner, as a private student, that winter he matriculated as a student in the University of Pennsylvania. During the summer of 1841 he attended a course of lectures at the Medical Institute, Locust St., Philadelphia. During the winter of 1841 and 1842 he attended his full course of lectures. In the spring following, at the instance of his preceptor, he made application for the position of resident student in the Philadelphia Hospital. He was elected and entered upon his duties on the first of May, 1842. During his residence at the hospital he made good use of the opportunities afforded for the study of pathological and practical anatomy. On the first of May, 1843, his

term of service having expired he left the hospital and spent a few months in the West to recruit his health, and on returning, much benefited in health, he resumed his studies in Dr. Horner's office.

In the fall he again took tickets for a full course of lectures. In the spring of 1844 he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania.

Shortly after graduating he returned to his home in Harrisburg, and entered upon the active duties of his profession. His health was not very robust, but he was full of life and ambition, and soon acquired considerable reputation as a surgeon and in diseases of the eye.

On July 30, 1844, he was married to Miss Clara, daughter of Colonel Thomas J. Reher, of Harrisburg. In the fall of 1845, at the solicitation of Professor Horner, he removed to Philadelphia. During the following winter he was engaged by Professor Horner as his private dissector, at the University of Pennsylvania, and made all the dissections for the anatomical lectures for the whole course. He also had a large class of students in his office, preparing them for their final examinations. In compliance with the earnest wish of his father he returned to his old home the following summer.

In the fall of 1849, very much broken down physically, he visited his old preceptor, Dr. Horner, and was advised by him to take a sea voyage. On the third of October, he sailed for Europe, and while in Paris, visited the different hospitals. On his return from Europe, he resumed his practice with renewed energy.

On November 19, 1853, he was appointed by Governor Bigler a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, which position he held for twelve or thirteen years, during four years of his service he acted as president of the board.

The winter of 1856 and 1857 was one of the coldest for many years, and the exposure and overwork completely broke down his health, by spring he found that he must abandon his work, and from this time until January, 1859, he abstained from all professional labor. Spring, summer and autumn were spent among the mountains of Bedford, where, with his gun and some chosen companions he gradually improved.

In the year following, the death of his brother-in-law, Mr. Lewis G. Osbourne, of Philadelphia, occurred at Cairo, Egypt. At a family council it was decided that some one be immediately sent after the widow and children, and the doctor undertook the voyage. He sailed from New York on January 29, 1860. He met Mrs. Osbourne and family at Geneva, but as they were not ready to return, he passed over into Italy and visited the principal cities, after which he, accompanied by Mrs. Osbourne, went to Paris and London, returning to his home June 22, 1860. In 1861 he was commissioned surgeon of the 16th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, by Governor Curtin and joined the regiment at Camp Scott, York, Pa. He had been in camp

only about one week when he was summoned to Harrisburg and placed on the staff of the surgeon general, where he served until the close of the war.

His mother died in May, 1862, and two years later his brother, and on August 4, 1868, his father died. These were severe blows to the doctor, and on August 10, 1874, without the slightest premonition, he was suddenly taken with a hemorrhage of the lungs from which he died August 17, 1875.

Dauphin County Medical Society.

CLARENCE L. DODGE

Dr. Dodge was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1878, registering from New York. After his graduation he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

His name appears in the Philadelphia City Directory in 1879 as a student, after which date the name is not published.

General Alumni Catalogue, Jefferson Medical College.
City Directory.

SARAH REED ADAMSON DOLLEY

1829 – 1909

Dr. Dolley was born March 11, 1829, of Quaker and Huguenot descent, her education was gained in schools conducted by the Society of Friends.

At the age of 18, having come into possession of a copy of Wistar's Anatomy, she devoted a winter to its study and became fired with ambition to be a doctor. Her uncle, Dr. Hiram Corson, of Plymouth, Pa., discouraged her, saying she could never hope to be recognized as a physician, but when she was accepted as a student by another physician, he reconsidered her proposition and took her as a student. Her uncle's influence secured her entrance to the Rochester Eclectic Medical College, extinct in 1852, from which she was graduated in 1851, the second woman to receive a medical diploma from any American college.

In 1851 Dr. Isaac A. Pennypacker and Dr. Hiram Corson sent a communication to the Board of Guardians of the Poor of Philadelphia, recommending that Miss Sarah Adamson be given a situation in the "Blockley Hospital" as will afford her the opportunity of seeing its practice to such an extent and under such conditions as may comport with the proper regulations of the institution. The committee, to whom the request had been referred, reported favorably on the

25th of May, 1851, and a resolution was adopted by the Guardians requesting the chief resident physician to "assign her to such position as will best enable her to obtain the knowledge she desires without detriment to the institution." Dr. Dolley *née* Adamson was probably the second female physician employed in that capacity.

In 1853 Miss Adamson returned to Rochester and married Dr. Lester S. Dolley. The story of her work is written into nearly sixty years of the history of Rochester, where she had a long and useful career. Dr. Sarah Dolley and her husband practiced together until his death in the early seventies.

Dr. Dolley was ever a potent factor in all work for the advancement of women in medicine. In 1872 and 1873 she was professor of obstetrics in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; in 1886 she helped organize the first free dispensary in Rochester for women and children, and in 1887 organized and was the first president of the Blackwell Medical Society of Rochester, the first incorporated society of women physicians entirely for scientific purposes, and for several years was the honorary president of the Woman's Medical Society of the State of New York.

Dr. Dolley was a member of the Rochester Academy of Medicine, and in 1907 was made a life member of the Rochester Academy of Science, the only woman upon whom this honor has ever been conferred. She was a member of the American Medical Association; the Monroe County (N. Y.) Medical Society, and delegate from that Society to the American Medical Association at the Newport meeting.

Dr. Dolley died in Rochester, December 27, 1909, after an illness of several weeks, aged 80 years.

Kelly: American Medical Biographies, p. 317.
Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 54, p. 152.
Lawrence: History of the Philadelphia Almshouse and Hospital, p. 178.

MICHAEL A. DONNELLY

– 1880

Dr. Donnelly was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1878, registering from Pennsylvania. He became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1879.

He probably located at 912 South 10th Street, as his name appears in the Philadelphia Directory for the year 1880. He died, however, October 10, 1880, buried from the above address, cause of death, consumption. His remains were shipped to St. Augustine.

Bureau of Health.
City Directory.
General Alumni Catalogue, Jefferson Medical College.

HENRY BOWEN DORRANCE

Dr. Dorrance graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1847, and in the same year was a resident physician.

Dr. Dorrance died December 18, 1871, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Bureau of Health.
Henry Bowen Dorrance.

JOHN SYNG DORSEY

1783 - 1818

Dr. Dorsey, surgeon and writer, came of an old English family, the D'Orseys, some of whom had crossed the Atlantic and settled in Maryland. His father, Leonard Dorsey, was a successful merchant in Philadelphia, where John was born, December 23, 1783.

It is hardly necessary to say that he was a bright scholar, for after receiving his classical education at the Friends Academy, he graduated at the age of 15 at the Pennsylvania University and began at once the study of medicine under his illustrious uncle. His entrance into the medical world was coincident with the end of the most terrible epidemic of yellow fever which had ever stricken Philadelphia, and young Dorsey, who had taken his M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1802, at the age of 19, he was appointed one of the resident physicians at the City Hospital, and entered into the fight against the scourge. The suggested danger not troubling him at all, for the Academy of Medicine held the view of Dr. Deveze, who in 1799 had maintained that yellow fever was not contagious. A hundred years later the same opinion was re-affirmed and the non-contagious nature of yellow fever established by a commission.

While thus in the very midst of the battle Dorsey improved every opportunity of studying the disease and performed numerous autopsies, making careful bedside observations.

It was extraordinary that a youth not quite twenty should display such independent thought and action in so intricate a field as medicine, but it was a result of his inherent ability and the early training and being made carefully to enter up cases. Some of these books have been kept. The composition is simple but the descriptions clear and accurate, presaging the future author of the first important American text-book on surgery.

In November, 1803, young Dorsey sailed for Europe with the intention of spending his time in the then two great medical centers, London and Paris. In London there lived and worked John Hunter, and it was in Hunter's private dissecting room that Dorsey's uncle distinguished himself as a pupil and received from his master the flattering offer of a partnership. Sir Everard Home, Hunter's brother-

in-law, gave Dorsey a kindly welcome and the student at once plunged into hard work, attending diligently Hunter's Anatomical School. With this fine mental equipment he left the following June for Paris, where, through the influence of Boyer, surgeon-in-chief of La Charité, he had permission to dissect in the "Salle de Repós," a fine name for a gruesome place which took Dorsey's fancy at once. It is curious that he makes no mention of the great French surgeons Sabatier, Dupuytren, Pelletan and Bichet, but enters in his diary "as to French surgery, I have learned nothing from it."

In 1804 he returned to Philadelphia and took consulting rooms, but for the first few years, notwithstanding help from his uncle, his income was not at all commensurate with his abilities. The first year he only took $325.75, but in the year of his untimely death, $10,199.00, this being partly from pupils and the sale of his book, "Elements of Surgery," published in 1813 and illustrated mostly by the author. This work received a world-wide recognition, being reprinted in Edinburgh and used as a text-book in the university of that city. "The American surgeon," says the author, "is or ought to be strictly impartial and therefore adopts from all nations their respective improvements."

Amid the business of his own practice and helping Dr. Physick, he found time for both music and poetry, most of his poems bearing the impress of rhythmical beauty, one penned in 1805 on "The Incomprehensibility of God," was evidently written with the greatest care.

For music he had a warm liking and was himself proficient on several instruments. Add to this his wonderful conversational powers, his genial manners and handsome figure and you have one who stands out from the foreground of the eighteenth century prominent and attractive.

In 1807 he was adjunct professor of surgery at the Pennsylvania University, Dr. Physick requesting this in view of his own uncertain health, and the duties of the new assistant were fulfilled so thoroughly and humanely that his students loved him no less for his skill than his thought for them. That same year he married Maria, daughter of Robert Ralston, a Philadelphia merchant, and had a son and two daughters.

Dr. Dorsey was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1805 to 1815. In 1813 he became professor of materia medica at the Pennsylvania University, a chair filled with singular ability until, in 1818, he was called to fill the chair of anatomy left vacant by the death of Dr. Wistar. Two years before he had sent to a medical journal the particulars of a case of inguinal aneurism cured by tying the external iliac artery, the first example of the kind which had occurred in this country. So the early age of thirty-five

saw Dorsey with a prospect of ease, usefulness and increasing fame before him. His own poetic mind must have conjured up a delightful life among devoted friends and admiring pupils, but while the words of a brilliant introductory address were still fresh in the minds of his hearers Dorsey was dying from an attack of typhus which developed the evening of the same day in which he delivered his lecture.

"On approaching his bed at the head of which his mother was sitting," wrote Dr. Janeway, "Dr. Dorsey took hold of a button of my coat and thus addressed me: Doctor, is it not remarkable that after having delivered my introductory lecture I was praying to my God that I might not postpone my repentance to a dying bed, and in one hour after that prayer I was smitten with my disease."

The large room in which he lay was filled with ladies and gentlemen, Physick, Horner, Ralston and several medical students being there also. Dorsey then asked to be baptized, which was done by Dr. Janeway. His last words were: "I have a desire to live and remain with my family, but my desire to be with Christ is far greater."

Dr. Dorsey died November 12, 1818, a man whom a longer life would have seen equalling a Hunter or a Wistar, a man whose short life was so remarkable that it may long attract the readers of medical biographies.

Kelly: American Medical Biographies.

CHARLES VOTTELER DORWARTH

1887 - 1918

Dr. Dorwarth was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 14, 1887, the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Votteler) Dorwarth.

He attended Miss Pegley's "Kindergarten," then the public schools, graduating from the Northeast Manual Training School, June, 1905. The same year he took a course in biology at the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated from the medical department of the same institution in June, 1910.

He served as resident physician to the Mercer Memorial Home, Atlantic City, N. J., Chester County Hospital, West Chester and the Philadelphia Hospital.

In January, 1913, he began to practice medicine at 1520 W. Erie Avenue, Philadelphia, and continued up to the time of his death.

He was affiliated with the Lutheran Settlement. In September, 1918, he conducted the Children's Clinic at the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Dorwarth was a member of the Evangelical Church of the Nativity; member and secretary of the Vilans Canard, class of 1905,

N. E. Manual Training School; was assistant editor of the "Scope," class 1910, University of Pennsylvania; member Philadelphia Pediatric Society, treasurer for two years; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Pathological Society; Clinical Association; American Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality; Medical Club of Philadelphia; Phi Chi Fraternity, Upsilon Chapter, class 1910, University of Pennsylvania; University Lodge No. 610, F. and A. M., and the Musical Association.

Dr. Dorwarth was unmarried, a great lover of music, possessed of a keen sense of humor, a conscientious physician and an ambitious worker. He died October 8, 1918, of pneumonia following influenza.

DAVID M. DRY

1889 – 1917

Dr. Dry was born May 10, 1889, at Lenhartsville, Berks County, Pa. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town. In 1906 he was graduated from the State Normal School, at Kurtztown, Pa. Following this he served as principal of schools in New Jersey for a period of three years, during which time he took up work at the New York University. In 1909 he entered Jefferson Medical College from where he was graduated with high honors in 1913. He was a member of the Nu Sigma Nu Fraternity, and the Spitzka Anatomical League.

After serving as resident pathologist to the Jefferson Hospital for one year, and for a second year as general interne, Dr. Dry was, in 1915, elected demonstrator of morbid anatomy to the Jefferson Medical College. The same year he was appointed assistant pathologist to the Philadelphia Hospital.

In this work Dr. Dry proved himself a man of ability and a teacher of unusual worth. Personally he was a delighful fellow and a most promising future seemed to be his. But his work was soon cut short by apparently a most untimely death. He died September 5, 1917, of generalized lymphosarcomatosis, deeply lamented by everyone who had known him. He was buried at Hamburg, Pa. Dr. Dry was unmarried.

EDWARD LOUIS DUER

1836 – 1916

Dr. Duer was born in Orooswicks, New Jersey, January 19, 1836. He was a son of George Stone and Mary (Warren) Duer.

Dr. Duer was graduated from Yale in 1857, he then studied medicine and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1860. He served for one year as resident

physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and in 1862 was appointed obstetrician to that institution, which appointment he continued to hold until 1880. He served in the same capacity to the Polyclinic and Maternity Hospitals, the Preston Retreat, and was gynecologist to the Presbyterian Hospital.

During the Civil War Dr. Duer served as acting assistant surgeon.

He was president of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia; president of the Medical Club of Philadelphia; vice-president of the American Gynecological Society; a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Union League Club of Philadelphia; Rittenhouse, Philadelphia Country and University Clubs.

Dr. Duer was first married to Clara Naudain and then to Miss Louise Naudain Corbit, daughters of Daniel W. Corbit of Odessa, Del., after which he removed to Odessa, Del., where he died September 6, 1916.

SAMUEL DUFFIELD

1732–1814

Dr. Duffield was born in 1732. He was a member of the first class, which in 1768 graduated from the college or academy, which is now known as the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

Dr. Duffield was a member of the American Philosophical Society, December, 1768, curator, 1774, 1782 and 1791, councillor, 1783 and 1805. Wholesale and retail druggist, 1768; surgeon Pennsylvania Navy, October, 1775. Elected a member of the Continental Congress, by the Pennsylvania Assembly, Sunday, September 14, 1777, but no evidence that he served has been found. Superintendent, Hospital and Pest House, Pennsylvania Navy, April, 1776; physician of Asylum for Orphans made by Yellow Fever, October, 1793; consulting physician, Board of Health, 1798; physician to attend the poor of the city; member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Dr. Duffield died November 27, 1814.

LOUIS ADOLPHUS DUHRING

1845–1913

Dr. Duhring was born in Philadelphia, December 23, 1845, he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1867; resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital for fifteen months; studied dermatology for two years in the hospitals of Paris, London and Vienna and, returning to Philadelphia, he opened there in 1870, a dispensary for skin diseases, of which he was for ten years physician, acting as consulting physician since 1880.

In 1871 he joined the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, and since 1876 has held the professorship of skin diseases.

Dr. Duhring was the son of Henry and Caroline Duhring, and was a widely recognized authority on skin diseases, and dermatitis herpetiformis is also known as Duhring's disease.

He wrote and published many books dealing with his specialty, which have had a wide circulation in America as well as abroad.

He was an honorary and corresponding member of many dermatological societies and was one of the founders of the American Dermatological Association.

Dr. Duhring died May 8, 1913.

New York Medical Journal, 1913, vol. 97, p. 1044.

Medical Record, vol. 83, 1913, p. 901.

Nephew, Lewis H. Duhring, Jr., 200 W. Mermaid Lane, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES WINSLOW DULLES

1850 - 1921

Dr. Dulles was born in Madras, India, November 29, 1850. He was a son of John Welsh Dulles and Harriet Lathrop (Winslow) Dulles, he received his early education in the Philadelphia schools and at the Lawrenceville Academy, Lawrenceville, N. J. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1875. After graduating he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

In 1881 Dr. Dulles was married to Miss Mary, a daughter of James and Mary Bateman, by whom he had four children: James Bateman, Charles W. Jr., Caroline (Mrs. H. T. Gayley of Orange), and Joseph Heaky. Two of his sons served in the war with Germany.

Dr. Dulles has occupied a number of surgical and managerial positions in connection with the Pennsylvania University, Presbyterian and Rush Hospitals, and for fifteen years was lecturer on the history of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He prepared and published a number of papers on fractures of the skull, hydrophobia and other surgical and historical subjects, was the author of "Accidents and Emergencies" now in its eighteenth edition.

Dr. Dulles was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; a member of the Academy of Natural Science; Vice Reform League; Municipal League of Philadelphia; Society of American Authors; Mayflower Descendants; Pennsylvania Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty; Vivisection Reform Society; Western Home for Poor Children; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Medical Association; Philadelphia County Medical Society, of which he was appointed librarian in 1887; Medical Society of the State of

Pennsylvania. For a number of years he was assistant surgeon to the 2d Regiment of the National Guards of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Dulles died suddenly, following a heart attack, at his home 4101 Walnut St., May 6, 1921.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON

1798 – 1869

Dr. Dunglison was born in Keswick, England, January 4, 1798, was educated at a well-known classical school and began the study of medicine under a village physician, when he was 17 years of age. He was licensed by the Royal College of Surgeons and at the Society of Apothecaries, and began practice in 1819. In 1824 he received his medical degree by examination from the University of Erlangen, became accoucheur to the Eastern Dispensary of London, and began lectures on midwifery.

Soon after, at the age of 26 years, he received from the ex-president of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, an invitation to join the medical faculty of the University of Virginia, of which he was the founder. His teaching was to cover almost the whole field of medicine: anatomy, physiology, surgery, materia medica, pharmacy, and the history of medicine. Dr. Dunglison not only accomplished it successfully for nine years, but also produced his great work on "Human Physiology" and his "Medical Dictionary," which has so well stood the test of time.

In 1833 he was chosen for the chair of materia medica, therapeutics, hygiene and medical jurisprudence in the University of Maryland, where he wrote his work on "General Therapeutics," and in June, 1836, he accepted the chair of the institutes of medicine in Jefferson Medical College, which he held for thirty-two years, becoming emeritus professor only a year before his death, at the age of seventy-one. Dr. Dunglison was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1839 to 1845.

He was a man of the widest sympathies and interests, and one of the most prolific authors of his time. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from Yale and Doctor of Laws from Jefferson Medical College.

He was a "many-sided man," with rare blending of mental qualities, an admirable symmetry of mind and character, a delicate and discriminative judgment, a capacious memory, a fervent love for truth, a keen insight into human nature, an amazing coolness and self control, great powers of endurance and a remarkable freedom from prejudice, eccentricity and exaggeration. These it was which fitted him for his peculiar stations in life, and made him what he was, a beacon light in the world of medical literature, and one of the fore-

most writers and teachers of his day. As a lecturer he was ready, fluent, entertaining, instructive and had few equals. He was commanding in appearance, his voice was mellifluous and his manner graceful. He never was at a loss for a word. Gentle and attractive in manners and appearance, no one could ever say an unkind word about Dunglison, and his heroically borne illness which made him a constant sufferer six months previous to death, showed of what stuff the eager student was made.

Confined to bed, propped up by pillows, his feet resting on the floor, he could not even lie down for an hour. Long the victim of heart disease, no one could witness his distress without the deepest sympathy, yet no murmur escaped his lips; indeed he was cheerful and always delighted to listen to music and hear the latest news from the busy life outside. On April 1, 1869, he went away, his life's volume all frayed by hard usage; the long and last chapter on pain, typed sharp and clear by that hard-headed printer Experience.

Henry's History, p. 173.
Kelly: American Medical Biographies, p. 264.

HENRY EDWIN DWIGHT

– 1908

Dr. Dwight who had an office at 336 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, received his A.B. degree from Yale in 1852; A.M., 1855; B.D. Andover, 1857; D.D., Washington and Lee University, 1882. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1857, and became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. From 1852 to 1856 he was professor of Latin and Greek in Brooklyn Gymnasium.

Dr. Dwight died April 1, 1908, aged 75 years.

WILLIAM DAVID EASTON

1871 - 1924

Dr. Easton was born in Norwich, Conn., September 5, 1871. His early education was acquired at the public and high schools of Rockland, Mass. In 1901 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Dental School, and in the same year became a dental interne to the Philadelphia General Hospital. He was also oral surgeon at the hospital from 1900 to 1902.

On May 28, 1902, Dr. Easton married Flora Estella Parker, M.D., of Philadelphia, who had also been a resident physician at the Philadelphia General Hospital. They had no children.

Dr. Easton was a member of the Edwin T. Darby Dental Society and Dental Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Easton died June 21, 1924.

JOSEPH F. EDWARDS

1853 – 1897

Dr. Edwards was born December 8, 1853. He took his A. M. degree at Georgetown College in 1880, and was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, 1874. Served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1876 he was appointed assistant surgeon 2d Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, in 1878 he was made surgeon.

Dr. Edwards was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association and the Medico-Legal Society.

Dr. Edwards was also a member of the State Board of Health. He died December 6, 1897.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH EDWARDS

Dr. Edwards was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1878. In the same year he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Edwards died October 29, 1897, at Detroit, Michigan.

FRANCIS HAMMER ELDER

1859 – 1923

Dr. Elder was born at Blairville, Pa., August 9, 1859. His father, James Fulton Elder, was born on a farm near Blairville, and married Margaret Hammer, a daughter of Tobias Hammer.

Dr. Elder received his early education at the public school at Blairville, and at the public school in Philadelphia. In 1882 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His medical degree was taken at the University of Pennsylvania in 1881.

On October 26, 1893, he married Lyda Wright, a daughter of John Newton Wright, of Dorchester County, Eastern Shore, Maryland.

He served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1883. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Archæological Society of the University of Pennsylvania, and Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Elder died May 8, 1923, and was buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery at Seaford, Delaware.

Mrs. F. H. Elder.

THEOPHILE JOSEPH ELLINGER

1856–1916

Dr. Ellinger was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 2, 1856. He received his A.B. degree at the Christian Brothers College of St. Louis; came to Philadelphia in his twentieth year to study medicine. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1879; did clinical work in the University Hospital for one year, when he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. Completing his term of service, he settled in West Philadelphia, continuing in general practice until the day of his death. He became a member of the West Philadelphia Book Club, November 1, 1881; was a member of the American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia County Medical Society; West Philadelphia Medical Association, of which he was a director for many years; Medical Club of Philadelphia; Medical Examiners Association and the Physicians Motor Club of Philadelphia, of which he was a director.

For many years he was a police surgeon, and for thirty-three years an examiner of the Prudential Insurance Company of New Jersey. Of this company he was the oldest examiner in term of service and the first medical man to be employed by them in Philadelphia.

For many years he was a director and lately president of the West Philadelphia Germania Building and Loan Association; a member of the Belmont Improvement Association and Presbyterian Social Union; a member of Crescent Lodge, Harmony Chapter and Mary Commandery; a member of the Ocean City Yacht Club and Ocean City Visitors Masonic Club.

From this it will be seen that his activities and duties were many and versatile, but his first and best love was medicine.

He labored long and faithfully for the good of humanity and his fellow brethren of the profession; his unassuming manner, charity and tender regard for his patients gained him the love and esteem of all, and endeared him to many of the younger physicians, by whom he is affectionately remembered.

A man of great courage, for many years the victim of harassing illness, heroic to the end, he died in Philadelphia suddenly, while actively at work, April 29, 1916.

From notes furnished by Mrs. Ellinger.

BENJAMIN ELLIS

1798 - 1831

Dr. Ellis was born in Muncy, Pa., May 5, 1798. Being one of a family of eleven children of William and Mercy Ellis, the heads of a respectable landholding family of that vicinity, one of the members of which has since represented his district in Congress.

His early education was in strict conformity with the opinions of the religious society of Friends, in whose connection he continued until his death, complying steadily with all the requisitions of their discipline. His years of boyhood, including those employed in the acquisition of the first elements of knowledge, were spent upon his paternal estate; and this circumstance developed in his mind an attachment to rural life and to the mountainous scenery in which he found himself placed.

At an early period, however, he was sent to a seminary at Manhattanville, near New York, at which he completed his English education and studied Latin and French; with which languages he afterwards extended his acquaintance while under the pressure of other engagements. During his residence at Manhattanville, his attention was first drawn to the science of chemistry; an occurrence arising out of the ordinary exercises of the institution. In pursuit of information on this subject he proceeded, three times a week, and at the distance of eight miles from his lodgings, to attend a course of lectures delivered by Professor Griscom, in the city of New York, in the year 1815. After the conclusion of his academic engagements, and another short residence at Muncy, he applied himself to the study of pharmacy. On the part of Dr. Ellis, this profession was undertaken in a liberal and philosophical spirit, embracing a view to the further prosecution of chemistry, and a determination to employ for practical usefulness all the applicable resources which science afforded, and which were within his reach. In the pursuit of these objects he spent several years in an eminent establishment in the city of Philadelphia, where he acquired the best title to be considered as practically acquainted with the materia medica. His determination subsequently to devote himself to the study and practice of medicine, was entirely the result of his own reflections, he having acted, in this respect with entire independence, although he always entertained the greatest respect and esteem for the opinions of his friends.

While a student of medicine, he was appointed house pupil of the Philadelphia Dispensary; charged, in addition, with the duty of attending cases of midwifery. In due time, he passed through the studies and complied with the requisitions prescribed by the University of Pennsylvania, in which he took the degree of Doctor of

Medicine, April 4, 1822; having presented a thesis on "March Effluvia." He was, subsequently, elected one of the physicians of the Dispensary; and again, one of those employed by the Board of Guardians to attend to the outdoor poor. In the whole of these arduous and thankless duties, Dr. Ellis gave attendance with the most scrupulous care and the most unexhausted patience; adding one more to the list of young physicians, who have bestowed so large a share of their best years upon the public service without any reward.

In May, 1824, he was married, according to the order of the Society of Friends, to a most amiable lady.

After he had been some years in practice, and when the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was instituted, it was expected by Dr. Ellis's friends that he would take an active part in it. His pharmaceutical studies and experience, and particular fondness for chemistry, strongly pointed out this course; the only one in which his various labors, including those of a medical character, could be brought to co-operate for a common object. Accordingly we find him, in June, 1827, elected professor of materia medica in that college, in place of Dr. Samuel Jackson, who had resigned. In this capacity Dr. Ellis delivered four courses of lectures. Besides these means of diffusing knowledge, the want was early felt for a periodical journal, to be devoted to pharmaceutical subjects alone. Among the originators of the Journal of the College of Pharmacy, Dr. Ellis was one of the most active. He contributed several editorials and other articles to the first series of that publication; and conducted it, for the four last numbers, as editor. On the failure of the first series, Dr. Ellis was earnest and persevering in his efforts for the establishment of a new one; which was effected, owing, it is said, in a great measure to his exertions. This series is the very respectable and valuable journal which has continued, in growing usefulness and increasing character for scientific knowledge, to the present day. Dr. Ellis continued, aided by a committee of the College, to edit this work, as far as the number for April, 1831; when his labors were interrupted by death.

In addition to these complicated tasks, and a respectable private practice, Dr. Ellis was elected one of the physician accoucheurs to the Philadelphia Hospital; the duties of which office he discharged with credit for the last two years of his life.

About the middle of April, 1831, Dr. Ellis was seized with the symptoms of that description of sore throat which so frequently accompanies epidemics of scarlatina; and in the course of the disease, the scarlet eruption was manifested, though in an irregular manner. After a duration of four or five days, and after some intervals affording flattering hopes, the white exudate formed itself over the whole

surface of his mouth, fauces and pharynx; and on the morning of the 23d, after an illness of about a week, he expired.

In the discharge of duties of any kind, Dr. Ellis was faithful, assiduous and persevering. This was evinced as well in private practice as in his services to public institutions. His sense of conscience and that of honor, which were combined together, revolted at trick and disingenuousness. These qualities rendered him firm and steady in his friendships.

American Journal of Pharmacy, January, 1832, vol. 3, p. 438.
Furnished by J. W. England.

HENRY WHITELEY ELMER

1847 – 1907

Dr. Elmer was born West Commerce Street, Bridgeton, N. J., April 26, 1847. He was descended from a remarkable line of medical men of Bridgeton. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather all having been practicing physicians in Bridgeton. He was the fourth child of the late Dr. William Elmer, who died in 1889. His early studies were pursued in Bridgeton, he was graduated from the West Jersey Academy in 1863; from Princeton College in 1866, and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1869. He then became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, where he served for a year and a half.

He then started practice in Bridgeton, associating himself with his father, and soon winning a reputation for his own skill. His father gradually dropped out of active practice some time before his death.

Dr. Elmer was made secretary of the Cumberland County Medical Society when he began practice in 1871, and for twenty-four years was reëlected annually. In 1895 he declined to serve longer.

He was a member of the American Medical Association and the New Jersey Medical Society. He was chairman of the standing committee of the latter and was vice-president at the time of his death.

Dr. Elmer died at Bridgeton, February 13, 1907, aged 59, after an illness of two years.

WILLIAM ELMER, SR.

1814 – 1889

Dr. Elmer was born at Bridgeton, New Jersey, October 5, 1814. He came of a long line of physicians, his father and grandfather having both been successful and prominent followers of the profession

of medicine. His father, William Elmer, M.D., graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1811, and died in 1836, was also a native of Bridgeton, where he practiced for a period of ten years. His grandfather, Jonathan Elmer, received his M.D. in 1768, and died September 3, 1817. His mother was Nancy Boyd Potter, daughter of Colonel Potter of Bridgeton.

Dr. Elmer was prepared for college at the school of Reverend Isaac Brown, at Lawrenceville, N. J., and entered the sophomore class of Princeton College in 1830, graduating therefrom in 1832. He then became a student under Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Philadelphia, and matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1833. He received his M.D. degree in 1836. The following eighteen months he served as resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

In July, 1837, he returned to Bridgeton and began practice. He was a Fellow of the New Jersey Medical Society, and served as its president in 1866; several times he was chosen president of the Cumberland County Medical Society.

He was married, December 19, 1839, to Eliza P. Whiteley, of Wilmington, Delaware, and had three sons and one daughter, two of the sons studied medicine.

Dr. Elmer died June 27, 1889.

M. K. Elmer, M.D., Bridgeton, N. J.

FRANCIS EMORY ESHLEMAN

1847 – 1889

Dr. Eshleman was born in Millerstown, Pa., in 1847. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1870, the same year he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

His last address was 1904 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, where he died February 28, 1889. His funeral took place from this address on Friday evening, March 1, 1889, at eight o'clock. Interment at Millerstown, Perry County, Pa.

Jefferson Alumni Catalogue.

Public Ledger, March 1, 1889, p. 2.

JOHN T. ESKRIDGE

1847 – 1902

Dr. Eskridge was recognized as one of the leading neurologists of the country and his contributions to the literature of this subject have been many and valuable. He was born in Delaware in 1847, and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1871. He

was immediately made post-graduate instructor of nervous diseases in his alma mater, and then practiced in Philadelphia until 1884, when, on account of his health, he moved to Colorado Springs where he speedily secured an extensive practice. After a stay of two years, during which time the intermediate hemorrhage of the lungs from which he suffered had completely ceased, he went to Denver where he practiced until his death. He was a voluminous writer and was the author of about 170 pamphlets and treatises on neurology and kindred subjects. He was elected a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital in 1882, but did not serve.

He was a member of the American Medical Association, of the American and the Philadelphia Neurological Association, of the American Medico-Psychologic Association, of the New York Medico-legal Association, of the Arapahoe County and Denver Medical Societies and president of the Colorado State Medical Society. He served as president of the Board of Trustees of the State Insane Hospital for one term, was alienist and neurologist at the Arapahoe County Hospital, neurologist at the St. Luke's Hospital, and had been at the head of the department of nervous and mental diseases at the University of Denver and the University of Colorado.

Dr. Eskridge died at St. Luke's Hospital, Denver, January 16, 1902. The direct cause of death was cerebral hemorrhage, but he had been afflicted for a long time with disease of the kidneys.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 38, 1902, p. 263.

DANIEL EDWARD ESTERLY

1866 – 1921

Dr. Esterly was born in Columbiana, Ohio, December 29, 1866. He was a son of George and Mary (Stauffer) Esterly.

Dr. Esterly graduated from the Columbiana High School in 1883, he attended the Ohio State University for one year and later received his B.S. degree from the University of Kansas; his M.D. degree he received from the University of Pennsylvania in 1893. He served as resident physician to the Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital in 1893 and 1894; Philadelphia Hospital in 1894 and 1895, and the Wills Eye Hospital in 1895 and 1896.

Dr. Esterly started practice in Topeka, Kansas, confining his work to the eye, ear, nose and throat. On August 21, 1901, he was married to Frances, a daughter of George and Marie Beard of Columbiana, Ohio, and by this union there were born two children, Frances and Daniel.

He was a member of the Shawnee County Medical Society; Golden Belt Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Kansas;

Kansas City Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Club; American Medical Association, and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. A Fellow in the American College of Surgeons, and he received a certificate from the American Board for Ophthalmic Examinations.

Physical disability prevented him from entering the service, but he served as the eye, ear, nose and throat consultant to the Medical Advisory Board of the district.

Dr. Esterly died May 8, 1921, cause of death, cancer of bladder. He was buried May 10, 1921, in Mount Hope Cemetery, Topeka, Kansas.

Mrs. D. E. Esterly.

CADWALADER EVANS

– 1773

Dr. Evans was one of the first pupils of Dr. Thomas Bond. On completing his studies in Philadelphia he sailed for England with the view of finishing his medical education at Edinburgh. At this time war existed between Spain, France and England, and the vessel in which he sailed was captured by a Spanish privateer and carried on to Hayti, where he was attacked by a severe fever. Afterwards he went to Jamaica, where he engaged in medical practice for about two years, when he sailed for England.

Having resided a year at Edinburgh, and London, he returned to America and commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia.

In 1759 Dr. Evans was elected to the medical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in which position he continued until his death. In 1769 he was reëlected a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, it is not known when he was first elected.

Dr. Evans died June 30, 1773, and was buried in Friends' Ground at North Wales, Pa.

Pennsylvania Hospital Reports, p. 489.

EDMUND CADWALADER EVANS

1812 – 1881

Dr. Evans was born August 12, 1812, in Gwynedd, Montgomery County, Pa. He was a son of Cadwalader and Harriet V. (Musser) Evans. His early education was acquired in Philadelphia. His A.B., taken in 1831, and his A.M., taken in 1834, were conferred by the University of Pennsylvania, and he was graduated in medicine from the same institution in 1835. He served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1835, and upon the completion of his

term of service located near Paoli, in Tredyffrin Township, Chester County, Pa., where he pursued the practice of his profession.

April 17, 1844, Dr. Evans was married to Mary Louisa Allen, a daughter of Reverend Benjamin Allen of Hyde Park, New York. By this union there were seven children born: Rowland, Allen, William Elbert; four children died in infancy.

He was subsequently retired from practice and lived for some years at West Chester, the county town of Chester County, removing 1865 to Lower Merion, Montgomery County, Pa.

Dr. Evans died May 20, 1881, Lower Merion, Montgomery County, Pa.

Horace Mather Lippincott.
W. A. N. Dorland.

WILLIAM OCTAVIUS EVERFIELD

1839–1908

Dr. Everfield was born in Prince George County, Maryland, November 4, 1839. A son of John Everfield, also born in Prince George County, and his wife, Ann Perrie, a daughter of John Wailes.

His early education was acquired at Bladensburg Academy, Maryland; Edge Hill School, Pennsylvania; St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. At St. John's College he received what was known in 1858, as an English Diploma. In 1859 and 1860 he attended the University of Virginia, here he was distinguished in chemistry, comparative anatomy, physiology, surgery, materia medica and therapeutics. He received his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. In 1863 he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Everfield was married October 1, 1873, to Lillie, a daughter of B. Talbolt of Maryland. By this union there were four children, Mrs. J. W. Lawson, Donald, Octavius C. and Lillian.

During the Civil War he was surgeon to the United States Cavalry, in 1866 and 1867 he was the chief surgeon of the Panama Railroad, later surgeon in charge of the medical department of the Maryland Agricultural College. He was a member of the Prince George County Medical Society, at one time its president; member of the American Medical Association and the Masonic Order. Dr. Everfield died at his home in College Park, Maryland, January 20, 1908.

Miss Lillian Everfield, College Park, Md.

ELLA B. EVERITT

1866 – 1922

Dr. Everitt was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, born in Danville, Pa., Nov. 28, 1866. She was a daughter of John Everitt and Eliza (Girton) Everitt.

Dr. Everitt's preliminary education was acquired at the public school at Danville; her B.A. degree was taken at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa., in 1888, also M.A. degree at the same institution in 1891. Her M.D. degree was taken at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1891, after which she served as a resident physician to the Woman's Hospital. In 1892 she went to Minneapolis and took charge of the North Western Hospital for Women and Children. In 1892 she was appointed assistant physician and gynecologist to the State Hospital for the Insane at St. Peters, Minneapolis. In 1895 she started private practice in Mankato, Minn., but did not remain very long as in 1897 she returned to Philadelphia to take charge of the Woman's Hospital. She held this position until 1902, when she was elected to the chair of gynecology in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Besides the practice of medicine, Dr. Everitt was active in the work of the Business Women's Christian League, now a branch of the Young Women's Christian Association. She was the president of the League before its affiliation with the Y. W. C. A., and after the affiliation she was made chairman of the committee on arrangements. She conducted a Bible Class in the 10th Presbyterian Church for many years, and was also active in church work. For many years she directed a Thursday night Bible Class at the Y. W. C. A. She was one of the directors of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and chairman of the Medical Committee of the National Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, and a trustee of Wilson College.

Dr. Everitt was a member of the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital; Professor of gynecology in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; Professor of gynecology of Post-Graduate School of University of Pennsylvania; gynecologist to the Eastern Pennsylvania Institute for Feebleminded and Epileptics, also gynecologist to the Children's Aid Society; a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Philadelphia Obstetrical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association, and the American College of Physicians. Fellow in American College of Physicians and Surgeons; Fellow in American Academy of Medicine, and Member of Woman's Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Everitt was unmarried, she lived at 1807 Spruce Street, where she also had her office.

Dr. Everitt was instantly killed on Tuesday afternoon, January 24, 1922, when her automobile was struck and overturned by a motor-truck, at Twenty-third and Thompson Streets, Philadelphia.

Dr. Martha L. Bailey.

SAMUEL C. FALLS

1872 – 1921

Dr. Falls was born in 1872. He was graduated in medicine from the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, in 1921. He was temporarily appointed acting visiting physician in 1918 to the tuberculosis department of the Philadelphia General Hospital, and resigned from this position in 1919.

It was reported that Dr. Falls died December 26, 1921, suicide by shooting.

ELMER JOHN FARNHAM

1874 – 1922

Dr. Farnham was born in 1874. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1899, and in the same year was appointed resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital. He was also a pharmacist.

Dr. Farnham died suddenly May 7, 1922, from heart disease.

Journal of the American Medical Association, June 10, 1922, p. 1831.

CHARLOTTE STECKEL FARRINGTON

1879 – 1922

Dr. Farrington was born in Bath, Northampton County, Pa., August 22, 1879. Her A.B. degree was taken at the University, State of New York, in 1904, and she was graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1901, after which she served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

In April, 1907, she married Charles Edward Farrington of Boston, Mass.

Dr. Farrington's office was located at 2113 South 21st Street. She had been practicing in Philadelphia for the past ten years, previous to this she had practised in Boston, Massachusetts and Trenton, New Jersey.

Dr. Farrington died July 11, 1922, at the Presbyterian Hospital, from heart trouble, having been ill for six months.

Information furnished by her husband.

JONATHAN FELL

1816 – 1868

Dr. Fell was born May 6, 1816; son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Jenks) Fell. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1840, after which he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Fell resided at Faulkland, Delaware, where he died May 30, 1868.

"Fell Family in America," Sarah M. Fell, p. 71.

AUGUSTINE H. FISH

1828 – 1872

Dr. Fish was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1828. His early education was acquired at Lawrenceville Academy, New Jersey; he took his A.B. degree at the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1848; his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1851. For eighteen months he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Fish was a physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary; to the Howard Hospital; acting assistant surgeon U. S. A. Hospital, West Philadelphia, 1862.

He was a member of the College of Physicians; Medical Board of the Charity Hospital; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Pathological Society of Philadelphia; Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia and one of the originators and the organizer of the Medical Periodical Club of Philadelphia.

Dr. Fish died August 3, 1872, of acute phthisis pulmonalis.

W. A. N. Dorland.

JOHN WALTER FLATLEY

1882 – 1911

Dr. Flatley was born in Philadelphia, March 5, 1882. His early education was acquired at the parochial schools of that city and he was graduated from the Catholic High School June, 1899, receiving his A.B. degree. He was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in the class of 1903.

He was a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, 1904 to 1905. While serving as resident he reported a case of acute poliomyelitis, occurring in an adult, which was published in American Medicine, vol. 8, No. 23, p. 956.

He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Genito-Urinary Society and American Urological Society.

Dr. Flatley died in Philadelphia, December 12, 1911, from pneumonia.

WILLIAM HENRY FORD

1839 – 1897

Dr. Ford was born in Philadelphia, October 7, 1839. He was a son of William Ford, of Chester, Pa. Dr. Ford's early education was acquired at the Lawrenceville High School and at Princeton College, graduating from the former institution in 1857, and from the latter in 1860. He then took up the study of medicine, matriculating at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from where he was graduated in 1863. In 1862 he received an appointment as acting medical cadet, being stationed at the Wood Street General Hospital, Philadelphia. For a short time he was detailed as medical officer, on board the hospital steamer Willdin, in the Pamunky River. In 1863 he was commissioned assistant surgeon to the 44th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia; shortly afterwards he was promoted to the rank of surgeon to the regiment, in which position he served until after the Battle of Gettysburg, and the retreat of Lee into Virginia, when he was mustered out of service.

In 1864 he was appointed one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital, serving until 1865, when he went abroad where he resided for nearly three years, studying the languages, and taking special courses in medical studies, at the universities and hospitals of Bonn, Berlin, Heidelberg, Vienna, Paris and London. He returned to Philadelphia in 1868, when he immediately commenced private practice. In 1868 he was appointed assistant demonstrator in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia; in 1870 he was elected a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and also served as associate editor of the Medical Times. In 1871 he was appointed a member of the Board of Health of Philadelphia, and continued to serve on the Board for a number of years, being appointed by the courts for several successive terms of three years each, and by the different mayors, under the new city charters.

In 1872 he edited the Annual Reprints of the Board of Health, and compiled the vital statistics of the city of Philadelphia for the years 1872 to 1875. In 1875 he was chosen secretary of the Board of Health, and in 1877 its president. To this office he was again elected in 1886, and served for eleven years. In 1872 he became a member of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, and in 1874 a member of the American Health Association. In 1876 Dr. Ford served in

the body of Centennial Medical Commissioners, as chairman of the Committee on Sanitary Science. In 1876 he was a delegate to the International Medical Congress which assembled in Philadelphia. In 1875 he inaugurated the odorless system of cleaning wells, the public collection of garbage, and was mainly instrumental in establishing a department for regulating house drainage in Philadelphia. The organization of a department of milk inspection, and the establishment of a thoroughly equipped department for milk and food analysis were due to his efforts.

In 1887 he was appointed chairman of the Civil Service Medical Examining Board of Philadelphia, from which he resigned in 1892. In 1892 Dr. Ford prepared and urged until its adoption, sanitary legislation which abolished the practice of keeping swine and depositing garbage within the city limits. In 1893 he contributed to the "Supplement of the Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences" a number of practical articles on sanitary inspection of dairies, dairy farms and milk shops; railroad cars and stations; steam and ferry boats and stations; with important suggestions in reference to the prevention of contagious and infectious diseases. In these articles he pointed out the sanitary innovations demanded in these fields of public service. He was also largely instrumental in organizing a medical inspection service, by which all dangerous communicable diseases could be promptly brought under the official supervision of the Board of Health. In addition he compiled the circulars by the Board of Health on the Restriction and Prevention of Contagious and Infectious Diseases.

Dr. Ford was an earnest advocate and enthusiastic promotor of every measure tending to advance the sanitary interests of the city of Philadelphia, and while working assiduously in this field of duty he continued actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession.

Dr. Ford died at the age of 58 at his home in Belmar, N. J., October 19, 1897.

HENRY FORMAD

1847 – 1892

Dr. Formad was born in Scheleznowodsk, province of Caukasus, Russia, March 10, 1847. His father was a merchant, who afterwards moved to Odessa. In his native city Dr. Formad was educated and graduated in medicine.

When a young man he was serving as an assistant surgeon in a Russian regiment of which his uncle was colonel, when, with several others he was arrested, charged with Nihilistic proclivities, and was sentenced to be shot at daybreak, but escaped and reached Germany. While occupying a chair temporarily at Heidelberg he

was graduated from the University, later he came to America and took a course at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the medical department in 1877.

He started practice in West Philadelphia, continuing for two years, but preferred the work of the laboratory and lecture room to that of the practitioner, and soon his public positions demanded and received all of his time.

He was demonstrator of pathology in the medical department, University of Pennsylvania; pathologist to the Philadelphia Hospital, 1887 to 1892; in 1884 he succeeded Dr. Huidekoper as coroner's physician of Philadelphia, which position he held until December, 1891; librarian, Stillé Medical Library, University of Pennsylvania, 1878.

He was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences; Franklin Institute; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Association of American Physicians; College of Physicians; Pathological Society; Keystone Veterinary Medical Society; a member of the United States Commission for the investigation of diphtheria and from 1883 to 1886 he was the Mutter lecturer, College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Dr. Formad was widely known through his teaching, his writings and his position as an expert and authority upon microscopy, pathology and medical jurisprudence. He was a linguist of rare ability, speaking French, Russian, German, Greek and Latin.

During his term as coroner's physician he made two trips to Europe, as a delegate to the International Medical Congress. He took advantage of the opportunity to study in Vienna, Paris and Berlin. His last trip abroad was in 1890.

Dr. Formad died suddenly on June 6, 1892.

ALBERT PHILIP FRANCINE

1873 - 1924

Dr. Francine was born in Philadelphia, December 8, 1873. He was a son of Albert Philip Francine and Anna French Hollingshead. His early education was acquired by private tutors; his A.B. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1894, and his A.M. at Harvard in 1895. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree in 1898.

On April 27, 1912, he was married to Emilie Davis Ehret, a daughter of Henry S. Ehret of Philadelphia. By this union there were three children: Laura Sidney, Jacques Louis, and Anne Hollingshead.

Dr. Francine was one of the visiting physicians to the department of tuberculosis of the Philadelphia Hospital. He was associate

professor of medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Pennsylvania Historical Society; Society of Colonial Wars; Rittenhouse, Huntingdon Valley and Philadelphia Country Clubs.

Dr. Francine was commissioned captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, July 30, 1917; ordered on active duty September 1, 1917, to Plattsburg Barracks, New York. President of Cardiovascular and Tuberculosis Board for the examination of the Second Plattsburg Training Camp for Reserve Officers. Relieved October 16, 1917, and ordered to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., to instruct medical officers in examining for tuberculosis. Relieved November 8, 1917, and ordered to Camp Gordon, Atlanta. President of the Cardiovascular and Tuberculosis Board, for the examination of the 82d Division, relieved February 1, 1918, and assigned to the 27th Division at Camp Wadsworth, North Carolina, as Divisional Tuberculosis Specialist for overseas service. Promoted to Major M. R. C., March 4, 1918. Sailed June 30, 1918, from Newport News, Virginia, on U. S. S. *Huron* with 102d Sanitary Train, 20th Division, arriving at Brest, France, July 12th. With 102d Sanitary Train in the field until July 25, when relieved and ordered to Base Hospital No. 8, at Savenay. Relieved August 15, 1918, and assigned to Headquarters 4th Army Corps in the St. Mihiel sector. Appointed Consultant in Gases to the Corps. Detached September 23, 1918, for temporary duty. Chief of Medical Service in the Gas Hospital, Justice group, Toulon. Detached October 25, 1918, for temporary duty, Chief of Medical Service, Evacuation Hospital No. 114 at Suilly in the Argonne. Relieved from assignment to 4th Corps, November 14, 1918. Reassigned to Headquarters 2d Army at Toulon. Relieved January 29, 1919, and ordered home. Sailed from Brest, February 8, 1919, on U. S. S. *President Grant,* arriving Hoboken, February 28, 1919. Honorably discharged, Camp Dix, March 7, 1919. Re-commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel M. R. C., with inactive status to rank from May 31, 1919.

Following his discharge from the army, Dr. Francine went to Harrisburg in March, 1919, as chief of the division of tuberculosis under Dr. Edward Martin.

Dr. Francine died at the University Hospital, March 17, 1924.

Mrs. A. P. Francine.

RAYMOND STONER FREED

1878 - 1925

Dr. Freed was born October 12, 1878, at Mt. Pleasant, Pa. His early education was acquired at the Mt. Pleasant Institute and Lafayette College. He received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1904, after which he served as resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital. Dr. Freed married Edna R. Lonergan, daughter of William Lonergan.

He was a member of the Allegheny County Medical Society; member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and member of the American Medical Association. He enlisted in the Medical Corps, U. S. A., October 10, 1918, and served at the Camp Meade Base Hospital.

Dr. Freed died January 21, 1925, at the Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HENRY H. FREUND

1857 - 1927

Dr. Freund was born at Philadelphia, Pa., June 20, 1857. His early education was acquired at private schools, public schools of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Central High School. In 1880 he was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College and in the same year became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Freund was married in April, 1883. His children were Henry H. Jr., and Edna M. Aikens Freund.

He was a member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Philadelphia County Medical Society. He was acting chief police surgeon, Department of Public Safety, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Freund died March 26, 1927.

ASA FRISBY

Dr. Frisby came from Mississippi, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1836. After graduating he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital; during his term of service he had an attack of typhus fever, and after completing his term he started in practice at Natchez, Mississippi, where he died a few years afterward of yellow fever.

W. A. N. Dorland.

JOHN HENRY FROMBERGER

Dr. Fromberger was born in New Castle County, Delaware. He studied medicine and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, after which he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

He became a general practitioner in the State of Delaware and from September, 1861, until January 28, 1862, he was surgeon of the 53d Pennsylvania Infantry.

Dr. Fromberger died April 10, 1885, at the National Soldier's Home, Virginia.

University of Pennsylvania Alumni Catalogue.

B. L. Towson, Adjutant and Inspector National Soldiers Home, May 17, 1921.

EMANUEL S. GANS

1856–1919

Dr. Gans was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 10, 1856. He was a son of Solomon and Sarah (Shoyer) Gans.

His early education was acquired at the Treemount Seminary, Norristown, Pa., subsequently entering the Troy Polytechnic College, and almost completed the course in engineering, when a serious affection of his eyes necessitated his withdrawal and an enforced idleness for several years. Later he took up the study of medicine and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1886, and from the Medico-Chirurgical College in 1894.

Dr. Gans lectured on dermatology at the Medico-Chirurgical College, and was a member of the dermatological staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, and dermatologist to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital and Mt. Sinai Hospitals. He was a member of the Masonic Order; the Philadelphia Dermatological Society; the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and the American Medical Association. He was never married. His death occurred September 30, 1919, at his residence, 711 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia, resulting from an intercurrent pneumonia, although he had been ill for a long time.

Furnished by Dr. Max Stern, a brother-in-law.

EDWARD FRANK GARRETT

Dr. Garrett was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1876, registering from Pennsylvania. In 1877 he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

The name Edward F. Garrett, physician, 5103 Germantown Avenue, appears for the last time in the City Directory for the year 1891. The Bureau of Vital Statistics has no record of his death. In the Hospital Report, 1900, vol. iv, p. 294, Dr. Garrett is marked deceased.

Jefferson Alumni Catalogue.

HARVEY RUSSELL GAYLORD

1872 – 1924

Dr. Gaylord was born in Saginaw, Michigan, October 4, 1872. His early education was acquired at the public schools of Saginaw; Beck's family school, Lititz, Pa., Cheltenham Academy, Cheltenham, Pa.; High School, Haywards, Calif., and Cassadil School, Ithaca, New York. In medicine he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1893, and in 1894 he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

On October 4, 1893, Dr. Gaylord was married to Bessie Mae Ketcham, by whom he had three sons: Bradley J., Harvey R. Jr., and Charles Stuart Gaylord.

Military career, M. R. C., active duty, May, 1917. Major, M. R. C., U. S. A., served at Fort Niagara, Allentown, Pa., and Camp Wheeler, Ga., detailed staff course for divisional staff officers, War College, September, 1918. Recommended Lieutenant-Colonel, assigned as Division Surgeon 99th Division, Camp Wheeler, Ga. Discharged from service January 1, 1920. Dr. Gaylord practiced in Buffalo, New York.

Member of the International Association for Cancer Research; American Society for Cancer Research (twice president); Experimental Biology; Erie County Medical Society, and the Medical Society of the State of New York.

Dr. Gaylord died June, 1924.

HOWARD D. GEISLER

1877 – 1926

Dr. Geisler was born at Philadelphia, August 16, 1877. His early education was acquired at the public schools and Central High School of Philadelphia. He graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1899 and in 1900 became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

In December, 1916, Dr. Geisler married Eleanor Y. Wort.

Dr. Geisler was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Asso-

ciation; Pathological Society of Philadelphia; Philadelphia Clinical Association.

Dr. Geisler died November 12, 1926.

CHARLES HERBERT GERHARD

1875 – 1924

Dr. Gerhard was born at Sunbury, Pa., September 18, 1875. His early education was acquired at the Franklin and Marshall College. In 1905 he was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Gerhard was assistant demonstrator of pathology at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1908 he was appointed assistant pathologist to the Philadelphia General Hospital and resigned as assistant Pathologist in 1909.

Dr. Gerhard was a member of the Wood Medical Society; Phi Kappa Psi; Phi Alpha Sigma; Alpha Omega Alpha, and Sigma Xi.

He died November, 1924.

WILLIAM WOOD GERHARD

1809 – 1872

Dr. Gerhard was born in Philadelphia, July 23, 1809. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., taking his A.B. degree in 1826. He then began the study of medicine, under Joseph Parrish, graduating at the University of Pennsylvania, medical department, in 1832. His thesis, on the endermic application of medicines, showed the excellence of his pathological work in the Philadelphia Hospital, where he had been a resident physician for some time previous to his graduation. After graduating he visited Europe, eventually going to Paris where he came in close relation with Louis, Andraé and Chomel. His studies there in association with Dr. Caspar W. Pennock and other young Americans, were chiefly clinical and his investigations covered a large field, including smallpox, typhus and typhoid fevers, cerebral affections, cholera and many other maladies; his first papers, in connection with Pennock, being on Asiatic cholera. Returning to Philadelphia he began practice, still pursuing his investigations at the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1834 he became a resident physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital, serving until 1836. Auscultation, percussion and systematic clinical work were carried on by him, even more successfully than by Dr. Jackson. In 1836 he established the difference between typhus and typhoid fevers, and made for himself a world wide fame.

In 1838 he became assistant to Dr. Jackson at the University of Pennsylvania, and here showed his commanding powers as a clinical teacher. In 1838 he joined with Drs. Pennock, Stewardson,

Norris, Stillé, Goddard, Grant, Pepper, Patterson, Biddle, Carson, Mutter and others in the formation of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, becoming its first president.

In 1841 Dr. Gerhard in connection with Dr. W. P. Johnson established dispensary clinics, for the university, in the Medical Institute, on Locust Street, continuing here until 1843 when they were transferred to the university buildings. In 1842 Dr. Gerhard published his treatise on the diagnosis, pathology and treatment of the diseases of the chest.

An attack of typhoid fever in 1837 seriously impaired his health and interrupted his work, so that in 1844 he again went to Europe, this time for rest. After several months absence he returned much improved in health.

He was elected to the medical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital June 30, 1845, and held this position until May 2, 1868, when he resigned. He was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1835 until 1845, and the students here valued his services so highly that during the winter of 1840 a series of complimentary resolutions were formulated and presented to him expressive of their approbation.

He was a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, College of Physicians, Academy of Natural Sciences, Pathological Society of Philadelphia and the American Philosophical Society.

Dr. Gerhard died at Philadelphia, April 28, 1872, at the age of 63, a genial, kindly, gentle clinical teacher. He is buried in South Laurel Hill and a modest tombstone marks his last resting place.

Data furnished by his nephew, Dr. George S. Gerhard, Pennsylvania Hospital. Reports, and date of birth and death copied from his tombstone by the Author.

JOSEPH SCRIBNER GIBB

1859 – 1914

Dr. Gibb was born in Philadelphia, February 11, 1859, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1880, after which he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. From 1882 to 1892 he was outdoor physician to the Philadelphia Department of Charities, and surgeon to the Police Department; from 1881 to 1884 he was in charge of the nose, throat and ear department of the Northern Dispensary; from 1893 professor and professor emeritus of diseases of the throat and nose of the Philadelphia Polyclinic; laryngologist to the Episcopal Hospital.

He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical

Association; College of Physicians, Philadelphia; American Laryngological Association, and the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society.

While playing golf, at the Overbrook Golf Club, on November 6, Dr. Gibb was seized with a cerebral hemorrhage and died at his home in Philadelphia the following day, November 7, 1914. He was buried at West Laurel Hill Cemetery, on lot No. 511, River Section.

CHARLES BELL GIBSON

1815 – 1865

Dr. Gibson was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 12, 1815, and was the son of Dr. William and Sarah Charlotte (Hollingsworth) Gibson. He was named after his father's preceptor Sir Charles Bell.

He was a student at the University of Pennsylvania in 1829, and was graduated from the medical department in 1836. He was a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1838; was professor of surgery, Washington University, Baltimore, Md., 1842 to 1848; professor of surgery, Hampden Sidney College, later the Medical College of Virginia, 1848.

In 1861 Governor Letcher appointed him surgeon-general of the State of Virginia, a position he held until the military affairs of the state were merged into those of the Confederacy. He was chief surgeon, General Hospital No. 1, Richmond, Virginia, from 1862 to 1865.

Dr. Gibson was a skillful surgeon and a teacher of marked ability; he married Ellen, a daughter of Emanuel Eyre of Philadelphia.

Dr. Gibson died at Richmond, Va., April 23, 1865.

WILLIAM GIBSON

1788 – 1868

"Scientist, scholar, artist, musician, traveler—some one should write a life of him" says Dr. Mumford in his "Medicine in America"; and if the diary which William Gibson continued for sixty years and which ran to 150 volumes could be found, every side of him could be written up.

He was born in Baltimore, on March 14, 1788, one of twin boys, and was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis and at Princeton, leaving before his class was graduated.

He began the study of medicine with Dr. John Owen, of Baltimore, and in 1806 heard lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. Here, as at college, his refreshing frankness spoke out on occasion; he was afraid of no one.

He did not stay long in Philadelphia. In 1806 he took his Bachelor's degree from Princeton and then left for four years in Europe. The first three were given to Edinburgh where he took his M.D. in 1809, with a thesis "De forma ossium gentilitia" and John Bell was his master in surgery. The same year he went to London and followed Sir Charles Bell, who became his friend. He took also to painting and studied under Robert Haydon, the eccentric artist, then busied on Bell's great work "On the Hand." He added to this music, ornithology, botany, and for recreation fishing and boxing, which latter outdoor physical exercises contributed to his splendid health; yet with all these distractions from his special vocation he was a brilliant student of medicine. Astley Cooper loved and predicted great things of him and took him on his journeyings about England.

The Peninsular War was then raging and Gibson entered with the greatest enthusiasm. In December, 1808, he with some friends chartered a transport and sailed for the scene of the fighting and was in time to see the Battle of Corunna where his friend Sir John Moore was killed. Six years later he was traveling in the neighborhood of Waterloo and took part in the battle, seeing much hard fighting and receiving a slight wound. Indeed he was an ubiquitous person; after that he returned to London and in 1810 sailed for America.

He had scarcely settled at his old home in Baltimore when he became interested in establishing a medical department for the University of Maryland, and in 1811, with sundry other spirits of kindred ambition, succeeded in launching the new school, himself in the chair of surgery. And at this time he was only twenty-three. The school throve apace and Gibson as a bold original operator seems to have been a great attraction. As he grew in experience he acquired a vast knowledge of and intimacy with the fine arts, literature, history, politics and men which, with his direct, homely, convincing way of lecturing captivated his hearers. It fell to his lot to do an operation which made him famous. In 1812 he tied for aneurism the common iliac artery—an operation never before performed on the living, a proceeding almost as bold and original as Astley Cooper's ligature of the aorta, five years later but also unsuccessful.

Two years later we were again at war with Great Britain, and Gibson operated on Winfield Scott, after Lundy's Lane, and extracted a bullet. He saw the repulse of the British at Baltimore and from all this found abundant material for his surgical skill. Eight years he held the chair of surgery in Baltimore and after the retirement of Physick, the same chair in the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1821 and 1822 he was a member of the surgical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital. In Philadelphia, Gibson had a long and

honorable career. For nearly thirty years he divided the surgical honors with George McClellan, and it was not until 1855 that advancing age compelled him to retire from teaching.

Before the founding of the Maryland school he had married Sarah Charlotte Hollingsworth, and became in time the father of three sons and two daughters. Later on he married a second wife and had three children.

During his active years he produced his best book, "The Institutes and Practice of Surgery," which for eight editions was a deservedly popular text-book. But there were other productions which are better worth reading today: "Sketches of Prominent Surgeons," "Rambles in Europe," "Eminent Belgian Physicians and Surgeons," and his numerous addresses before the University students.

He had one hobby—to lead a crusade against tobacco; and became vice-president of an anti-tobacco society, though in other respects he liked the good things of life. But perhaps from the beginning what astonished people most was his absolute frankness. He published his surgical failures and told how in four cases he had ruptured axillary arteries and the patient died. But, on the other hand, he had the unique experience of twice doing successful Cesarean section on the same woman, the life of the mother and both children being saved. Of his remarkable memory one admirer tells how he made an off hand bet that he could quote 300 lines of Virgil, taken at random, and reeled off the hexameters until his audience begged him to stop.

He withdrew from the university at the age of sixty-seven, having filled the professor's chair for thirty-six years, and for thirteen years longer, a keen, bright-eyed old man, he watched the busy world. It was a tumultuous time for retired old age. However, he saw the end of the War of the Rebellion and resumed his travels when it was over and continued them until he died in Savannah, Georgia, on March 2, 1868.

Kelly: American Medical Biographies, p. 339.

JOHN EDWIN GILBERT

1852–1882

Dr. Gilbert was born in Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa., June 24, 1852; was a son of John and Lydia Gilbert; educated at Pennsylvania College, A.B., 1872; taught public school at Huntersdown, Adams County, for six months, 1873; was principal of public school at Catasauqua, Pa., 1874 to 1875. Was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1877; resident physician, Philadelphia Hospital, May 1, 1878, to December 1879.

Was married to Miss Annie McKinstry of Maryland, McKinstry's Mills.

Dr. Gilbert practiced medicine in Gettysburg until his death, April 21, 1882.

Miss Julia K. Gilbert, Gettysburg, Pa.

WILLIAM KENT GILBERT

1829 – 1880

Dr. Gilbert was born in Northumberland County, Pa., December 28, 1829, and was a son of David and Eliza (Brown) Gilbert. His paternal ancestors came to America from Germany in 1734, and settled in what is now Adams County, Pa., and his mother's ancestors, the McConaughy's, emigrated about the same time from Scotland.

He received an academic education, entering the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and was graduated in September, 1849, and received the degree of M.D. from the Pennsylvania Medical College in 1852.

After serving two years as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, he commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia and continued it until his death.

He was at one time professor in the Pennsylvania Medical College, and a member of the Board of Guardians, of Philadelphia, and in 1878 was elected coroner on the democratic ticket, over Andrew Knorr, the republican candidate.

He was a member of the College of Physicians; Pennsylvania Historical Society; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Academy of Natural Sciences, and a consulting physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Gilbert married Clara, daughter of James Reid of Philadelphia. He spent many years in collecting books, autographs and letters, relating to American history. His library in these departments being one of the most remarkable and valuable in the United States. For several years he had been engaged in compiling a history of American Medical Literature and unpublished biographies.

Dr. Gilbert died June 28, 1880, of typhoid fever, after an illness of about one week.

Julia K. Gilbert, Gettysburg, Pa.

WILLIAM HEYWARD GILLINGHAM

1799 – 1863

Dr. Gillingham was born in Frankford, Pa., May 18, 1797 or 1798. He was a son of Thomas and Mary Gillingham. His paternal ancestors were among the early colonists. They are said to have accompanied William Penn, probably in the year 1699, the second time he visited this continent. He belonged to a family remarkable for the longevity of its members, several having reached fourscore and ten, and one nearly one hundred years in full possession of all his faculties.

Dr. Gillingham appears to have received his elementary training in his native village, and at an early age commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Nathan Shoemaker.

Immediately after his graduation at the University of Pennsylvania in 1817, he located in Philadelphia where he continued to reside until his death, with the exception of about two years which he spent in India and a few years at Kennett Square in Chester County, Pa.

He was a member of the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1841 to 1845; vice-president of the Philharmonic Society; for many years physician to the Musical Fund Society; a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

In 1824 he was married to Hannah, daughter of Caspar Schneider, by whom he had seven children.

Dr. Gillingham belonged to the Society of Friends. He had the reputation of being an attentive, sound and judicious physician and as such was esteemed by his professional brethren, and greatly beloved by his patients.

Dr. Gillingham died of pleuro-pneumonia, on January 9, 1863, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Transactions of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, 1864, p. 526.

ROBERT M. GIRVIN

1836 – 1900

Dr. Girvin was born in Lancaster County, Pa., February 3, 1836, and was educated in the local schools and the Millersville High School and completed part of his course at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa. He discontinued this, however, to teach school in Stroudsburg, Lancaster County, Pa., but soon gave up this work to enter a general business in the same town.

After a trip west, he determined to give up business and study medicine and, for that purpose, came to Philadelphia and entered Jefferson Medical College from where he was graduated in 1862.

Immediately after his graduation he was elected a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. At the expiration of his term of service he became contract surgeon during the Civil War and was stationed at the Satterlee Hospital, in West Philadelphia.

He opened an office in West Philadelphia at this time and practiced in that locality until his death.

He was elected a member of the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital in 1865, and continued to serve until 1876, and for many years had a very large obstetric practice.

On July 10, 1866, he was married to Mrs. Susan Bell Harper Saunders, and had six children, five of whom are living: John H., Charles J., Robert H. Jr., Mary and Helene.

In his earliest years of practice he was associated with Dr. D. Hayes Agnew as demonstrator in his school of anatomy, and his work at the Philadelphia Hospital also gave him some opportunity to teach, but his obstetric and general practice grew so rapidly and took up so much of his time that he soon relinquished those positions, nor did he ever find time to indulge in the writing of medical literature.

He was a member of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; the American Medical Association and the Philadelphia Obstetric Society. He was also a member of the Masonic Order.

Dr. Girvin died suddenly on March 17, 1900, at the age of 64, from angina pectoris.

John H. Girvin, M.D.

WILLIAM H. H. GITHENS

1840 – 1923

Dr. Githens was born September 28, 1840, at Philadelphia, Pa. He was the son of William Motton Githens and Jane Stirling Githens. His early education was acquired at Benjamin Lewis's private school, Mount Vernon public school and the Philadelphia High School. He received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1866, after which he served as resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital. June 2, 1870, he married Frances Adele Stotesbury. By this union they had three boys: William Stotesbury, Alfred Morton (deceased), and Thomas Stotesbury Githens.

Dr. Githens died March 24, 1923, at Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGE GLENTWORTH, SR.

1735 – 1792

Dr. Glentworth was born July 22, 1735. He was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He served as a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1779 to 1781; surgeon to the American Army, 1777 to 1780; member of the American Philosophical Society, October, 1768; College of Physicians of Philadelphia, January, 1787.

The records of the office of the surgeon general show that Dr. Glentworth served in the Revolutionary War as surgeon of a general hospital. No particulars have been found relative to the time or place of his service. His name appears on an account entitled "State of Pennsylvania against United States for Depreciation of Pay of the Army."

There is a list containing the name of George Glentworth, Doctor, senior surgeon, Military Hospital, who received depreciation Pay for his services.

In the Pennsylvania Archives, Fifth Series, Volume 2, page 767, the following appears:

"I do hereby certify that Doctor George Glentworth, senior surgeon of the General Hospital hath voluntarily taken the Oath of Allegience and Fidelity, as directed by the Resolutions of Congress, passed the third day of February."

Dr. Glentworth died November 4, 1792.

HENRY GRANFIELD GODFREY

1875 – 1925

Dr. Godfrey was born at Vineland, N. J., November 10, 1875. He was a son of Wesley H. Godfrey who was born at Eldora, Cape May County, N. J., and married Sara, a daughter of Stacy Wilson.

Dr. Godfrey received his early education at the Central High School, Philadelphia, and was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in 1900, when he received his appointment as resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. On April 5, 1911, he married Addie L., a daughter of Arthur C. Lehman of Doylestown. By this marriage there were three children: Josephine E., Henry G. Jr., and Evelyn Gertrude.

In 1903 he was appointed assistant demonstrator, clinical medicine, Jefferson Medical College; resident physician, Girard College, and physician to the medical dispensary, Episcopal Hospital. June, 1917, he was commissioned Captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army.

Dr. Godfrey died from angina pectoris, October 27, 1925, and was buried at Doylestown, Pa., October 30, 1925.

HENRY EARNEST GOODMAN

1836 – 1896

Dr. Goodman was born April 12, 1836, on his father's farm "Speedwell," on the Limekiln Pike, about one mile from the present city limits.

His father, Henry Goodman (born January 15, 1802, died January 6, 1879), was descended from an old family of locksmiths in Wiesbaden, of whom the first to come to America was John Michael Guterman (born April 4, 1702), with his wife, Maria Catherine Canstetter. Their son, John Reinhard Guterman, who changed his name to Goodman, was born June 5, 1753, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and died June 6, 1822. He married on February 17, 1799, Elizabeth Dorothy Hera, born March 28, 1762—died December 12, 1830, who was a daughter of John Christian and Charlotte Louisa Hera. They were married in Germantown by the Reverend M. Rapp, June 15, 1761. Henry Earnest, the father of Maria Earnest, Dr. Goodman's mother, was a son of Baltzar and Anna Maria Bockius Earnest. The father of Baltzar, Heinrich Ernst, was born in the Upper Palatine, Saxony, immigrated to America in or about 1729, and settled on the Upper Raritan, in the Province of New Jersey. The mother of Henry Earnest, Anna Maria Bockius, was also born in Saxony, in the Lower Palatine. In 1761 Baltzar Ernst, who changed his name to Earnest, and his wife bought a tract of land comprising 46 acres on the Limekiln Pike in the Township of Cheltenham, Montgomery County, Pa., at that time about ten miles from the city limits, where they resided until their deaths, in 1807 and 1801 respectively. Both are buried in the German Reformed Burial Ground in Germantown. Their son, Henry Earnest, Dr. Goodman's grandfather, took the oath of allegiance in Cheltenham Township, November 3, 1778, and was an officer in the War of the Revolution.

After the death of his parents, he and his wife bought the farm and continued to reside on it until 1809, when they removed to a house owned by them in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, Second Street below Coates, now called Fairmount Avenue. Here he had a large grain and feed business, sending grain in wagons as far as Pittsburgh. He made himself useful to General Washington, who is said by family tradition to have visited his house. Later, they returned to the farm. Their daughter, Maria Earnest, was keeping house for her father, then a widower, and at the same time going to school, when she married her neighbor, Henry Goodman, May 26, 1825, before her sixteenth birthday. They lived to celebrate their golden wedding, at Dr. Goodman's residence, 1427 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. They raised three daughters and six sons. All

of the latter were enrolled in the service of the North, in the Civil War, and four saw active service.

Henry and Maria Earnest were active in work for the army, during the Civil War, in the work of the Trinity Lutheran Church, in Germantown, and in aiding the hospitals in which Dr. Goodman was interested.

Dr. Goodman, one of the six sons, was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1859. After having graduated he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and on completing his term, he received an appointment as resident physician to the Wills Eye Hospital, where he became interested in the specialty to which he devoted the greater part of his time in after life.

On July 23, 1861, he was made major and surgeon of the 28th Pennsylvania Infantry, discharged for appointment in the United States Volunteers, April 19, 1864; first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, February 26, 1864; major and surgeon, May 18, 1864; resigned and honorably discharged, November 3, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel and medical director, United States Volunteers (by assignment), February 25, 1865 to April 1, 1865; Colonel and medical director, United States Volunteers (by assignment), April 2, 1865, to June 10, 1865; Brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services during the war." Elected a companion, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, March 7, 1866, Class I, Insignia Number 201. Registrar of the Commandary, 1890 to 1896. Was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Army of the Cumberland, Army of the Potomac, and the Army of Georgia.

In 1866 he received the appointment as United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions. From 1866 to 1873 he was the port physician at Philadelphia. He was appointed by Mayor Warwick as a member of the Board of Civil Service Examiners.

Dr. Goodman was one of the founders of the Orthopædic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, was one of the surgeons and the secretary of the medical staff, which position he held until his death. He was also one of the founders of the Maternity Hospital and the consulting surgeon.

He was a member of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, 1868; British Medical Association, 1868; Ophthalmological Society of Philadelphia; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Pennsylvania Historical Society; Academy of Natural Sciences; International Ophthalmic Congress, at Heidelberg, 1868; International Medical Congress, 1876; American Public Health Association, 1866; Union League Club of Philadelphia; a Fellow of the College of Phy-

sicians of Philadelphia, and a member of the Council of the Church of the Holy Communion.

From 1869 to 1872 Dr. Goodman was one of the assistant surgeons to the Wills Eye Hospital. In 1872 he was appointed one of the surgeons, holding this position until his death. He also acted as the secretary of the staff. He was surgeon to the outpatient department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, also attending surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital.

From 1881 to 1882 Dr. Goodman was professor of surgery to the Medico-Chirurgical College; from 1885 to 1891 he held the chair of professor of principles and practice of surgery, orthopædic and clinical surgery; in 1891 he was made emeritus professor of surgery.

In 1874 Dr. Goodman married the widow of John White Geary, a former governor of the State of Pennsylvania. On February 3, 1896, Dr. Goodman ran for a train at Tioga Station and reaching the train he fell dead on the platform of one of the cars.

Dr. Goodman is buried in the Churchyard of the Trinity Lutheran Church, of which his brother-in-law, the late Dr. Luther E. Albert, was pastor for fifty years.

John Welsh Croskey, M.D., who had the honor of being an office student of Dr. Goodman.

DAVID KING GOTWALD

1861 – 1924

Dr. Gotwald was born in 1861. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1882, after which he served as resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital. He was on the staff of the City Hospital, Springfield, Ohio. Dr. Gotwald was a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

Dr. Gotwald died January 3, 1924, of heart disease.

Journal of the American Medical Association, February 2, 1924, p. 408.

SOLOMON R. GORGAS

Dr. Gorgas was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1874, and served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. He was a member of the Dauphin County Medical Society; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania; the American Medical Association, and was one of the examiners for the pension fund, and a surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Dr. Gorgas was located at Harrisburg, Pa., and died June 30, 1894, from appendicitis. He was operated upon and the appendix removed but he died the third day from exhaustion.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 23, p. 86.

GEORGE MILBREY GOULD

1848 – 1922

Dr. Gould was born in Auburn, Maine, November 8, 1848. He was a son of Thomas and Eliza A. Lapham Gould. During the Civil War, Dr. Gould served as a drummer boy in the 63d Ohio Volunteers, 1861 to 1862. He enlisted in the 141st Ohio Volunteers and served from 1864 to 1865.

He received his A.B. degree from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1873, and the A.M. degree from the same university in 1892. He attended the Harvard Divinity School in 1873 and served as a minister until he took up the study of medicine.

His medical degree was received from the Jefferson Medical College in 1888, and he immediately started in practice in Philadelphia, making a specialty of eye diseases.

Dr. Gould was married twice: October 15, 1876, he married his first wife, Harriet Fletcher Cartwright, who was born in Pomeroy, Ohio. On October 3, 1917, he was married to Laura Stedman.

In 1892 he was appointed as one of the ophthalmic surgeons to the Philadelphia General Hospital. As he was in no sense a surgeon he resigned in 1894.

Dr. Gould was a voluminous writer and better known as a writer than as an ophthalmologist. He was editor of the Medical News, 1891 to 1895; Philadelphia Medical Journal, 1898 to 1900, and American Medicine, 1901 to 1906. Dr. Gould received the first Doyne Medal of the Ophthalmological Congress at Oxford, England.

Dr. Gould moved from Philadelphia to Utica, N. Y., here he remained for a short time, removing to Atlantic City, N. J. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society until he moved to Atlantic City where he joined the Atlantic County Medical Society; Medical Society of New Jersey; American Medical Association; American Ophthalmological Society; American Academy of Medicine, president in 1893, College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Phi Beta Kappa. Dr. Gould died at his residence 215 Atlantic Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., from heart disease, August 8, 1922.

LEON K. GRABER

Dr. Graber was a resident of Harrisburg, Pa. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1879, and in the same year became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Graber died September 2, 1928.

A. H. GRAHAM

Dr. Graham was born in Lampasas, Texas. He is said to have graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, but his name is not entered in the Alumni List. He was a resident physician in 1858.

JOHN PURDUE GRAY

1825 – 1886

Dr. Gray was born in Half Moon, Pa., on August 6, 1825; was educated in Bellefonte Academy and Dickinson College, A.M. in 1846; was graduated in medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 1848. LL.D., Hamilton College, 1874.

After graduating in medicine he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1851 he was appointed assistant physician to the New York State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, and in 1853 he was made superintendent, retaining this position until his death.

Dr. Gray was a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, president in 1868; a member of the Oneida County Medical Society of New York; American Association of Medical Editors; American Association Medical Superintendents of Hospitals for Insane; member of Judicial Council of American Medical Association; honorary member British Psychological Association; Freniatrical Society of Italy; Psychological Society of Paris; American Archæological Society; editor American Journal of Insanity, 1854; professor of Psychological Medicine, Albany Medical College, for ten years; member of International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1870, president Psychological Section; commissioner for establishing the Willard Asylum and the State Asylum at Buffalo, N. Y.

In 1854 Dr. Gray was married to Miss Mary B., daughter of Edmund A., Wetmore of Utica, New York.

Dr. Gray died of Bright's disease in Utica, New York, November 29, 1886.

W. A. N. Dorland.

JAMES M. GREENE

1795 – 1871

Dr. Greene was born September 24, 1795. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1823. Was a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, 1823 and 1824; surgeon's mate, United States Navy, 1825 to 1828; surgeon, U. S. Navy, December, 1825 to 1871.

He was a member of the Franklin Institute, February, 1846; College of Physicians, Philadelphia, April, 1849; Philadelphia County Medical Society, 1852; American Medical Association, 1855.

Dr. Greene died June 9, 1871.

SAMUEL HENDERSON GRIFFITH

1848–1905

Dr. Griffith, surgeon United States Navy, was born May 11, 1848, in the district of Holguin, eastern department of the Island of Cuba. During the Revolutionary War several of his ancestors attained civil and military distinction and contributed by their faithful services towards the establishment of American Independence.

When 2 years of age he was brought by his parents to Philadelphia, where they had previously resided. He acquired his early education in the private and public schools of Philadelphia, entering, subsequently, the Central High School. Under the preceptorship of Professor D. Hayes Agnew he commenced his medical studies and in the autumn of 1870 he was matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from that institution in 1871. After graduating he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, where he remained for fifteen months. Upon the expiration of the prescribed course of hospital service, Dr. Griffith entered at once upon the active practice of his profession, in the city of Philadelphia. A few months later he was appointed as one of the attending physicians to St. Mary's Hospital.

After being in practice for six years he entered the medical corps of the Navy, receiving his commission as an assistant surgeon, on December 15, 1877. On October 11, 1881, and again on March 30, 1895, he was promoted to the grades of passed assistant surgeon and surgeon respectively. His last service at sea and that which practically terminated his active career, was on board of the U. S. flagship, *Minneapolis,* to which vessel he had been assigned, by the department as fleet surgeon of the Atlantic Training Squadron.

Dr. Griffith was married on October 4, 1883, to Miss Ellen Coxe, daughter of Paymaster General and Mrs. Watmough. They had one daughter, Miss Ellen Coxe Griffith.

Dr. Griffith was a member of several social clubs and scientific societies. He died at his home 1308 N. H. Avenue, Washington, D. C., April 23, 1905.

Information furnished by his brother, Mr. Warren Griffith.

ELIJAH GRIFFITHS

Dr. Griffiths was a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1804. The published records of the Philadelphia Hospital state that Dr. Griffiths was a member of the medical staff from 1801 to 1810. Dr. Griffiths like others probably served as a resident physician, or apprentice, while attending the lectures at the University, and was not elected a member of the medical staff until after he had graduated.

Dr. Griffiths was a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and the College of Physicians of Philadelphia (1821).

He died July 4, 1847.

SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITTS

1759 – 1826

Dr. Griffitts was born in Philadelphia, July 21, 1759, he was the son of William and Abigail (Powel) Griffitts. He entered the College of Philadelphia in 1776, and with other members of his class was examined for his A.B. degree in 1779 by the College, but on the eve of commencement the State interfered, and the degree was not conferred until 1780, and then by the University of Pennsylvania. In 1781 he was graduated as Bachelor of Medicine from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, his M.D. elsewhere. He served as an apprentice or what is known now as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and in 1788 to 1789 was a member of the medical staff of the same institution.

He went abroad and studied in Paris, London and Edinburgh, returning to America he became one of the founders of the Philadelphia Dispensary; professor of materia medica, University of Pennsylvania, 1792 to 1796; a member of the American Philosophical Society, 1785; a Fellow of the College of Physicians, 1785, and one of its founders, its secretary in 1788, and vice-president in 1818.

Dr. Griffitts was married January 3, 1787, to Mary, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Fishbourne. In the Pennsylvania Hospital Report, revised edition 1897, is a memorandum of a contribution of $26.60 made by Dr. Griffitts.

In stature Dr. Griffitts was about middle size and although his constitution was by no means robust, it was, nevertheless, capable of supporting considerable fatigue. He possessed such a strong predilection for walking, that he always visited his patients on foot, and nothing could induce him to adopt the usual method of riding.

Quoting from Simpson, page 455, "In the month of May, 1829, he discovered alarming symptoms about the chest. These proved to

be owing to an attack of peri-pneumonia notha, which hurried him off in less than an hour; no one but his family witnessing this real euthanasia."

In "Morris Family of Philadelphia," R. C. Moon, vol. 2, page 1826, the date of Dr. Griffitts' death is given as May 12th, while in the Alumni Register the date is May 5th.

The Morris Family of Philadelphia, R. C. Moon, vol. 2, p. 1826.
The Alumni Register, University of Pennsylvania.
The lives of Eminent Philadelphians, now Deceased, 1859, p. 455.
Lawrence: History of the Philadelphia Almshouse and Hospital, p. 38, name is given as Griffiths, which is an error.

SAMUEL D. GROSS

1805 – 1884

Dr. Gross was born near Easton, Pa., July 8, 1805, and was the son of Philip and Juliana Gross. As a lad he went to the village school house, but when 17 years old, finding his English inferior to his German, and his lack of the classics painfully apparent he left the country doctor (Joseph K. Swift) under whom he had begun to study and went to Wilkes-Barre Academy and the Lawrenceville, New Jersey, High School for the improvement needed, finally becoming a pupil under Dr. George McClellan.

At the age of 23 (1828) he was graduated doctor of medicine in the third class that went forth from the Jefferson Medical College. He began practice in Philadelphia, but in 1830 he returned to Easton. In 1833 he became demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and two years later, professor of pathological anatomy in the medical department of the Cincinnati College. After seven years of hard work, he was elected professor of surgery in the University of Louisville. He held this position for sixteen years, in the meantime growing to be the chief surgeon of the Southwest and helping to make the school the leading medical center west of the Alleghenies.

In 1856 he succeeded Mutter in the faculty of his alma mater. In his introductory address he said: "Whatever of life and of health and of strength remain to me, I hereby, in the presence of Almighty God and this large assemblage, dedicate to the cause of my Alma Mater, to the interest of medical science, and to the good of my fellow creatures."

In the years of his connection with Jefferson Medical College he delivered twenty-six annual courses of lectures, published his great "System of Surgery," edited for some years the "North American Medico-Chirurgical Review," wrote many articles for the journals and addresses, notable for eloquence and lucidity. He was a member

of the surgical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1859 to November 27, 1865, when he resigned, the president of the Board of Guardians remarking "that he greatly regretted the resignation of Dr. Gross, which he understood was caused by the great increase of his practice."

Dr. Gross was a skillful operator, careful in diagnosis and profoundly versed in pathology.

An amusing story is told by a contemporary, who, when a student at Jefferson Medical College heard Gross lecture on Lister's theory and germs, which he always called "cocci." He lectured for a week and at the conclusion said "Gentlemen, I have given you this course because the trustees require it but my opinion is 'tain't worth a dam.' "

His appointments and memberships were many, and among them, besides those already named is found: Membership of the Vienna Imperial Medical Society; Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, London; Medico-Chirurgical, Edinburgh; Medical Society of London; British Medical Association; one of the founders and early presidents of the Medical Society of Kentucky; co-founder and first president of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia; president of the Philadelphia County Medical Society (1863); honorary C.C.L., Oxford, and LL.D., Cambridge.

Dr. Gross's lectures were made acceptable in a high degree by his imposing presence, animated gestures, sonorous voice and earnest manner. He died May 6, 1884, fulfilling his desire of not outliving capability for work and usefulness.

Consecrated to a work in which he excelled, he was honored in life and in death destined to a lasting fame.

SAMUEL WEISSEL GROSS

1837 – 1889

Dr. Gross was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 4, 1837. He was a son of the famous Samuel D. and Louisa Gross. As a lad he went to school at Shelby College, Kentucky; studied medicine at Louisville University and at Jefferson Medical College, was graduated from the latter in March, 1857. He then served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, after which he settled to practice in Philadelphia, becoming better known by his writings than by his ordinary medical practice. In 1859 he reported in the November issue of the American Medico-Chirurgical Review a case of "Aneurysm of the Right Femoral Artery, cured by Digital Compression, with Remarks on Twenty-two other cases so Treated." In the October number of the American Journal of Medical Sciences, 1867, he had a review of sixty pages on eleven French and German works on

"Military Surgery" and gave statistics of over thirteen—afterwards enlarged by 20,933 amputations for gunshot injuries. His predilection for studying tumors and malignant growths may be seen in his paper on "Sarcoma of the Long Bones" (American Journal of the Medical Sciences," 1879; his monograph on "Tumors of the Mammary Gland," and his "Tumors of the Breast" written for the American System of Gynecology, edited by Mann).

His writings were distinguished by their exactness of observation and induction, clearness of expression and practical application.

His somewhat early death in 1889 prevented his adding valuable writings, and even on his desk when he died there was a manuscript on "Stone in Children," which he was preparing for a cyclopedia on "Diseases of Children."

He was a member of the College of Physicians; the Pathological Society of Philadelphia; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia County Medical Society; American Medical Association, and of the Academy of Surgery, of which he was vice-president in 1884.

Dr. Gross was surgeon and major of United States Volunteers during the entire Civil War, and was brevetted lieutenent-colonel at its termination. He was surgeon to the Howard Hospital, and to the Philadelphia Hospital, 1874 to 1882.

Upon the death of his father, Dr. Samuel D. Gross, who held the chair of surgery at the Jefferson Medical College, the chair was divided; the trustees provided that surgical instruction should be given by two professors, and elected his son, S. W. Gross, professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, and J. H. Brinton, professor of Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

Dr. Gross was married December, 1876, to Miss Grace Linzee, a daughter of John Revere, of Boston, Mass.

Dr. Gross died April 16, 1889, and was buried in Woodlands Cemetery, from his home 1112 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROBERT BARNARD GUDGER

Dr. Gudger came from Asheville, North Carolina, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1909. He served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

He died October 2, 1910, in the Grand Union Hotel, New York City, from an incised wound of the throat, believed to have been self inflicted while despondent on account of ill health. Aged 25 years.

Journal of the American Medical Association, 1910, vol. 55, p. 1393.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM F. GUILFOYLE

1882 – 1918

Dr. Guilfoyle was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1882. He was graduated from the Central High School and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania (1905). Resident physician to the Philadelphia and Presbyterian Hospitals. Instructor in fractures and surgical dressings at the University of Pennsylvania. A member of the Central High School Alumni; the University of Pennsylvania Alumni; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Pathological Society of Philadelphia; Pediatric Society; Medical Club of Philadelphia; Alpha Kappa Kappa and Acacia Fraternities; Overbrook Golf Club; University Lodge No. 610, F. and A. M.; Philadelphia Consistory; Lulu Shrine, and Tabernacle Presbyterian Church.

Served in Medical Corps 6th Regiment N. G. P., at Mount Gretna, El Paso; Fort Benj. Harrison; Camp Hancock and in Medical Corps 111th Infantry, 28th Division, American Expeditionary Force, France. Gassed while giving first aid at the front and died in Base Hospital No. 31, France, September 2, 1918. Buried with full Military and Masonic Honors at Coutrexville, France.

Data furnished by his mother.

GEORGE W. GUTHRIE

1845 – 1915

Dr. Guthrie was born in Guthriesville, Chester County, Pa., January 28, 1845. He was a son of John D. and Thamsin McFarlan (Kerlin) Guthrie. He was a descendant of Scotch Presbyterians who emigrated early in the eighteenth century and settled in eastern Pennsylvania.

He received his early education in the public schools and was graduated from the Pennsylvania State Normal School in Millersville, in 1867, and soon after engaged in educational pursuits. He came to Wilkes-Barre in 1869 as a teacher in the public schools. The same year he registered as a medical student with Dr. Edward R. Mayer, the most prominent physician of the Wyoming Valley, and in his leisure hours studied medicine in connection with his school duties. In 1871 he resigned his position as principal of the Washington Street School and entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, where he attended lectures during the college year of 1871 and 1872. He later entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated a Doctor of Medicine, March 13, 1873. He was subsequently, for a few months, resident

physician to the Philadelphia Hospital and then located permanently in Wilkes-Barre. He was closely associated with Dr. Mayer and always spoke in loving remembrance of the aid and encouragement given him in the early days by his old preceptor.

On September 24, 1879, he was married to Sarah Hollenback, daughter of Honorable Harrison and Emily (Cist) Wright, from which union he is survived by two sons and two daughters.

Very soon after settling in Wilkes-Barre he was appointed one of the attending physicians of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, a position which he held for nearly forty years. He was president of the hospital medical staff from 1896 and rarely was he absent from its monthly meetings. He resigned his position on the active staff in 1912 and was made consulting physician and *ex-officio* became a member of the Board of Directors. He was consulting surgeon of Pittston Hospital; also of Palmerton Hospital, Palmerton, and of Robert Packer Hospital, Sayre.

He was a member of the Lucerne County Medical Society, and its secretary for seventeen years and later its president; a member of the Lehigh Valley Medical Association and its president in 1912 and in 1913; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania; the American Medical Association, member of the House of Delegates for many years and a member of its Judicial Council; the American Climatological Association; the American Surgical Association and also a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, of which he was a member of its Board of Governors.

He was a member of the Westmoreland Club; Caledonian Club; Landmark Lodge No. 442 of Wilkes-Barre and of the Medical Club of Philadelphia, and of the St. Andrews Society of Philadelphia.

Dr. Guthrie was a positive man, a man of strong convictions and one always ready to maintain these convictions; but withal a man singularly genial and companionable. He loved the social hour and the commingling with friends. He possessed a really wonderful memory which was stored with many of the most beautiful gems of classical and modern literature—which upon occasion he would recite with grace and charm that was peculiarly his own.

Dr. Guthrie died at his residence in Wilkes-Barre on June 1, 1915.

Pennsylvania Medical Journal, June, 1915.

CHARLES ELIHU HACKLEY

Dr. Hackley received his A.B. degree in 1856, his A.M. degree in 1859 and his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1860. In 1860 he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia

General Hospital. He was a member of the Philomath and the Phi Kappa Sigma. He was consulting physician to the New York Hospital; surgeon of the New York Ear and Eye Infirmary, and surgeon of the Second New York Cavalry, United States Volunteers. Dr. Hackley was clinical professor of diseases of the eye and ear at the Woman's Medical College.

Dr. Hackley died June 15, 1925.

W. FRANK HAEHNLEN

1861 – 1910

Dr. Haehnlen was born in Philadelphia, in 1861, he was a son of Jacob and Margaret (Kolenkamp) Haehnlen. His father, Jacob Haehnlen, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., and his mother was a daughter of Justin and Nicholas Kolenkamp.

Dr. Haehnlen's early education was acquired at the Friends Central School of Philadelphia. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1882, and in 1884 the degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the same institution.

In 1895 he was married to Julia E. Nass, a daughter of George Nass, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Haehnlen was professor of obstetrics in the Medico-Chirurgical College; obstetrician to the maternity department of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital; a member of the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital; formerly he was a lecturer and instructor in obstetrics at the University of Pennsylvania and physician-in-chief and gynecologist to the Samaritan Hospital.

Dr. Haehnlen died at his residence, 1616 Walnut Street, January 14, 1910, from pneumonia.

JOSEPH ALBERT HAGY

1837 – 1894

Dr. Hagy was born in Philadelphia, November 1, 1837; eldest child of Joseph and Elizabeth Hagy; attended the public schools, graduating at the Philadelphia High School. He was then sent to the Bucknell University, where he took a three year course, after which he started in the dry goods business. He soon gave up business and entered the office of Dr. Joseph Carson, professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the University of Pennsylvania. He took a three years course at the university and was graduated in 1863. After graduating he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital; from here he entered the army, as acting assistant surgeon and was ordered to New Orleans, where General Banks was in

command, from New Orleans he was ordered to Mobile, where he was taken ill.

He came north in 1865, starting practice in Philadelphia. In 1869 he removed to New York, where he was associated with Dr. Payne for a short time, afterwards opening an office on Madison Avenue. Dr. Hagy was very much handicapped in his profession, by reason of defective hearing, the result of scarlet fever in childhood.

Dr. Hagy was greatly interested in tumors and cancers and in 1869 he obtained an act of incorporation from the Legislature and in the winter of 1869 he opened a tumor dispensary, at the corner of 4th Avenue and 30th Street. He really laid the foundation for what is now a successful institution, the New York Hospital for Tumors and Cancers.

In 1871 he married Elizabeth A., daughter of W. H. Richards of the late firm of French, Richards and Co.

In 1873 he moved to Greenwich, Conn., remaining there until 1876, when he went to Europe, partly on account of his health and partly that he might pursue his studies further.

On his return from Europe he purchased a residence in Dobbs Ferry, his health, however, compelling him soon to return to Europe.

Returning from Europe in 1885 he moved to Fosterdale, Sullivan County, thinking the mountain air might be beneficial.

Dr. Hagy died May 19, 1894, leaving a widow and seven children.

HARRY ALOYSIUS HAINES

1895–

Dr. Haines was born in Philadelphia, January 3, 1895. His early education was acquired at the public schools and the Southern High School. He was graduated in dentistry from the Philadelphia Dental College in 1916 and after his graduation he was appointed a dental resident to the Philadelphia Hospital.

On June 10, 1918, he was married to Margaret Forsythe of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Haines was commissioned in the U. S. Army, August, 1917, in dental corps, attended Army dental school, Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Assigned to Base Hospital No. 99 and sent overseas. He received his discharge on April 28, 1919.

He was a member of the Blockley Medical Society; Pennsylvania Dental Society; National Dental Society, and Academy of Stomatology.

Before death (date not known) Dr. Haines lived at 1607 Snyder Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM SHIPLEY HAINES

A Dr. William Shipley Haines was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1839.

In November, 1849, Dr. N. D. Benedict resigned as chief resident physician and a Dr. William S. Haines was elected to fill the position, the salary being raised to two thousand dollars per annum.

GEORGE H. HALBERSTADT

1855 - 1921

Dr. Halberstadt was born in Pennsylvania, December 23, 1855. He was a son of Albert H. and Augusta (Bair) Halberstadt. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1878, and in the same year became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Halberstadt died April 24, 1921, of influenzal lobar pneumonia. He was buried April 26, 1921, at the Charles Baber Cemetery, Pottsville, Pa.

GEORGE HALE

1844 – 1927

Dr. Hale was born in Mercer County, N. J., May 31, 1844. He attended the public schools and received his A.B. degree from Williams College, Mass., in 1865, and his A.M. degree in 1868.

He graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1870, and was elected a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital in the same year.

Dr. Hale had retired from practice and died at Haverford, Pa., November 8, 1927.

JOSIAH HALE

1829 – 1905

Dr. Hale was born in 1829. He graduated from the University of of Louisville, Ky., in 1856. He was the oldest practitioner of Daviess County, Ky. Dr. Hale was a delegate in 1876 and in 1882 to the International Medical Congress; formerly a member of the American Medical Association; a member of the Tri State Medical Society.

Dr. Hale's death occurred September 14, 1905, after an invalidism of a year, from senile debility. At a special meeting of the Owens County Medical Society, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions regarding the death of Dr. Hale.

Journal of the American Medical Association, October 7, 1905, vol. 45, p. 1102.

JOHN C. HALL

1842 – 1893

Dr. Hall was a son of Nathan and Merah Hall, and was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, March 12, 1842.

He was educated at the public schools and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1868. For fifteen months he was a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, after which he settled in Frankford, where he practised medicine until 1876. In that year he was elected assistant physician to the Friends Asylum, and in 1877 superintendent of that institution.

He had been an assistant surgeon to the Episcopal Hospital; visiting physician to the Jewish Hospital and vaccine physician in Frankford.

In September, 1870, he was married to Mary H. Dutton of Frankford.

Dr. Hall died July 4, 1893.

Atkinson: Physicians and Surgeons of the United States.

JOHN HANCOCK HALL

1850 – 1895

Dr. Hall was born in Missouri, February 2, 1850. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1870. Served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1873. On March 31, 1874, he was commissioned assistant surgeon, U. S. Navy; March 8, 1877, he was appointed passed assistant surgeon; on November 28, 1889, he was commissioned as surgeon, and on September 25, 1891, he was placed on the retired list.

During his services in the Navy he was on duty at the following places: Naval Hospital, Chelsea; U. S. S. Bengia; Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.; U. S. S. Marion; U. S. Coast Survey; Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; U. S. S. Minnesota; Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif.; U. S. S. Monongahela; Naval Station, New London, Conn., and U. S. S. Wabash.

Dr. Hall died October 21, 1895.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON HALL

1849 – 1901

Dr. Hall was born January 2, 1849, in St. Joseph, Missouri, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of

Pennsylvania in 1871, after which he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

From April 16, 1875, to July 1, 1875, he served as a contract surgeon, U. S. Army; June 26, 1875, he was appointed assistant surgeon, which appointment he accepted July 2, 1875; June 26, 1880, he was promoted to Captain, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, and on May 16, 1894, he was appointed Major, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army.

February 27, 1890, he was brevetted Captain, for gallant service in action with Indians, in attending to professional duties under fire at Clearwater, Idaho, July 11 and 12, 1877.

Dr. Hall died at Manila, Philippine Islands, on April 2, 1901, of acute osteomyelitis.

Surgeon General's Office.
University of Pennsylvania Alumni Catalogue.
Philadelphia Hospital Report, 1900.
Journal of the American Medical Association, 1901, vol. 36, p. 1059.

WILLIAM S. HALSEY

1826 – 1874

Dr. Halsey was born October 9, 1826. He was a lecturer on clinical surgery to the Philadelphia Hospital, 1858 and 1859; a member of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, January, 1870; Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, April, 1857, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Halsey died at 1352 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, March 14, 1874, from chronic inflammation of the liver. He was buried March 17, 1874, in Woodlands Cemetery.

Transactions of the College of Physicians, Centennial Volume.
Tombstone, Woodlands Cemetery.

EDWARD M. HAMAKER

Dr. Hamaker was born at Meadville, Pa. He was a graduate of the Medico-Chirurgical College, Class of 1913. He received an appointment as resident physician at the Philadelphia General Hospital, after finishing his term of service he took up some special studies.

He made arrangements to locate at Muskegon, Michigan, arriving there he registered at a hotel and the next morning, May 22, 1915, he was found dead in bed as a result of cardiac trouble.

ROBERT HUGH HAMILL

1855–1920

Dr. Hamill was born May 24, 1855, in Oak Hall, Pa. He was a son of Robert Hamill who was born in Norristown, while his mother was Margaret E., a daughter of John Lyon.

Dr. Hamill's early education was acquired at the Lawrenceville School. His A.B. he took in 1882 and his A.M. in 1889, both at Lafayette College, while his M.D. was taken at the University of Pennsylvania in 1878.

He was married October 14, 1891, to Miss Fanny, a daughter of Charles Lincoln of Hartford, Conn., by whom he had three children: Robert Lincoln, Francis and James L.

In the early eighties he held the position of instructor in diseases of the ear, at the University of Pennsylvania; 1888 to 1890 he was an obstetrical registrar to the Philadelphia Hospital. He was a member of the Franklin Literary Society; Phi Kappa Sigma; College of Physicians, of Philadelphia; Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia; Pathological Society of Philadelphia; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Union County Medical Society of New Jersey; University Club of Philadelphia, and the Highland Club of Summit, New Jersey.

Dr. Hamill died at Summit, N. J., September 5, 1920.

Dr. Samuel McClintock Hamill, 1822 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HARDY

1808–1886

Dr. Hardy was born in Kennebunk, Maine, January 28, 1808. He was left an orphan at 4 years of age. He attended Haverford College, Pa., and was graduated in medicine from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1840, when he became a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital.

He located at New Bedford, Mass., and after practising there for several years accepted the appointment as court physician and physician in charge of the Marine Hospital in the Hawaiian Islands. He arrived there in 1856, and after remaining six years removed to San Francisco, Calif., where he practised until his death. He was the founder of the San Francisco Lying-in Hospital and Foundling Asylum, incorporated in 1868. He was its manager, physician and surgeon until within two months of his death. He was a member of the American Medical Association, joining in 1871.

Dr. Hardy died November 22, 1886, in San Francisco, Calif., of diabetes.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 8, p. 252.
Appleton's Cyclopedia American Biographies, vol. 3, p. 80.

RICHARD HARLAN

1796 – 1843

Dr. Harlan was born in Philadelphia, September 19, 1796, and previous to graduation at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1818 he made a voyage to Calcutta, as surgeon of an East India ship. In 1818 Dr. Parrish opened a private dissecting room in Philadelphia and placed Harlan in charge of it. He practiced in Philadelphia, and was elected, in 1821, professor of comparative anatomy in the Philadelphia Museum, and was a member of the surgical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1822 until 1838. In 1839 he visited Europe a second time, and after his return in 1843 removed to New Orleans, and became in that year vice-president of the Medical Society of Louisiana.

He was a member of many learned societies in this country and abroad. He had finer mental than social gifts. In 1825 Dr. Harlan published his "Fauna Americana" or catalogue of American mammiferous animals.

Dr. Harlan died September 30, 1843.

The name in the Alumni Register of the University of Pennsylvania, 1917, is Harland, which is an error, as Richard Harlan was the father of George Cuvier Harlan, the ophthalmic surgeon.

Kelly: American Medical Biographies, p. 492.

WILLIAM GUY BRYANT HARLAND

The only information obtainable about Dr. Harland is that he was born at W. Main Street, below Penn Street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Harland received his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1890. He was appointed assistant laryngologist in 1903 to the Philadelphia General Hospital, and resigned as assistant laryngologist in 1907.

Dr. Harland died September 14, 1907, Worcester, Mass.

LEWIS DAVID HARLOW

1818 – 1895

Dr. Harlow was born in Vermont, June 16, 1818. He received his A.B. degree in 1843, his A.M. in 1857 from Dartmouth College, his M.D. from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1845.

He was the surgeon in charge, U. S. A. Hospital, George and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia, from 1862 to 1863.

He was professor of obstetrics and diseases of children in the Philadelphia Medical College, 1855 to 1857; medical department of the Pennsylvania College, 1859 to 1861; consulting obstetrician Philadelphia Hospital, 1859 to 1862.

One of the founders of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, and its president from 1878 to 1880; Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, August, 1857; Philadelphia County Medical Society, 1860; American Medical Association, 1872, and the American Academy of Medicine, 1880.

Dr. Harlow died in Philadelphia, June 23, 1895, of heart disease.

Journal of the American Medical Association, 1895, vol. 25, p. 39.

CHARLES McILVAINE HARRIS

Dr. Harris received his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1870, and the same year became a resident physician.

He died May 25, 1885, at Beach Haven, New Jersey.

J. McKENDREE HARRISON

Dr. Harrison graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1878.

He died August 17, 1906, at Washington, Md.

JOSEPH HARTSHORNE

1779 – 1850

Dr. Hartshorne was born in Alexandria, Virginia, December 12, 1779. He was a son of William Hartshorne, who married Susannah Saunders of Philadelphia. After he had completed his collegiate education in the Academy of Alexandria, he served for a time in the counting house of his father. He then read medicine as a pupil of Dr. James Craik, of Alexandria, Va., who was the physician to General Washington, during his last illness.

After two years of preliminary study, on July 27, 1801, he was appointed resident apprentice and apothecary of the Pennsylvania Hospital. He also was matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania. During the five years' term of service, the library and museum of the hospital received a large share of his attention. He prepared for publication the first alphabetical catalogue of the hospital library.

After several years of study in the hospital and attendance on lectures, he was graduated in medicine by the University of Pennsylvania in 1805, his thesis being "On the Influence of the Atmosphere in Respiration."

He prepared an American edition of "Boyer's Treatise on Diseases of the Bones, with an original Appendix of Recent Cases and some New Forms of Apparatus."

He was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, 1818 to 1820.

In 1821 he made a voyage to Batavia as surgeon and supercargo of an East India merchantman, which occupied about ten months and was pecuniarily successful. He soon again made a second voyage, being absent about fifteen months. On his return to Philadelphia he entered on the practice of his profession.

In 1813 he married Anna, a daughter of Isaac Bonsall of Philadelphia.

He was elected a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society; of the American Philosophical Society, and in 1824 was made a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

In 1810 he was elected to the medical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, but resigned on account of the demands of a large private practice, August 27, 1821; he had previously served in the out-patient department from January 30, 1809, to July 3, 1810.

Dr. Hartshorne died August 5, 1850, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Pennsylvania Hospital Report.

HARRY J. HARTZ

1883 – 1921

Dr. Hartz was born in 1883. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1908. In the same year he was appointed resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital. He was a member of the staff of the Jefferson and Methodist Hospitals.

Dr. Hartz died March 31, 1921, from a gastro-intestinal complaint.

Journal of the American Medical Association, April 16, 1921, vol. 76, p. 1120.

MILTON BIXLER HARTZELL

1854 – 1927

Dr. Milton Bixler Hartzell was born January 12, 1854, at Fayetteville, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Dr. Ezekiel Hartzell and his wife Mary H. Bixler. He prepared for admission to college at the Chambersburg Academy, in Chambersburg, Pa., and entered Gettysburg College (then named Pennsylvania College) as a sophomore in the fall of 1871, and graduated in due course in June, 1874, with the degree, A.B. In his college course he revealed to his admiring classmates the possession of a rare, acute and alert

mind—eager to acquire and absorb all that the curriculum of that day offered him. His high standing in his class would have ranked him among the first few honor men had it not been that he failed to take one of the prescribed studies which was the German language.

In the fall of 1874 he entered, as a first year student, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution his father had graduated several years before. In 1877 he graduated from Jefferson with the degree of M.D., and in September opened his first office as a practicing physician in a house on the west side of 33d Street, Philadelphia, between Powelton Avenue and Baring Street. A few years later he moved his office to a house on the north side of Spring Garden Street, a few doors east of 38th Street. He maintained his offices there some few years when he purchased the house No. 3644 Chestnut Street, where he lived and had his offices until he retired from active practice of his profession. Up to the time he moved to Chestnut Street and for a few years thereafter he continued as a general practitioner, but was unable to conceal his inclination to adopt the treatment of skin diseases as his specialty. Finally he gave up his general practice and devoted himself exclusively to dermatology. He soon became an assistant to Dr. Duhring, professor of dermatology at the University of Pennsylvania and remained such until Dr. Duhring died. He was then elected in 1891 professor of dermatology at the University, which position he filled until his failing health compelled him to resign—a few months before he reached the age of retirement and after nearly thirty years of service at the university.

While he was serving with great distinction as professor of dermatology at the University of Pennsylvania, he was also elected as a member of the dermatological staff at the Philadelphia General Hospital, continuing until the year 1921, when he resigned. He was also part of this time a member of the medical staff of the Bureau of Health of the City of Philadelphia, in the administration of the late Mayor Blankenburg. While professor of dermatology at the university he paid his debt to his profession by writing and publishing a text-book on the subject that had engaged his attention and absorbed his energies for so many years, which received the stamp of approval of the leading dermatologists in the United States. Dr. Hartzell deeply loved to study the science of dermatology, but he knew the inevitable tendency of a devotion to a specialty to contract the vision and to narrow the interests of its devotees. He avoided this tendency not only by keeping well informed of all the progress made in all the branches of medical science, but also by diligent study of general literature, which kept his mind open and receptive to all phases of human activity. He cultivated his imagination by faithful study of all the great and enduring novels of all nations and of all

tongues. Nor did the practical affairs of daily life escape his attention and study. The political history of his native country was as an open book to him. The immediate daily activities of his fellow citizens were of immense interest to him, and no enterprise for the general good escaped his attention. His frequent visits to foreign countries appeared to be based on an established system. For at least twenty-five years, with scarcely the exception of a single summer vacation, he explored the whole of Europe, visiting all the hospitals, universities and all places of general interest—thus enlarging his vision, widening his sympathies and increasing his knowledge.

His affection for the University of Pennsylvania and all that it stood for was unbounded and generous. He gloried in its illustrious past, was pleased to give all his devotion and ability to maintain its present standing and looked forward to its future with confident hope. As his last tribute to it, by his will he bequeathed to the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), in trust, to establish a research professorship of therapeutics in the University of Pennsylvania, to be known as the Milton Bixler Hartzell Professorship, which is not to be combined with the teaching professorship on that or any other subject, but is to be and continue as a research professorship exclusively.

As a companion he was a delight, an inspiration and a model. Intimate personal association with him leaves to all who enjoyed that opportunity a most precious memory. Those who knew him well fondly recollect many happy hours spent with him in all his professional career—so highly creditable to him—so inspirational to his successors.

Dr. Hartzell died April 7, 1927.

Hon. Dimner Beeber.

NATHAN HATFIELD

1844 – 1887

Dr. Nathan Hatfield was the eldest son of Dr. Nathan Lewis Hatfield, a former president of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, who for over sixty years enjoyed a large private practice, in conjunction with obstetrics, in which he was preëminent for experience and success.

Both father and son were graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, and both held positions in its Alumni Association, the father as president in 1875, and the son as secretary and subsequently as treasurer.

Nathan Hatfield was born in Philadelphia, May 6, 1844, and came of patriotic ancestry. His paternal grandfather and great-grand-

father were officers in the war of 1812 and in the Revolution, respectively. The family plantations in New York and New Jersey appear among the lists of taxable estates as early as 1670. In 1682 one of his ancestors, Colonel Henry Pawling, who came to this country with Governor Nichols in the service of the English crown, was given a grant of several thousand acres of crown land in Ulster County near Esopus in the State of New York, for meritorious military service rendered in the Colonial Wars and in amicable settlements with the Indians. Subsequently John and Henry Pawling, his descendants, were justices of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, associated with Isaac Norris, Samuel Mifflin, Thomas Willing and others from December 3, 1733, the date of one of the commissions, until 1761, when the list of gentlemen recommended for justices to the governor on February 28th, of that year, contained the name of Henry Pawling. In 1734 John Hatfield, one of Nathan Hatfield's ancestors lived on a plantation which he owned in Hatfield Township, Montgomery County, which township took the name from the family, which however was more closely identified with the Perkiomen Valley and with the Brandywine in Chester County where they operated by water power what are said to have been the first rolling mills in America. The tomb of Nathaniel Hatfield is to be found in the old Brandywine Manor Presbyterian Church burying ground, and the manor house in which lived his son Samuel Hatfield, one of the incorporators of the Girard Bank of Philadelphia, until recently in the possession of the family in the midst of a tract of three hundred and fifty acres beautifully situated on the west branch of the romantic Brandywine Creek, now donated as a memorial to the Hatfield family for a home for convalescents. Another ancestor of the family at one time operated the Old Forge, now Valley Forge, Pa., where Washington had his headquarters during the winter of 1777 and 1778, and which is memorable for the sufferings of his Army there, and the services of Baron Steuben in disciplining and instructing it.

Nathan Hatfield received his preliminary education at the classical school of Henry D. Gregory, 1108 Market Street, Philadelphia, which his younger brothers, Douglas, Walter and Henry Reed also attended. He was prepared for the University of Pennsylvania, which he entered at the age of 15 years. The outbreak of the Civil War occurring the following year, young Hatfield volunteered in the Union Army, but on account of his youth was attached to the Cadet Corps and assigned to the medical department and stationed at the Army Hospitals of Race Street and at Haddonfield, where he was under the celebrated surgeon Dr. Richard J. Levis, medical officer in charge. This enabled him to continue his studies at the university and in due course he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts, in June, 1863. In

1865 he received his M.D. from the Jefferson Medical College, and in 1866 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania.

He began the practice of medicine as an assistant to his father, Dr. Nathan Lewis Hatfield, and soon became prominent among the younger members of the profession. He developed a taste for surgery and became an assistant to Professor Samuel D. Gross. He was successful as a quiz-master, being one of the most popular members of the famous Robley Dunglison Quiz, in which he had the branch of surgery.

He was a thorough anatomist and a skillful operator. In 1875 he was appointed a member of the surgical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, and was one of the first to employ the carbolic spray, known as the Lister system. He made visits abroad in 1872 and again in 1879 and 1880 for the purpose of acquainting himself with the latest knowledge in his profession. He continued as a member of the staff until 1884.

Dr. Hatfield was consulting surgeon to the State Hospital at Norristown, Pa., an active member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia; the Philadelphia County Medical Society, from which he was frequently chosen as a delegate to the State Society.

He was a man of commanding presence, and refined manners, beloved by a large circle of friends, pupils and patients.

He died from pneumonia January 6, 1887, having in the short space of twenty years achieved unusual success. He was never married.

After his death there was found a testimonial, in the handwriting of Professor Samuel D. Gross, as follows:

"It affords me great pleasure to state that I have been personally acquainted with Dr. Hatfield for many years, that he received a classical education in the University of Pennsylvania, that the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the Jefferson Medical College in 1865; that he served for three years under my charge and that of Professor Pancoast on the surgical staff of our College; that he acted for several years as assistant demonstrator of anatomy in our dissecting room; that in 1879 and 1880 he spent the winter in Europe in quest of professional knowledge; and finally that he is now one of the surgeons of the Philadelphia Hospital and of the Northern Dispensary and Charity Hospital of Philadelphia. Dr. Hatfield's moral character is above all praise. His titles are certainly worthy of serious consideration. Few men have entered the profession during the last fifteen years with so good a record."—Jefferson Medical College, June 16, 1881.

Henry Reed Hatfield, Esq.

JOHN WALLACE HAZEN

1896–1926

Dr. Hazen was born in Hartstown, Pa., in 1896. He was a son of S. F. Hazen, M.D., and his wife Euphemia Wallace Hazen, a daughter of Hugh Wallace.

Dr. Hazen's early education was acquired at Greenville High School and Allegheny College. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1920. He was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and was a member of the Phi Alpha Sigma Fraternity.

Dr. Hazen began practice at Meadville, Pa., but died March 13, 1926.

EDWARD EVERETT HAZLETT

1852–1915

Dr. Hazlett was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 10, 1852. In early life his family removed to Zanesville, Ohio, where he was graduated from the high school. He was also a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1874, and the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1880; studied under Dr. Hermann Knapp of New York City, and served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

In 1881 he settled in Abilene, Kansas, where he remained until his death. In 1885 he married Alice E., daughter of Isaac Mott of Glen's Falls, New York, and had two children: Edward Everett Jr., now a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, and a daughter, Helen.

In later years he devoted his time largely to eye, ear, nose and throat work, and was well known throughout the state.

He was a member of the American Medical Association; Medical Society of Kansas, and organized the Golden Belt Society of Dickinson County, Kansas. An occasional contributor to medical journals. He was a prominent Knight Templar, having served as Eminent Commander, three times. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and was junior warden of his parish for fifteen years.

Dr. Hazlett died June 17, 1915.

Mrs. E. E. Hazlett, The Terrace, Abilene, Kan.

JOSEPH CARTER HEARNE

1851–1917

Dr. Hearne was born in 1851. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1872, after which he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital. He was a Fellow of the American Medical Association; a member of the Pacific Association

of Railway Surgeons; local surgeon of the Sante Fe System; formerly chief surgeon of the Missouri State Board of Health; president of the San Diego City Board of Health; surgeon to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. He was a veteran of the Civil War.

Dr. Hearne died at his home May 9, 1917.

Journal of the American Medical Association, June 2, 1917, p. 1645.

W. JOSEPH HEARN

1842 – 1917

Dr. Hearn was born at Laurel, Delaware, December 27, 1842. His early education was acquired in private schools prior to entering the Laurel Academy, in which he pursued a four year classical course. He was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, March 4, 1867. He started practice in Delaware but returned to Philadelphia in 1870. He had previously been a private student under Dr. F. F. Maury, who was then the chief of clinic and private assistant to Professor S. D. Gross; the latter appointed Dr. Hearn anesthetizer and also a private assistant, in which position he succeeded Dr. Maury. For three years Dr. Hearn maintained his connection with Dr. Gross. In 1877, when the new Jefferson Medical College Hospital was opened, Dr. Gross appointed Dr. Hearn his chief of clinic, thus inaugurating the present surgical out-patient department, which position he filled until 1882, at which time Dr. S. W. Gross was elected professor of the principles of surgery and clinical surgery and Dr. Hearn succeeded him as surgeon to the hospital.

Dr. Hearn was assistant demonstrator of anatomy from 1871 until 1879, and then became assistant demonstrator of surgery, which position he held until 1882. He conducted a course in operative surgery and bandaging in connection with Dr. McClellan's School of Anatomy. He was also a quiz master of surgery for five years and during the absence of Dr. Gross delivered a course of lectures on genito-urinary diseases in the summer school. In 1882 he was appointed a member of the surgical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Hearn was a generous contributor to medical literature; he was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania; the American Medical Association and the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Dr. Hearn was appointed clinical professor of surgery at the Jefferson Medical College; in May, 1904, he was made full professor and later emeritus professor of clinical surgery.

Late in life Dr. Hearn met with a severe accident, while driving across Walnut Street bridge, his horse taking fright he was thrown

from his carriage and sustained a fracture of the skull, remaining unconscious for several weeks. Finally, however, he recovered with the loss of sight of one eye, due to optic atrophy, the result of the fracture.

Dr. Hearn died December 21, 1917.

JACOB BUTZ HELLER

1853 – 1917

Dr. Heller was born in 1853. He received his A.B. degree at Lafayette College in 1874 and his A.M. in 1877. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1878, served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1878 and 1879.

He was one of the visiting physicians to the Eastern Hospital from 1890 to 1893; a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Heller died in the Eastern Hospital, August 19, 1917, from septicemia.

University of Pennsylvania Alumni Register.

WILLIAM H. HELM

– 1898

Dr. Helm was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1864. He served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1864.

Dr. Helm took his A.B. degree at Princeton in 1860, and his A.M. degree from the same college in 1863.

He died in the town of Ossining, N. Y., on February 5, 1898.

WILLIAM CHURCH HENDERSON

Dr. Henderson received his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1876, and was a resident physician in 1877.

He died September 23, 1883, at Hermosillo, Mexico.

LEONARD HENLEY

1821 – 1904

Dr. Henley was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, April 11, 1821. His education was acquired at William and Mary College, and he was graduated in medicine from the medical department of the University

of Pennsylvania in 1847. He remained at the Philadelphia Hospital for seven years, serving as resident physician and as physician to the Insane Department.

In 1854 he returned to Williamsburg and began private practice. On November 29, 1857, he married Rebecca, daughter of Commodore Harrison H. Cocke, U. S. Navy, of Prince George County, Virginia, and had three children.

In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate Army as sergeant to the 32d Virginia Regulars, in the same year he was appointed assistant surgeon. On account of his poor health he was not in active service, serving in a hospital in Petersburg, Va.

After the close of the war he returned to his native place and was elected in 1865 superintendent of the lunatic asylum, located in Williamsburg (the first built in America). After serving as superintendent for several years he again returned to private practice, in which he remained until forced to retire by reason of failing health.

Dr. Henley died at Williamsburg, Virginia, August 5, 1904.

Miss Elizabeth R. Henley, Williamsburg, Va.

CHARLES PHILIP HENRY

1860 – 1920

Dr. Henry was born March 5, 1860, a son of Arthur and Anne (McGlade) Henry. His early education was acquired at La Salle College, after which he entered the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his A.B. degree in 1878; his A.M. degree in 1881; taking the Henry Reed senior English and Alumni Latin Prize, and his M.D. degree in 1882.

After graduating in medicine he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. On May 18, 1886, he received an appointment as assistant surgeon in the United States Navy. He was a member of the Philomathean Society.

Dr. Henry was in poor health for a number of years and died at his residence 1629 Race Street, Philadelphia, February 26, 1920. Cause of death, pneumonia. He was buried in Cathedral Cemetery.

Widow, Mrs. Henry.

FREDERICK PORTEOUS HENRY.

1844 – 1919

Dr. Henry was born in Cranbury, Middlesex County, New Jersey, July 21, 1844. He was a son of John and Mary Henry. His preliminary education was obtained in New York; Tours, France; Dresden, Germany, and Princeton University (honorary A.M. 1891).

He was graduated in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City in 1868. He started practice in New York but came to Philadelphia in 1869.

From 1863 to 1866 Dr. Henry pitched ball for the Princeton team, then known as the "Nassaus," and it was during that period he conceived the idea of twisting his wrist in throwing the ball, in an effort to deceive the batter. In those days the players did not wear gloves, the ball was pitched underhand and the umpire did not call strikes or passed balls, and as stated by Dr. Henry "he found it possible to use a curve to great advantage. He first used the curve in a game at Princeton, between Nassau and the Athletics. The Athletic team at that time was an amateur organization and each spring and fall played a series of games with "Old Nassau."

November 24, 1869, Dr. Henry was married to Josephine B., a daughter of Thomas Dixie Nancrede of Philadelphia.

In 1888 he was appointed a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital. He was a Fellow and honorary librarian of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, censor in 1881, 1886, 1891 and 1896, president in 1909; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Association of American Physicians; Pathological Society of Philadelphia; corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Rome; professor of the practice of medicine, and of clinical medicine in the Woman's College of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Henry made a number of contributions to medical literature, was the author of "Anemia," 1887; of a number of articles, published in the medical journals, and edited the seventh edition of Austin Flint's "Principles and Practice of Medicine," 1894, also "Standard History of the Medical Profession of Philadelphia."

Dr. Henry died at his residence, 114 South 18th Street, Philadelphia, May 24, 1919. Three children survive him: Mrs. Joseph Dimond, Dr. J. Norman Henry, and Allan J. Henry of Wilmington, Delaware.

Dr. J. Norman Henry.

GEORGE AYERS HEWITT

1848–1905

Dr. Hewitt was born in 1848, and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1877. After serving a term as resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, he started the practice of medicine in St. Paul, Minn. After a few years he returned to Philadelphia.

Dr. Hewitt was a linguist of some note and besides his many translations from foreign medical journals, he did editorial work on the "Medical Bulletin" for a number of years.

He assisted the late John V. Shoemaker in his literary work and practice.

Dr. Hewitt died at Cape May, New Jersey, August 1, 1905.

THOMAS TICKELL HEWSON

1773 – 1848

Dr. Hewson was born in London, England, April 9, 1773; he was the second son of William Hewson, the celebrated anatomist and physiologist. How it came to pass that the son settled in America and became president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, may be explained by the fact that when his mother, Mary Stevenson, was young, Franklin lodged with the family and helped the girl with her studies.

In 1774 William Hewson wounded himself while dissecting and in a few days was dead, leaving his young widow with two little children and another expected. Thomas, the second boy, when 8, went to a school kept by William Gilpin at Cheam, Surrey, near London, and stayed there five years; five months of this time being passed at Passy with Franklin, by whose advice the mother in 1786 came to America and Thomas entered the College of Philadelphia and took his A.B. degree there in 1789.

He studied medicine with Dr. John Foulke for five years; in June, 1794, he returned to England, and the following September he entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as one of the two house surgeons. In 1795 he went to Edinburgh and remained until 1796.

In 1800 he returned to Philadelphia and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. He was physician to the Walnut Street prison from 1806 to 1818, and the inspectors of that institution, to commemorate his distinguished professional services among the prisoners during the prevalence of malignant typhus fever in the winter of 1817 and 1818, presented him with a handsome silver vase, appropriately inscribed.

In 1811 he was elected one of the surgeons to the Philadelphia Hospital, serving until 1822. In 1816 he was elected professor of comparative anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1817 he was appointed physician to the Orphan Asylum, a position he held for twenty years. He was elected a member of the Edinburgh Medical Society in 1796; American Philosophical Society; Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, secretary, 1802 to 1812; president, 1835 to 1848, and received the high honor of an honorary M.D. from Harvard University in 1822.

He contributed largely to the formation and revision of the National Pharmacopœia.

During the prevalence of yellow fever in Philadelphia, on August 27, 1820, he proffered his services to the Board of Health to attend the Yellow Fever Hospital and his offer was accepted.

In 1822 Dr. Hewson established a private medical school, consisting of himself, as a teacher of anatomy and practice; Dr. Thomas Harris, of surgery; Dr. Meigs, of physiology and midwifery, and F. Bache of chemistry and materia medica. As thus organized the school continued for several years, during which period Dr. Hewson gave an annual course of anatomical lectures.

On July 5, 1834, the Board of Health established a "Cholera Medical Board," composed of twelve physicians from the city and districts and the port physician. On the 10th, Dr. Hewson was appointed a member of the board, and at its first meeting was elected president; in the organization of the several hospitals and stations, he was appointed physician-in-chief, which position he filled until the dissolution of the board and closing of the hospitals on the thirtieth of October following.

The Board of Health made him a handsome pecuniary acknowledgment, "Not," they remarked, "as a compensation for the invaluable services rendered by him to the suffering poor of the city and county during the prevalence of the recent epidemic, but as an expression in pecuniary form, of their high estimate of his unremitting attention to the duties of a situation, at once onerous and responsible, which he was induced to accept, at their request, at a season of uncommon alarm and excitement."

He was elected one of the surgeons of the medical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1818, and continued in the position until 1835.

He was married on November 5, 1812, to Miss Emily Banks, of Washington, D. C.

He died February 17, 1848, aged nearly 75 years.

Pennsylvania Hospital Reports.
Kelly: American Medical Biographies.

HARBISON HICKMAN, JR.

1860–1895

Dr. Hickman was born in Lewes, Delaware, August 12, 1860. He was named for his father, who was also born in Lewes. His mother, Elizabeth Dickinson, was born at Balesville, Ark., and was a daughter of Benjamin Dickinson.

Dr. Hickman received his early education at the public schools of Lewes, Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, Staunton Military

Academy, and by private tutor. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1884 and after his graduation was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. After completing his term of service at the hospital he made several voyages, as ship surgeon, on a vessel sailing to Aspinwall. He located at 3200 Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia.

In October, 1887, Dr. Hickman was married to Miss Bertha Howes, by whom he had two daughters, Marguerete and Edith Dickinson.

Dr. Hickman died October 5, 1895, and was buried in the church yard of St. Peter's at Lewes, Delaware.

Dr. Harry B. Hickman.

EDWARD GARRIGUES HIGGINBOTHAM

1824–1901

Dr. Higginbotham was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, July 20, 1824. He was a son of David and Mary (Garrigues) Higginbotham.

He attended the University of Virginia, 1841 and 1842, and was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1845. He received an appointment as resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital after graduating.

November 3, 1853, he was married to Julia A., a daughter of Dr. James W. Thomson, of Wilmington, Delaware, and Princeton, New Jersey. Dr. Thomson was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, 1825. Dr. and Mrs. Higginbotham had three children: Rosalie, who married George Campbell; Edward, died in infancy, and Julia, who married W. Taylor Brown.

Dr. Higginbotham was surgeon of the Richmond Greys, in which capacity he was present at the hanging of John Brown, at Charlestown, Virginia; received commission as surgeon, Confederate Army, and opened the first hospital at Libby Prison, in Richmond, Va., where he had such success in the treatment of typhoid cases and wounded prisoners, that he was courtmartialed, as favoring the Union. He was quickly cleared and immediately sent to the front and made surgeon in charge of the 3d Army Corps, A. N. V., where again his skill in typhoid and wounded cases made him a record.

Dr. Higginbotham died May 4, 1901, Richmond, Virginia.

Horace Mather Lippincott.

JOHN COOKE HIRST

1875 – 1925.

Dr. Hirst was born in Philadelphia, August 20, 1875. He was the second son of William Lucas and Lydia Barton Hirst, and the fourth in descent from John Hirst, West Riding of Yorkshire, who came to America in June, 1749. He was taken to Europe with his family in July, 1884, and remained there six years, spending three years at Mochmann's school in Dresden and three years at Auchenthaler's School in Ouchy, Switzerland, learning at these two schools to speak German and French fluently. The education in these European schools was so thorough that when he returned to America at the age of 15 years and was sent to Lawrenceville he found himself at least two years in advance of boys of his age educated in America.

He entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with honors in 1887. During his undergraduate days he was captain of the gymnasium team. The next year he spent as interne in the Howard Hospital, and then began a quiz class in the medical school, which was and remained very successful. The students of a whole class would attend a voluntary hour at eight o'clock in the morning. His ability as a teacher is gratefully remembered by many hundreds of his students.

Dr. Hirst was at first associated with his brother in the Howard Hospital but soon acquired an independent service in the St. Agnes Hospital which he developed to one of the largest in the city. He also succeeded his brother in the city. He also succeeded his brother in the Philadelphia Hospital. His manual of "Obstetrics" incorporating his conception of the concise information needed by the medical student had great popularity and success.

Dr. Hirst had a most attractive personality. He was an accomplished musician both as a pianist and a vocalist. He had traveled extensively and his cultured mind was stored with varied information. He had the rather contemptuous but good natured attitude toward some of the crudities and vulgarities of American life and government, inevitable in any one who has lived in Europe. He intended to pass a considerable part of his time abroad as soon as his accumulated capital afforded a sufficient income to do so. Unfortunately his fatal illness came just at the time that he might have carried out a long cherished plan.

The profession of Philadelphia experiences a great loss in his death. There was no one in his branch of the profession who was more deservedly popular and respected by a large circle of medical friends and consultants.

Barton Cooke Hirst, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM A. HITSCHLER

1870 – 1926

Dr. Hitschler was born at Philadelphia, Pa., December 11, 1870. He was a son of Jacob J. Hitschler. His early education was acquired at the public schools and Central High School of Philadelphia. He received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1892. In 1893 he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

On September 11, 1899, Dr. Hitschler married Florence Eisenhardt, daughter of George F. Eisenhardt of Philadelphia. By this union there were two children: William J., and Dorothy A. F. Hitschler.

Dr. Hitschler was former assistant instructor in rhinology, Polyclinic Hospital, former clinical professor of otology; professor of rhinology at Temple University.

Dr. Hitschler was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Philadelphia Clinical; Philadelphia Laryngological; Philadelphia Medical Club; Philadelphia Alumni Society; Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Hitschler died September 1, 1926.

HUGH LENOX HODGE

1796 – 1873

Dr. Hodge was born in Philadelphia, June 27, 1796. He received the degree of A.B. in 1814 from Princeton College, and was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1818.

He was soon after appointed surgeon to a trading vessel and made a trip to the East Indies; on his return to Philadelphia he commenced the practice of medicine.

He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians; a member of the American Philosophical Society, and one of the original members of the American Medical Association.

In 1835 he was elected professor of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania, and resigned in 1865, when he was appointed emeritus professor.

He was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1822 until 1835; elected to the Pennsylvania Hospital, Lying-in department, in 1832 and resigned in 1854.

On November 12, 1828, he was married to Margaret E. Aspinwall of New York.

Dr. Hodge is described as having a long nose, curly hair, brushed high, he wore gold spectacles, his walk was solemn, his face was broad, but was occasionally illuminated by a sweet smile.

He was one of the editors of the North American Medical and Surgical Journal. He published, in 1860, a work on "Diseases Peculiar to Women," and in 1864, a treatise entitled "The Principles of Practice of Obstetrics."

He received the degree of LL.D. in 1872, from Princeton College.

Dr. Hodge died February 26, 1873, aged 76 years.

Pennsylvania Hospital Reports, p. 505.

WASHINGTON ATLEE HOFFMAN

1844–1874

Dr. Hoffman was born in Philadelphia, September 17, 1844. His early education was acquired at Edge Hill Academy, Princeton College, and his A.B. degree was taken June, 1864, at Amherst College, Mass. He was graduated in medicine from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, March 14, 1868. For fifteen months he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

On October 30, 1871, he was made staff surgeon, First Brigade, N. G. P., with the rank of major. February, 1873, he was appointed physician to the port of Philadelphia; he was a visiting physician to the German and Charity Hospitals.

He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society.

Dr. Hoffman died September 20, 1874, at Bryn Mawr, Montgomery County, Pa., of typhoid fever.

W. A. N. Dorland.

DANIEL JOSEPH HOLLAND

1854–1890

Dr. Holland was born at Sharon, Ohio, February 5, 1854. He was the son of Reverend Francis R. Holland who was one of the most influential members of the Moravian Church and a man well known to the general reading public of his time. He was of English descent but was born in North Carolina, spending the later years of his life in Hope, Indiana, where he was president of the Young Ladies Seminary.

Francis R. Holland was married to Augusta E., a daughter of the late Honorable Jacob Wolle, of Bethlehem, Pa. She was a lady of French descent and of Huguenot renown. Her great-great-great grandmother was royal maid of honor to the French Queen, but during troubles between Catholic and Protestant, the family being of the latter faith, were compelled to seek refuge in America. Stephen

Benezette, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and one of the first settlers in Philadelphia, was Mrs. Holland's great-uncle.

Reverend and Mrs. Holland had five children: William J. who is now director of the Carnegie Museum, at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mary E. who is now living in Buffalo, having married Reverend W. H. Rice, now deceased; Anna R. who is now living in Hope, Ind., having married F. S. Thrapp, now deceased; Jennie E. now deceased, and Daniel J. the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Holland secured his early education at Nazareth Hall, Northampton County, Pa.; his medical education at Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in the spring of 1876. He then served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. He decided at this time to go west and practice his profession and on leaving Philadelphia, Dr. Gross, one of the professors of Jefferson Medical College, gave him a testimonial saying that he considered him perhaps the most thoroughly informed and well qualified young man that had been graduated in ten years.

He married December 20, 1877, Mary E., daughter of John Prunty, Cass County, Illinois, taking his bride to Atchison, Kansas, to live, where he had previously opened an office and where he lived for the remainder of his life. He enjoyed a very large practice. He was assistant chief surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and had charge of the local surgeons on the Omaha and Central Branch Divisions. He was also local surgeon for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad and the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad, which were all of the railroads running into the city.

Dr. Holland was very prominent in lodge circles in Atchison, being a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a Modern Woodman. He held prominent offices in all lodges, especially so in the Masonic Orders and the Knights of Pythias, he having been Grand Chancellor of the State of Kansas in the latter.

He had four children, all boys, three of whom died during childhood. The fourth, Raymond P. Holland, now resides at Scarsdale, New Jersey.

Dr. Holland died September 12, 1890.

Raymond P. Holland, 2273 Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.

WILLIAM C. HOLLOPETER

Dr. Hollopeter, eminent specialist, was born in Muncy, Pa., where he also grew to man's estate. After attending the public schools of his native town, he entered the University of Lewisburg,

now Bucknell University, from which he received a B.S. degree in 1874, and an A.M. degree in 1878. Dr. Hollopeter taught school for one year; then read medicine with a preceptor, and entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1875, and was graduated in 1877. The day after his graduation, March 13, the daily papers gave Dr. Hollopeter "distinguished honor," the only member of his class to be so recorded.

After graduation, he served as resident physician at the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia, for eighteen months. On leaving this institution, Dr. Hollopeter was for three years associated with George Strawbridge, specializing in diseases of the throat, eye and ear. He then engaged in the practice of medicine in the northern part of Philadelphia, and continued there for more than three decades, when he removed his office to 1427 Spruce Street.

Early in his professional career, Dr. Hollopeter attained to a leading position as a general practitioner. Later, he showed a predilection for the study and practice of diseases of children, with the result that be became a widely known pediatrician and an acknowledged authority in this leading specialty. Prior to adopting diseases of children as a specialty, however, he had had his horizon broadened by many years of active and extensive experience in the practice of general medicine and surgery. He held the chair of pediatrics at the Medico-Chirurgical College for upwards of two decades.

In 1905 Dr. Hollopeter was elected a member of the visiting staff of the children's department of the Philadelphia General Hospital. Dr. Hollopeter was at one time president of the Association of American Teachers of Diseases of Children, and also chairman of the pediatric section of the American Medical Association. In 1895 he was elected pediatrist to St. Joseph's Hospital, and in the following year was appointed attending physician to the same institution. Especially worthy of mention is his text-book on "Hay Fever" which appeared in 1898, and was warmly received both at home and abroad, and has passed through several large editions. Dr. Hollopeter was led to write this work after he had had one hundred successive cures in this disease as the reward of a method of treatment devised by himself and consisting for the most part in thorough sterilization of the nasopharynx.

Dr. Hollopeter was a member of many local, state and national medical societies, among which were the Philadelphia Medical Club, Philadelphia Obstetric Society, Philadelphia Pediatric Society, Philadelphia County Medical Society, Medical Society of Pennsylvania and the American Medical Association. Dr. Hollopeter contributed many papers to medical literature, and they were noted for their constructive character. One of his most cherished honors was the honorary

degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred upon him by his alma mater, Bucknell University.

Tact and courtesy were ever manifested by him towards friends and acquaintances alike. Dr. Hollopeter would help advance a friend in honor and reputation before himself, so real was his friendship. He exemplified a lofty code of conduct and his personality was attractive and appealing to all who knew him rather intimately, and especially to his many patients.

Dr. Hollopeter was married to Sarah Adelaide Root on September 10, 1879. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Mrs. John Hawley Larned, and a granddaughter, Margaret Adelaide Larned, of Chestnut Hill.

Dr. Hollopeter died December 15, 1927, at his residence, 1528 Spruce Street. The cause of death was angina pectoris.

James M. Anders, M.D.

EDMUND WALES HOLMES

1851 – 1905

Dr. Holmes was born in Cape Town, South Africa, October 24, 1851. He was the son of Gideon S. and Elizabeth (Barr) Holmes. His father was a native of New Jersey and his mother of Maine, and both were descended from English families.

Dr. Holmes at an early age became a student at Phillips Academy, the famous preparatory school in Andover, Mass., and from there entered Yale, where he was graduated, Bachelor of Arts, in 1872. He received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1880, and then became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and was later appointed assistant physician to the Lying-in Charity and the Polyclinic Dispensaries. In 1892 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania, and later surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital; consulting surgeon to the Northern Dispensary; consulting surgeon to the State Asylum, Norristown, Pa.; professor of anatomy at Temple University, and surgeon to the Samaritan Hospital.

He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Holmes was married August 27, 1874, to Miss Anna K. Coates and had one daughter, Miss Anna Coates Holmes. He was the author of "Outlines of Anatomy."

Dr. Holmes died August 28, 1905.

WILLIAM EDMONDS HORNER

1793 – 1853

Dr. Horner was a native of Virginia, having been born at Warrington, Fauquier County, on the third day of June, 1793. His parentage was highly respectable. His grandfather, Mr. Robert Horner, emigrated from England before the Revolution and settled in Charles County, Maryland, whence in an after-time of life, he removed to Prince William, Virginia. Soon after his arrival, he married Mrs. Samuel Claggett, widow of the Reverend Samuel Claggett, father of Bishop Claggett of the Maryland diocese. On his mother's side he belonged to a medical lineage. This lady was the daughter of Dr. Gustavus Brown, a Scotch physician. The elder son, Dr. Gustavus Brown, received a medical education in Edinburgh. He settled at Port Tobacco, Maryland. He was highly esteemed, not only as a physician, but as an educated gentleman. For a time he occupied the post of physician-general in the war of the Revolution, and was called in as consulting physician at the close of the malady, which proved fatal to the Father of his Country. The second son was a minister of the Episcopal Church and was father of Dr. William Brown of Fairfax, Virginia, a physician who rose to professional eminence, and who also held the position of physician or surgeon-general in the army of the Revolution. Samuel Claggett, the only son of Mrs. Horner by her first husband, also belonged to the medical profession. He also served as an assistant surgeon, either in the Maryland or Continental forces, until the close of the Revolution.

The uncle of Dr. Horner, Dr. Gustavus B. Horner, belonged also to the medical profession. He was attached to the medical staff of the army, in the hospital department, under Dr. James Tilton, until the achievement of independence.

The father of Dr. Horner was brought up to the mercantile profession, in the counting-house of Mr. William Hartshorne, of Alexandria, father of the late Dr. Joseph Hartshorne, of Philadelphia. His mother was the daughter of Mr. William Edwards and Elizabeth Blackwell, and through her in direct and collateral lineage, Professor Horner was connected with a large circle of relatives, embracing many names of worth and note in various professions and conditions of life.

During boyhood young Horner's constitution was exceedingly feeble; he had little vigor, and was spare to meagreness. His life was sedentary, devoted to reading and the companionship of his elders.

The scholastic education of Professor Horner commenced in Warrenton, in his twelfth year, under the instruction of Mr. Charles

O'Neill, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. After the completion of his classical education, Dr. Horner commenced his medical studies in 1809, under the direction of Dr. John Spence, a Scotch physician educated in Edinburgh. He continued the pupil of Dr. Spence until 1812. During this period he attended two sessions of the University of Pennsylvania. In his studies, anatomy was the branch that more particularly interested him, and for which he manifested the most decided partiality.

In July, 1813, during the prosecution of his studies in Philadelphia and before he had graduated, he received a commission as surgeon's mate in the hospital department of the United States Army. He accepted the appointment after some hesitation, having expected a surgeoncy, with the privilege of continuing, at a suitable time, his studies in the University. In September following, he was attached to the 9th Military District, north of the Highlands, New York State.

Our young surgeon's mate, in pursuance of orders from Washington, joined the army on the Niagara frontier, September 25, 1813. The army was about breaking quarters to rendezvous at Sackett's Harbor. Dr. Horner received orders on the 25th to take charge of seventy-five invalids, ordered to be forwarded to Greenbush, from the hospital at Lewistown. They had all been wounded, many severely, at the capture of Yorktown and Fort George. The detachment was under the command of Lieutenant Whiting, who was directed, in consequence of the wretched state of the roads, to proceed as far as practicable by water. The detachment accompanied a portion of the army to Oswego, which was not reached until the sixth of October.

By the difficulty of procuring the means of transportation, they were detained until the 13th. The detachment suffered severely from exposure and hardships. At Utica, where the artillery was met on the route to Sackett's Harbor, Lieutenant Whiting was detached by the order of Colonel Winfield Scott, and the command of the invalid corps was assigned to the young surgeon's mate.

Immediately on delivering up his command at Greenbush, Dr. Horner received a furlough, and hastened on to Philadelphia to prosecute his professional studies. He attended the courses of the University through the winter, and was graduated in April, 1814.

The intelligence of the signing of the treaty of peace at Ghent was received at Washington, February 15, 1815. Dr. Horner found his occupation gone. On the 13th of March he sent in his resignation; on the 23d he received information of its acceptance; the next day he left Norfolk for his paternal residence.

Dr. Horner settled for a time at Warrenton but in a short time he was convinced that his true destination was elsewhere, so on the 3d of December he bade adieu to the home of his birth.

The winter was passed in close attendance on the lectures of the University, in professional reading, and in the prosecution of practical anatomy. His enthusiasm for anatomy, his earnest application to dissection attracted the notice of Professor Wistar and gained his friendship, confidence and esteem.

In March he offered to Dr. Horner appointment as his dissector, with a salary of five hundred dollars per annum. The death of Dr. Wistar, which occurred on the 22d of January, 1818, appeared to cast a blight on the budding fortunes of young Horner. The vacant chair of anatomy in the university was filled by the election of Dr. John Sing Dorsey. Dr. Dorsey opened the anatomical course of 1818 with one of the most brilliant introductories, as it was generally pronounced, that had ever been delivered in the university, that night he was taken ill and died in a week or ten days. Dr. Physick immediately renewed with Dr. Horner the engagement that had been made by Dr. Dorsey. The course was completed in a manner highly satisfactory to Dr. Physick and the class.

Dr. Physick was so much satisfied with Dr. Horner's services the preceding winter, that he at once renewed the connection with him on the most liberal terms.

In October, 1820, Dr. Horner was married to Elizabeth, a daughter of John Welsh, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. There were born of this marriage ten children.

In 1822 he was appointed to the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital and transferred to the surgical staff in 1832, remaining until 1835. In 1831 Dr. Physick resigned his chair at the university and in November of that year Dr. Horner was unanimously elected.

No peculiar circumstances from this period occurred to disturb or to change the tenor of his life. He continued to labor diligently in his various occupations, in illustrating and teaching anatomy and clinical surgery, making additions to the Wistar Museum, transacting the business of the university, of which he was the dean for thirty odd years, publishing new editions of his "Special Anatomy and Histology," with the illustrations, improvements and additions, adapting the work to the advancing progress of science, of making communications to different medical journals, and in attending daily to his private practice.

In June, 1841, Dr. Horner, for the first time, had an attack of dyspnea, following this his health failed and he made several trips to Europe with apparent benefit. It is somewhat remarkable that the death of Dr. Horner was not the immediate result of the chronic affection under which his constitution had broken down.

Jackson gives an interesting account of Horner's fortitude while awaiting the end. "He was lying on a couch; Dr. Henry Smith and myself sitting on each side. Dr. Horner was suffering some pain, a

new symptom that had just commenced. He demonstrated with his finger the different regions of the trunk enumerating the organs they contained, and the state of each, and indicated the exact seat where he then suffered the most. This was done with the interest and earnest manner of a demonstration to his class. I was so struck with it as to call the attention of Dr. Smith to this display of the 'ruling passion strong in death.' Look, here is the anatomist dissecting his body—making a post-mortem before he is dead. The remark so amused Dr. Horner that he laughed heartily, in which we joined him. At the end he said: 'Well I have not had so good a laugh for a long time.' This occurred on the third day before he died."

The direct cause of his death on March 13, 1853, was an enteroperitonitis, as shown by a post-mortem examination.

A discourse by Samuel Jackson, M.D., delivered before the faculty and students of the University of Pennsylvania, October 10, 1853.

Simpson, Lives of Eminent Philadelphians, p. 563.

LLOYD N. HORWITZ

Dr. Horwitz received his M.D. degree from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1882, and in the same year was a resident physician.

He died June 22, 1910.

ORVILLE HORWITZ

1860 – 1913

Dr. Horwitz was born in Washington, D. C., in 1860. He was a son of Phineas Jonathan Horwitz, medical director in the United States Navy; surgeon-general of the Navy from 1864 to 1868. His mother, who prior to her marriage was Caroline Norris, a descendant of one of the first councillors of Pennsylvania, Isaac Norris, and also of the first governor of the Colony, Thomas Lloyd.

Dr. Horwitz took the degree of Bachelor of Science at the University of Pennsylvania in 1881, and in 1883 he was graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Dr. Horwitz was never married. He rose rapidly to eminence in his chosen field and was for twenty-six years professor of genito-urinary surgery at the Jefferson Medical College, a position which declining health caused him to resign, when as a mark of appreciation he was made professor emeritus.

He was a member of the surgical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital; consulting surgeon to the Jefferson Hospital, the State Hospital for the Insane, St. Agnes Hospital, and the Jewish Hospital.

He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; the American Medical Association; Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; American Association of Genito-urinary Surgeons, and the American Urological Association.

Dr. Horwitz died January 20, 1913, from meningo-encephalitis, and was buried January 30, at Woodlands Cemetery.

John Welsh Croskey, M.D.
Bureau of Health.
Vital Statistics.

THEODORE HORWITZ

1856 – 1877

Dr. Horwitz was born in Philadelphia, September 24, 1856. He was a son of Phineas J. Horwitz, medical director of the United States Navy, and Caroline, daughter of Dr. Gross, was his wife.

Dr. Horwitz entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1872, as a partial student, and left during the sophomore year. He was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in 1876, after which he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

At the time of his death he was an assistant demonstrator of anatomy at the Jefferson Medical College, and a member of the clinical staff of the late Dr. S. D. Gross, who describes Dr. Horwitz as ambitious, industrious and studious, with a high sense of the honor and dignity of his profession.

Dr. Horwitz's professional life was very short, as he died in Philadelphia, December 13, 1877.

University of Pennsylvania Biographical Catalogue.
Gross's Autobiography of Dr. Horwitz.

CHARLES MORTON HOSMER

1874 – 1928

Dr. Hosmer was born at Maryville, Missouri, December 7, 1874. His early education was acquired at the high school of Maryville, Drake University and University of Michigan. In 1900 Dr. Hosmer graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania. In the same year he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

On October 8, 1902, Dr. Hosmer married Sara Lattimer, daughter of John Lattimer. By this union there was one child born, John Morton Hosmer.

Dr. Hosmer was a member of the American Medical Association; Pacific Coast Oto-ophthalmological Society. He was also an assistant to the Philadelphia Eye Clinics from 1903 to 1909.

From March 28, 1918, to April 12, 1919, Dr. Hosmer was in active service to the United States Navy.

Dr. Hosmer died of tuberculosis at the Edward Hines, Jr. Hospital, Maywood, Ill., October 14, 1928.

JOHN STOCKTON HOUGH

1845 – 1900

Dr. Hough was born at Yardley, Bucks County, Pa., December 5, 1845. He was the eldest son of William Aspy Hough, who was a lineal descendant of Richard Hough, a follower of Penn, who settled in Penns Manor in 1683, and was a member of the Supreme Executive Council and a representative in the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania, from the year of his arrival to the time of his death in 1704; and Eleanor Stockton, daughter of John Stockton of Princeton, N. J., who was a lineal descendant of the first Richard Stockton who first settled at Flushing, L. I., in 1670 and later, about 1680, at Princeton, N. J., where he founded the Princeton family of Stocktons.

Dr. Hough attended the following schools and colleges: Trenton Academy, 1858 to 1860; Model School, Trenton, 1860 to 1861; Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, New York, 1861 to 1862, receiving the degree of M.A.; Eastman's National Business College, Poughkeepsie, 1862 to 1863; Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1864 to 1867, receiving the degree B.C.; University of Pennsylvania, 1865 to 1868, where he received his M.D. degree; various universities in England, France and Germany, 1874 to 1888.

Dr. Hough was a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, 1868. In 1874 he was married to a daughter of William Wetherill, who died in Florence, Italy, the same year, leaving an infant daughter. He remarried in 1887.

He was admitted to membership in the Protestant Episcopal Church, by rite of confirmation administered by Bishop Stevens, Philadelphia, 1873.

The year 1874 was spent in travel in the principal countries in Europe, the winter having been spent in Italy in the study of the methods of the universities of Padova, Pavia, Bologna and Pisa.

The death of his wife, the inheritance of a considerable fortune, and the care of an infant caused him to relinquish the practice of medicine on his return to America in 1875, and he devoted his entire life and fortune to the study of science, and modern languages.

In 1876 Europe was visited for a second time, and the English universities and preparatory schools were studied.

In 1877 and 1878 two winters were passed in Paris, where Professor Janvier had extended an invitation to study political economy in the University of France.

In 1880 England and France were revisited, their medical schools, libraries and museums being visited.

In 1882 England, Holland, Belgium and France were again visited.

In 1887 England, France and Germany were visited. This was a special visit to study the construction and working of the laboratories of hygiene, biology, histology and bacteriology. In fifteen years, 1874 to 1888, seven visits had been made to the principal countries of Europe, and the United States had been traveled over from Boston to San Francisco, and from Chicago to New Orleans. In all these travels the chief object was study and the collection of a library, which numbered 8000 titles.

He was medical adviser to the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, 1875; adjunct professor of experimental chemistry in the Central High School of Philadelphia, 1868; lecturer on anatomy and physiology in the Wagner Institute of Science, 1868 and 1869; practised medicine in Philadelphia, 1869 to 1873.

Physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary, 1869; medical adviser to the United States Life Insurance Company, 1869 to 1873.

Dr. Hough died May 6, 1900, at Ewing, New Jersey.

Journal of the American Medical Association, 1900, vol. 34, p. 1210.

WOOSTER HASSELL HOUSE

1892 – 1926

Dr. House was born in 1892. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1915, after which he served as resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital. He was formerly secretary of the Wayne County Medical Society; was on the staff of the Goldsboro City Hospital, Pittsburgh. Dr. House served during the World War.

Dr. House died January 3, 1926, of angina pectoris in the Goldsboro City Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Journal of the American Medical Association, January 30, 1926, p. 365.

JAMES PROCTOR SCREVEN HOUSTOUN

1847 – 1892

Dr. Houstoun was born in Tallahassee, Florida, November 3, 1847. He was a son of Edward Houstoun who was born in Savannah, Georgia, and of Claudia W. (Bond) Houstoun, a daughter of Miller Bond.

Dr. Houstoun's early education was acquired at the school of Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston at Sparta, Georgia. When 20 years of age he came north to Philadelphia and matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from where he was graduated in 1869. After receiving his medical degree he was appointed one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital, and after finishing his term of service he returned to Savannah and started in general practice.

In 1882 Dr. Houstoun went to London, England, and there engaged in post graduate work, with a view of making the eye, ear, nose and throat his specialty. June 14, 1877, he was married to Sara G., a daughter of Wallace Cumming of Savannah, Georgia, and by this union there were four children: Harriet A., James P., Mary C., and Claude E.

Dr. Houstoun was a member of the Georgia Medical Society; Medical Association of Georgia, and the American Medical Association. He died January 29, 1892, having been a sufferer for a number of years, as an autopsy showed, from carcinoma of the stomach.

BENJAMIN PASCHALL HOWELL

1808 – 1882

Dr. Howell was born in Fancy Hill, New Jersey, November 26, 1808, the youngest son of Joshua Ladd Howell, who was born September 19, 1762, and died January 10, 1818, and his wife Anna Blackwood, who was born February 23, 1769, and died January 14, 1855.

Dr. Howell was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1831, shortly after graduating he was appointed one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital, and during the outbreak of Asiatic cholera in 1832 he received a testimonial from the visiting medical staff of the hospital for his labors.

He was married April 29, 1835, to Rachel Lewis, who was born August 14, 1814, and died May 17, 1883. By this marriage there were four children: Ann Lewis, who married Frederick Ridgely Graham; Benjamin Paschall Jr.; Frances, born January 12, 1839, died July 2, 1901, and Mary Moore, born May 16, 1846, died July 2, 1909.

In 1839 Dr. Howell settled in Woodbury, New Jersey, and for a number of years he filled the post of commissioner of fisheries for the State of New Jersey.

Dr. Howell died October 10, 1882.

W. A. N. Dorland.

DANIEL E. HUGHES

1850 – 1902

Dr. Hughes was born at Williamsport, Pa., August, 1850. After a public school education he entered the employment of the Adams Express Company, and had charge of its western lines in the Mississippi Valley. Returning to Williamsport, he began the study of medicine and was graduated in 1878 from the Jefferson Medical College. Dr. Hollingsworth Andrews was his preceptor. After graduation Dr. Hughes became assistant clinical teacher under Drs. Da Costa and Robert Bartholow, ultimately returning to his native city to take up the practice of medicine.

On March 24, 1890, Mayor Fitler appointed Dr. Hughes chief resident physician of the Philadelphia Hospital, both of the hospital and the insane department, a position he held for twelve years. He was a most efficient and zealous official, whose untiring work in behalf of the sick, poor and insane will long be gratefully remembered. He had great executive ability, and was also blessed with an insight into character, which enabled him to get the best out of the resident physicians and others who worked under and with him. He filled his difficult position not only to the satisfaction of the Bureau of Charities, but at the same time he won the respect of the medical staff, and by the patients he was universally regarded as their friend and helper.

He was the author of a compend of the practice of medicine, which passed through numerous editions. Dr. Hughes was a member of a number of medical societies, was a 32d degree Mason and with the late William J. Florence, organized the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Hughes died at the hospital October 28, 1902, of consumption of the stomach. A tablet, in bronze, commemorative of the worth of Dr. Hughes and of his services to the Philadelphia Hospital, was placed in the hall of the administrative building on December 27, 1904, with suitable exercises.

DONNEL HUGHES

1858 – 1915

Dr. Hughes was born in Philadelphia, March 1, 1858. He was the son of the late Dr. Isaac Wayne Hughes and Elizabeth Donnel, daughter of Judge Charles G. Donnel of Sunbury, Pa. On both

maternal and paternal sides he was descended from a long line of Revolutionary, Colonial, and prior to 1689, English, Welsh, Scotch-Irish and French ancestry.

On November 19, 1884, he married Sarah Summers, daughter of Reverend Dr. Gideon J. Burton and Helen Carstairs, descendants of the same nationalities as his own, all of whom settled in America prior to 1700. He had two children: Sarah Summers Burton, who died at the age of 4 years, and Burton Donnel, who with his widow survive him.

After reading medicine under his father's direction, and upon graduation from Professor Hastings' school, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his medical degree March 14, 1879. A year later he was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy, under Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, with whom he was associated first as student, assistant and consultant until the latter's death. Later he went to Germany and in Berlin decided to specialize in gynecology and in 1884 was appointed gynecologist to the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1891 he established his own private hospital.

Dr. and Mrs. Hughes and their son crossed the Atlantic Ocean forty times, having made twenty annual tours to Europe and the Orient. Dr. Hughes was an active member of the National Geographic Society; American Academy of Political and Social Science; American Association of Obstetricians; American Medical Association; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia Pediatric Society; Philadelphia County Medical Society, and for a number of years Philadelphia School Board. His office was at 4003 Chestnut Street, and he resided at 2022 Locust Street. He is buried in the Burton vault, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, having died of pneumonia after four days illness, on April 8, 1915.

Burton Donnel Hughes, Philadelphia, Pa.

FRANK WADE HUGHES

1857 – 1922

Dr. Hughes was born in 1857. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1880. After graduation he served as resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital. He was a member of the Medical Society of North Carolina.

Dr. Hughes died June 28, 1922, at the Union Protestant Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Journal of the American Medical Association, August 12, 1922, p. 573.

GEORGE S. HULL

1853 – 1902

Dr. Hull was born in Chambersburg, Pa., December 26, 1853. He was the youngest son of Abraham S. and Eveline S. (Gibbs) Hull.

He attended the public school of his native town, and was graduated from the Chambersburg Academy. He studied pharmacy under C. H. Cressler, Ph.D., of Chambersburg. He was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1874, and was employed by the house of John Wyeth and Brothers during his college course.

Returning to his home, he entered the office of Dr. Samuel G. Lane and began reading medicine. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1876, and during his last year he served as a resident physician to the University Hospital, and in 1877 served in the same capacity in the Philadelphia Hospital.

In 1878 he returned to Chambersburg and commenced the practice of medicine. He continued in active practice until the summer of 1895, when, on account of failing health, he removed to Southern California, in the hope that his health would improve.

He served several terms as coroner of Franklin County. He was a member of the faculty of Chambersburg Academy, lecturing on physics and chemistry. He also served on the faculty of Willson College, lecturing on physics, chemistry and physiology.

Dr. Hull was married in 1890 to Margaret Barnett of Philadelphia. He took an active interest in Trinity Lutheran Church; a class in the Sunday School bears his name. He was a member of the Franklin County Medical Society, secretary 1889 to 1893, president in 1893; Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association. He contributed a number of articles to medical journals.

He was the first to make a specialty of diseases of the eye, and paid considerable attention to the use of electricity, especially in nervous cases.

Dr. Hull recognizing in 1895 that he was failing in health went to Southern California, at first he appeared to improve but later finding that he was losing he came back and died at Mount Airy, Philadelphia, August 28, 1902.

Dr. John J. Coffman, Scotland, Pa.

CHARLES HEIL HUNSICKER

1877 – 1911

Dr. Hunsicker was born in Blooming Glen, Pa., January 4, 1877. He was a son of John G. Hunsicker, who was born at Skippack, Pa.,

and his wife Sallie A. (Heil) Hunsicker, who was a daughter of Hiram Horace Heil.

Dr. Hunsicker's early education was acquired at the local schools and the Sellersville High School, and he was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1900.

He was one of the assistant surgeons to the Philadelphia Hospital, on the staff of Dr. H. R. Loux; associate in genito-urinary surgery, Jefferson Medical College; chief clinical assistant in genito-urinary surgery, outpatient department of the Jefferson Medical College; a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association, and a member of the Masonic Order.

Dr. Hunsicker died January 8, 1911, funeral services were held at the home of Dr. Loux, 1614 North Broad Street, further services at the Zwingle Reform Church, Souderton, Pa. Interment at Indian Creek Cemetery.

Information furnished by Dr. H. R. Loux.

DR. HUNT

Dr. Hunt was a resident physician at the hospital in 1829. As four by the name of Dr. Hunt had graduated from the University of Pennsylvania previous to 1829, the editor will allow the reader to select.

For further information see under Dr. Mott.

FRANK IRVING HURLOCK

1859–1921

Dr. Hurlock was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 5, 1859. His early education was acquired at the Rugby Academy, which was located on Locust Street east of Fifteenth, and was familiarly known as the Rag Baby Academy.

Dr. Hurlock was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1881, and in 1882 he was appointed as one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Hurlock married Cora Morrison, a daughter of Hiram Barber. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Medical Society of Pennsylvania, American Medical Association, and the Medical Club of Philadelphia.

Dr. Hurlock died July 24, 1921.

ROBERT MENDENHALL HUSTON

1795 – 1864

Dr. Huston was born in Abingdon, Virginia, May 19, 1795. He was a son of William and Elizabeth (Mendenhall) Huston.

When young Huston was about 10 years of age his parents moved to Chester, Pa. In the war of 1812 Dr. Huston enlisted as an assistant surgeon, although at that time he was only 17 years of age.

He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, medical department, in 1825, and started to practice at Chester, Pa.

October 6, 1819, while living in Chester, he was married to Hannah, a daughter of Samuel West of Chester, and a descendant of Benjamin West. They had four sons and three daughters. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Philadelphia and in 1839 was elected a member of the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, a position he held until 1845.

He was professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in Jefferson Medical College, 1838 to 1841; professor of materia medica and general therapeutics, 1841 to 1857, resigning in 1857, he became professor emeritus, for many years he was dean of the faculty.

About five years preceding his death he had a fall on the stone steps of a patient's home. This fall incapacitated him from further labor and the last five years of his life he was an invalid.

Dr. Huston died in Philadelphia, August 3, 1864, and is buried in South Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Information by Miss Mary P. Huston, 219 School Lane, Germantown, Phila.

GEORGE HILL HUTCHINSON

1858 – 1897

Dr. Hutchinson was born at Trenton, N. J., April 8, 1858. He was the son of Robert L. and Mary (Hill) Hutchinson. He attended the Trenton Academy and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1880.

Dr. Hutchinson was appointed resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, to fill the unexpired term of his cousin Robert Clark Hutchinson; he never married; started in private practice at Englishtown, New Jersey. He was a member of the Monmouth County Medical Society.

Dr. Hutchinson died at Trenton, N. J., March 26, 1897, he having moved there seven weeks before his death took place.

Dr. N. B. Oliphant, Trenton, N. J.

JAMES HUTCHINSON

1752–1795

Dr. Hutchinson was a son of Randal Hutchinson, a highly respected farmer and large land owner, belonging to the Society of Friends, was born in Wakefield Township, Bucks County, Pa., January 29, 1752. His early education began in Burlington, N. J., and was continued in Virginia. He returned to complete a collegiate course at the College of Philadelphia, where he graduated, with first honors, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

He studied medicine with Dr. Cadwalader Evans and attended the medical lectures of the college. In 1774 he was graduated as Bachelor of Medicine, when he received a gold medal as a testimonial of his ability and attainments, more particularly in the department of chemistry. In the same year he went to Europe and availed himself of the instruction of Dr. Fothergill.

His return home, by the way of France, in 1777, was hastened by the political events of the times, as he was the bearer of important dispatches from Dr. Franklin, then American Minister, to the Congress of United States. When on the American coast, his vessel was chased by a British ship of war; being determined to save his dispatches, he left in an open boat and, under fire of the enemy, he landed, succeeding in his mission. The vessel was captured and everything belonging to him, including a medical library collected in England and France, were lost.

On his arrival in America he immediately joined the army as surgeon and became surgeon-general of Pennsylvania. He was for more than a year in the service of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania, from the latter part of 1778 to February, 1781; while senior surgeon to the Flying Hospital in the middle department, with only six assistants, he inoculated 3496 men at Valley Forge. After the battle of Monmouth, having no duty to perform in his department, he went to Rhode Island as a volunteer in the expedition against that place under General Sullivan; soon afterward he resigned his commission.

After the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British Army, he was one of the Committee of Safety. He frequently visited at headquarters during times of difficulty and was often consulted by the commander-in-chief relative to the medical department.

Dr. Hutchinson held the position of physician to the port of Philadelphia, and during the epidemic of yellow fever in 1793 his exertions day and night were unceasing, but beyond his strength, and he fell a victim himself to the disease.

He was appointed in 1779, when but 27 years of age, one of the trustees, by the act of incorporation of the University of Pennsyl-

vania. In 1781 he refused the chair of practice, and in 1783 declined an invitation to the chair of chemistry. In 1789, when the restitution of the rights of the college was in question, he accepted the chair of materia medica and chemistry in the university, and on the union of the schools in 1791 he was chosen professor of chemistry. For one year, 1780, he was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital.

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society. He was also a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. He served two terms on the medical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, from 1777 to 1778 and from 1779 until his death.

Dr. Hutchinson was twice married. His first wife was Lydia Biddle, a sister of Clement Biddle of Philadelphia, his second wife Sydney Evans Howell.

He died September 5, 1795, in the forty-second year of his age.

Pennsylvania Hospital Report.

ROBERT CLARK HUTCHINSON

1854 – 1906

Dr. Hutchinson was born at Trenton, N. J., November 25, 1854. He was the son of Clarke and Phoebe (Hutchinson) Hutchinson. He attended the Lawrenceville Academy and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1878. He served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1880, serving only a few months, his place being taken by his cousin George Hill Hutchinson.

On July 8, 1880, he was married to Eleanor, daughter of Adam Exton, by whom he had one daughter Ida Exton MacNamara.

Dr. Hutchinson did not start in private practice, but accepted a position as surgeon on the American S. S. Line, which position he held for some ten years.

He died rather suddenly on the S. S. *St. Louis,* three days out from Liverpool, and was buried at sea February 27, 1906.

Dr. N. B. Oliphant, Trenton, N. J.

JAMES VERREE INGHAM

1843 – 1924

Dr. Ingham was a son of John Howard and Annie Verree Ingham. He was born at Holmesburg, in Philadelphia, July 5, 1843. He was a grandson of Samuel G. Ingham, who was Secretary of the Treasury during the administration of President Jackson.

He received his early education at the public schools of Holmesburg and at the Trenton Academy, Trenton, New Jersey. He attended the classical and commercial high school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and was a student at Williams College, Massachusetts, graduated as a member of the class of 1865.

From 1872 to 1874 he was on the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, and also helped to establish the Directory for Nurses, at the College of Physicians, Philadelphia.

He was a member of the Rittenhouse Club, the Union League, the Reform Club, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the American Medical Association, the Pathological Society, the Obstetrical Society, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians.

Dr. Ingham died December 29, 1924.

WILLIAM B. IRISH

Dr. Irish received his M.D. degree at Jefferson Medical College, 1894, and was a resident physician in the same year.

In the list of dead or lost of Jefferson Alumni, Dr. Irish is believed to have died in 1909.

JAMES WILLOUGHBY IRWIN

1871 – 1921

Dr. Irwin was born in Philadelphia, July 18, 1871. His father, Richard J. Irwin, was born in Ireland; his mother, Mary Willoughby, was born in Philadelphia. He was educated in the Philadelphia schools and the University of Pennsylvania. He married Mabel Lukens of Philadelphia and had three children.

Dr. Irwin worked in the Medical Dispensary of the University of Pennsylvania, Kensington Dispensary, Phipps' Institute, and Blockley Tuberculosis wards.

Dr. Irwin died May 3, 1921.

Dr. Henry D. Jump, brother-in-law.

ARTHUR FLOURNOY JACKSON

1878 – 1921

Dr. Jackson was born in 1878. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1909. After graduation he served as resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Jackson died October, 1921, in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Journal of the American Medical Association, December 31, 1921, p. 2141.

DAVID JACKSON

Dr. Jackson was a member of the first class to graduate in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania. This was in 1768, and the degree of M.B. was conferred. In 1779 he was elected a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, serving until 1781.

Dr. Jackson was married to Susan Kemper. He was engaged in the drug business on North 4th Street. At the time of his death, in 1801, two of his sons continued the business until 1809, when one son died, the remaining son, Samuel, continuing the business until 1815, at which time he severed his connection with the business and gave his time entirely to the practice of medicine. *See* Dr. Samuel Jackson.

In Poulson's American Daily Advertiser of September 19, 1801, the following notice appears: "Died, Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, Dr. David Jackson, one of the Aldermen of this city. During a long course of activity and usefulness, he has uniformly maintained the character of a good citizen and an honest man." Dr. Jackson was a trustee of the College of Philadelphia.

Alumni Register.
American Daily Advertiser.

SAMUEL JACKSON

1787 – 1872

Dr. Jackson was a man of great intellect and learning. He was not only learned but was wise. He was more than a practitioner, he was a medical philosopher. He was born March 22, 1787, the year in which the College of Physicians of Philadelphia was founded, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1808, having received his college education also at the university. His thesis was on "Suspended Animation." He was a student of Dr. Hutchinson, and after Dr. Hutchinson's death, of Dr. Wistar.

He did not begin practice until about 1815, when he severed his connection with the drug business, of which he had assumed charge in 1809 on the death of his brother. He rapidly became prominent and in 1820 when the yellow fever prevailed in Philadelphia he was chairman of the Board of Health. He rendered signal service, not only fighting the disease fearlessly and valiantly, but published important papers in the "Philadelphia Journal of Physical Sciences." He himself had an attack of the fever and regarded it of local origin, due to filth and putrescent animal and vegetable matter.

His writings, chiefly opening lectures at the University of Pennsylvania and biographies of colleagues, occupy some two columns in the catalogue of the Surgeon-General's Library at Washington. His best work was his "Principles of Medicine founded on the Structure and Functions of the Animal Organism," 1852, the first of its kind published in America.

Jackson was 76 years of age when he delivered his last course of lectures at the University in the session of 1862 and 1863. He was so feeble that he leaned on the arm of an assistant as he walked to his desk, whence he delivered his lectures sitting. There was, however, no lack of spirit in his message. With his face full of enthusiasm, and his white hair streaming over his shoulders, he was truly picturesque. Leaning forward, he narrated with great animation the happenings of the day in physiology as they appeared to the eyes of the great French physiologists, Claude Bernard, Milne Edwards and Brown-Séquard. For at that day the French were the acknowledged leaders in physiological science.

He became professor of materia medica in the College of Pharmacy in 1821 as the colleague of Professor George B. Wood. Jackson's introduction to medical teaching was in the Philadelphia Hospital, where he was a member of the medical staff from 1822 until 1845, and attracted many students to his lectures, for he was a delightful lecturer and a very eloquent speaker. At that day the subjects of practice of medicine and the institutes of medicine were united under one professorship. Institutes of medicine was a term which in its broadest significance covered almost the entire subject of medicine, except anatomy, surgery and materia medica, but practically was a synonym for physiology. In 1827 Dr. Nathaniel Chapman was the professor of practice and institutes and delivered the course on institutes. In 1835 a chair of Institutes was established and Jackson was elected to it, resigning in 1863, after twenty-eight years incumbency.

Dr. Jackson died April 4, 1872, nine years after his resignation, aged 82 years.

Kelly: American Medical Biographies, vol. 2, p. 35.

LOUIS HENRY JACOB

1879 – 1923

Dr. Jacob was born in Philadelphia in 1879. He received his early education at the public schools and Temple University, and was graduated in medicine from the Medico-Chirurgical College in 1901, when he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

For seven years he acted as demonstrator of obstetrics at the Medico-Chirurgical College and clinical assistant in the genito-

urinary department. He was chief of clinic and clinical assistant genito-urinary department, polyclinic section Post-Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania; Chief of gynecological and nose and throat department, outpatient department, Jewish Hospital.

Dr. Jacob died February 8, 1923.

JOHN HENRY JAMAR

1840 – 1923

Dr. Jamar was born in Elkton, Maryland, July 22, 1840. He was a son of Reuben D. Jamar, who also was born in Elkton. His mother, Anna R., was the daughter of John H. and Sophia Ford.

Dr. Jamar received his early education at the Elkton and the New London academies, and was graduated from the Rugby Institute in 1858, after which he began the study of medicine, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. From May, 1861, to October, 1862, he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. From October, 1862, until March, 1865, he was connected with the Mower Army Hospital. So beloved was he, by the patients of the latter hospital that they presented him with a handsome sword and a case of instruments.

His life was one of service, and he not only devoted himself to his own profession but took an active part in civic and religious development of his native town, county and state. He was president of the Board of Pension Examiners; president of the Board of Trustees of the Elkton Presbyterian Church; president of the Elkton Cemetery Company; president of the Board of School Trustees; president of the Cecil County Medical Society; a member of the State Medical and Chirurgical Society; American Surgical Association; American Medical Association; chief of staff of the Union Hospital, Elkton, Md.; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; surgeon to the Jail and County Insane Hospital; a member of the Grand Lodge of Masons; State Historical Society; State Board of Health; Town Council, and State Board of Medical Examiners.

Dr. Jamar died July 5, 1923, having reached the venerable age of 83. The following tribute of respect was adopted by the Cecil County Medical Society:

Dr. John Henry Jamar, a member of this society, died at his home in Elkton on July 5, 1923, aged 83 years.

A federal surgeon in the Civil War, at the very outset of his career, in military hospitals and tented fields, he early learned the need of that rigid adherence to rule and unswerving devotion to discipline, which became the guiding star of his long after-life; faithful and thorough, he left no task undone, which human patience and human endeavor could fulfill.

To the unfortunate and the wayfarer, he was a friend indeed. Many a stranded wreck of humanity, in asylum, almshouse, hovel and jail, did he help to salvage. Physical welfare was not to him one service and spiritual redemption another service—not two services—but two branches of one and the same service. Physical aid he did not lightly esteem, nor begrudgingly bestow, but to this soldier of the Cross, a sacred mission it ever was to strive to set wholly aright his weak and erring fellowman, with a soul as well as a body to be saved. His advice was kindly and sound, his remonstrance without bitterness—ever a smile behind the frown—and his sincerity of the type which sent for no witnesses to attest or accessories to applaud.

Dr. Jamar was born with the happiest of nature's endowments, an even temper and a merry heart, a quaint and wholesome sense of humor. No one loved children better than he and no one was more ready, or more resourceful, in seeking out and bringing relief to the neglected and destitute child, in need of a care-taker or a home. He asked no pay save from Him in whose name he wrought. A good old family doctor; a gentleman of the old school, affable, courtly, considerate, clean—an attitude of gracious chivalry toward all womanhood, the well-beloved master of an exemplary and hospitable home, where the cheerful welcome and hearty godspeed brightened one's life in the belief that the old ideals are still worth while.

Be it directed, that a page be set aside in the minute book of this society, for the inscription of this tribute, to the worth and character of a loyal colleague and steadfast friend; a token of our love and affection; an expression of our sense of sorrow and loss at his passing and dedicated to blessed memory of a beautiful life.

C. P. Carrico,
H. A. Cantwell,
Howard Bratton,
Committee.

From data furnished the Author by Dr. Jamar.

THOMAS CHALKLEY JAMES

1766 - 1835

Dr. James was born in Philadelphia, August 31, 1766. He was a descendant of Thomas Chalkley, the celebrated Quaker preacher, and also of Samuel Hasell, one of the councillors in the proprietary government, and Master in Chancery of the High Court established by Governor Keith, in 1720. His father, Abel James, was one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia and a personal friend of Benjamin Franklin. He was well educated after the manner of Friends, especially at their school under the superintendence of Robert Proud, the historian of Pennsylvania.

His medical studies were under the direction of Dr. Adam Kuhn. In 1787 he received from the University of Pennsylvania the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and in 1811 the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

In 1788 he accepted the position of surgeon on the *"Sampson,"* a mercantile vessel, and sailed to the Cape of Good Hope and Canton, with a view of obtaining pecuniary means to complete his studies in Europe, which he was enabled to do. He returned home in the summer of 1790, and soon after went to England, where he found his fellowcountryman and student, Dr. Physick, pursuing his studies at St. George's Hospital, and by whose advice, May 30, 1791, he entered as a house-pupil of the Story Street Lying-in Hospital, under the care of Drs. Osborne and John Clarke, the two leading obstetric teachers in London. In the spring of 1792 he went to Edinburgh, where he attended the university. It does not appear that Dr. James was graduated at Edinburgh, in imitation of his friends, Drs. Wistar and Physick, being content with the honors of his own university in Philadelphia, then in its infancy. In the month of June, 1793, Dr. James accompanied by Dr. Ryan, arrived at Wiscasset, in the then district of Maine. They reached Philadelphia a short time only before the terrible and then unknown epidemic, the yellow fever, visited this city. Dr. James himself was attacked by the disease. In the winter Dr. James undertook the regular duties of his profession. The ensuing year he was surgeon to the Macpherson Blues, on the western expedition.

Upon settling himself again in his profession he selected obstetrics as his special department. In 1802 he, in connection with Dr. Church, commenced his first regular course of lectures on obstetrics. In order to give practical instruction, he had, by his influence and exertions, established a "Lying-in ward" the first in the city, at the Philadelphia Hospital, and was elected accoucheur. Previous to this he had served as a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1797 to 1821.

In 1810 he was elected professor of midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania. This was the first independent chair of this branch established by the trustees, although attendance upon the lectures on this branch were not at this time compulsory. His first regular course of lectures on obstetrics in the medical school, commenced November, 1810. In 1813 the trustees unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That hereafter the professor of midwifery shall be a member of the medical faculty and shall have all the power, authority, and privileges belonging to a professorship in said faculty, and that no person shall be admitted hereafter as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in this university unless he shall have regularly attended the lectures of said professor for two years."

About the year 1821, as his health had begun to fail, Dr. James requested the assistance of an adjunct professor of midwifery; this office the trustees, in October, 1825, established and, in November elected Dr. William P. Dewees to the position. In 1834 Dr. James resigned the professorship of which he was the founder, and had sustained for a period of twenty-four years.

Dr. James was a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and president in 1835; a member of the American Philosophical Society, and the Academy of Natural Sciences.

He was elected to the medical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1807. He resigned in 1832.

He wrote but little and only occasionally read papers before the College of Physicians. In 1804 he presented the history of a case of hydatids. On September 4, 1810, he reported a case of premature labor, artificially induced in a case with contracted pelvis, after the expiration of the seventh month, with gratifying result of saving both mother and child. This is the first record, it is said, in this country, of the scientific performance of this operation, for which much credit is attached to Dr. James. He was one of the editors of the "Electric Repertory," and contributed very largely to its success. He edited Burns' "Principles of Midwifery" and Merriman's "Synopsis," which were principally used as text-books for medical students.

Dr. James married Hannah Morris, a lady connected with one of the first families in Pennsylvania "eminently adapted by her mild, but decided character, her judicious, yet cheerful disposition to meet the peculiarities of Dr. James' character."

Dr. James died July 5, 1835, aged 69 years.

Kelly: American Medical Biographies.
Simpson: "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians."

EDWARD WORMAN JAMISON

1845 – 1885

Dr. Jamison was born in Reading, Pa., December 29, 1845. He was a son of James and Mary (Worman) Jamison, both of whom were born in Allentown, Pa.

Dr. Jamison was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1870, when he was appointed one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital, at the expiration of his term of service he received the appointment as resident physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he remained for one year and four months.

He started general practice in St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained for a number of years when he removed to Detroit, Mich., continuing here until his death.

Dr. Jamison died November 17, 1885.

Mrs. Ellen M. Knabb, a sister, 802 North 3d St., Reading, Pa.

WILLIAM FURNESS JENKS

1842–1881

Dr. Jenks was born in 1842. He took his A.B. degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1863, and his A.M. at Harvard in 1866, his M.D. degree he received from the University of Pennsylvania in 1866, and after a term of service as resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital he went abroad and studied obstetrics and gynecology in the special schools of Berlin, Vienna, London and Edinburgh.

In 1870 he began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia and lost no time in finding in dispensary service the opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of the sciences which he had so carefully studied, and for three years he gave a course of practical obstetrics, illustrated by operations on the cadaver.

For only a few years, however, was he able to continue his work. In the autumn of 1874, failing health compelled him to pass the winter in Florida. On his return, he made an effort to resume his work, but was soon forced to give up, and seek again in a foreign climate the health refused him in his own.

Breaking down almost at the beginning of his professional life, Dr. Jenks left but little behind him by which he could be judged. His exhaustive review of Schroeder in the "American Journal of Medical Sciences," October, 1872, and the paper on "Sarcomatous Growths of the Uterus" in the American Supplement to the Obstetrical Journal of Great Britain and Ireland, October and November, 1873, bear, however, sufficient evidence of the extent of his knowledge, and of the close analytical character of his mind.

A pupil of Sir James Y. Simpson, he regarded the obstetrical forceps as tractors rather than compressors, and after persistent efforts succeeded in introducing the Simpson forceps in Philadelphia obstetric practice.

A skillful pathologist, he, at the time of his first illness, was preparing a course of lectures on uterine and ovarian pathology for the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

From this time his professional labors were over, for he saw that the only hope of prolonging his life was in the entire abandonment of all work. For a few years his search for health was partially

successful and he lived in comparative comfort until October 31, 1881, when he died in Ashbourne, Pa.

Medical News and Abstract, 1881, vol. 39, p. 765.

SAMUEL A. S. JESSOP

1856 – 1918

Dr. Jessop was born at Kittanning, Pa., on September 10, 1856. He attended the public schools and high school at Kittanning and was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in 1879. He served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1880. In 1881 and 1882 he held the position of city physician and police surgeon at Atlantic City, N. J. He then returned to Kittanning and started private practice with his brother.

He was surgeon to the Kittanning General Hospital; the Pennsylvania Railroad; the Pittsburgh and Shawmont Railroad, and the West Penn Railroad. For a number of years he was a member of the United States Pension Examining Board.

He was a member of the Masonic Order; the Armstrong County Medical Society; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Jessop never married and died June 2, 1918.

C. J. Jessop, M.D., Kittanning, Pa., a brother.

WILSON JEWELL

1800 – 1867

Dr. Jewell was born in Philadelphia, November 12, 1800. He was a son of Kenneth Jewell, a tradesman who gave him as liberal an education as his means would permit.

He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1824, his thesis being "Nux Vomica in Paralysis."

After his graduation he went as a medical officer on a packet ship, sailing to China, and remained several months at Calcutta and other foreign ports. On his return to the United States he married Miss Rachel Lyon, an orphan, who resided with her guardian, the Reverend Dr. William Stoughton, at Georgetown, D. C.

He commenced the practice of medicine at Branchtown in Montgomery County, Pa., where he remained about a year, when he removed to Hamilton Village, on the Schuylkill River; but in 1828 we find him in Philadelphia, located in the "District of the Northern Liberties," where he continued to practice for several

years, devoting himself especially to midwifery and diseases of women and children.

In 1837 he was induced by a friend to go to the "far west," as Illinois was then considered, and for two years he resided at Alton, Illinois. He was disappointed, however, in his prospects and in 1839 he returned to Philadelphia where he continued to practice until his death. June, 1855, he was elected a member of the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, serving until 1857.

Dr. Jewell was a member of the Board of Health, and its president for several years, and devoted much of his attention to hygiene, vital statistics, and sanitary laws, and was instrumental in framing the registration laws of births and marriages and deaths. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and in 1853 read a report of the outbreak of yellow fever in Philadelphia during that year. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, took a lively interest in its welfare, and was its president in 1856. He was also president of the Quarantine and Sanitary Commission, which met in Philadelphia in 1857. He became a member of the American Medical Association at its formation, and was elected its vice-president in 1863. In the following year when it met in Chicago, in consequence of the death of the venerable Dr. Eli Ives, its president, it became his duty to deliver the retiring address. He was also a member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania and its president in 1863.

His wife died of pneumonia on May 22, 1865, after a short illness. She had been the mother of nine children.

On April 18, 1867, he was married to Mrs. Charlotte McMullan, a widow, who had been his patient for many years, and soon after they sailed for Europe, where he remained about four months, returning sooner than expected in consequence of the serious illness of his eldest son, who died two weeks after their arrival home.

Dr. Jewell was a member of the Baptist denomination for forty years, and held the office of deacon at the time of his death.

He was faithful in the performance of his duties, both public and private, and had the esteem of his patients and friends.

While in Italy the doctor had two attacks of vertigo, oppressed breathing and loss of consciousness, attributed to a valvular disease of the heart. He died suddenly while sitting in his office after dinner on November 4, 1867.

At his death the Philadelphia County Medical Society passed resolutions expressive of his character, ability, and worth.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 31, p. 1052.

Transactions of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, 1880, vol. 13, p. 368.

J. M. JIMENOZ

Dr. Jimenoz resided in Costa Rica. He was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in 1879, after which he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

There is no other information obtainable except that he is in the dead or lost list of the Jefferson Medical College Alumni Register.

NEWELL LOWRIE JOHNSON

1862–1906

Dr. Johnson was the son of S. C. and Margaret Lowrie Johnson, and grandson of Christopher Johnson, captain of the Third Regiment, at Stunterdon, N. J., under General George Washington.

Dr. Johnson was born at Helca Furnace, Center County, Pa., June 20, 1862, and lived there until 1872, when he moved to Milton, Pa., where his father and others founded the Milton Iron Company.

Dr. Johnson received a good foundation for his education in the public schools of Milton until 1877, and then spent three years in private schools under Professor Snyder. During his early school his ambition was to become a physician, and to this end he resolved to equip himself to the best of his ability in his literary and medical education.

He entered Princeton University in the fall of 1880 and spent three years in that institution, ranking second in his class. He spent three years in the employ of the Williamsport Nail and Iron Works; matriculating at the University of Pennsylvania in 1888 and was graduated from the medical department in 1891.

After his graduation, he spent six months as resident physician at the Children's Hospital, Atlantic City, N. J. From there he went to the Philadelphia Hospital and served one year as resident physician; locating in Williamsport in the winter of 1892, where he actively engaged in the practice of medicine until he was compelled to relinquish his professional duties on account of illness.

On June 20, 1893, he married Gula Bell, daughter of the late John White.

Dr. Johnson was a prominent Mason, a member of Ivy Lodge No. 397, F. and A. M., of which he was a past master; a member of the Lycoming County Medical Society; president, in 1804, of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association.

In 1894 he was elected to the medical staff of the Williamsport Hospital, succeeding Dr. J. P. Connelly, deceased.

Dr. Johnson died at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, May 17, 1906.

Mrs. Newell Lowrie Johnson, Williamsport, Pa.

JOHN JOHNSTON

1867 – 1928

Dr. Johnston was born in 1867 at Portlorington, Ireland. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1898 and became a resident physician at the Philadelphia General Hospital in 1899.

He was married to Miss Anna J. Baldwin of Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Johnston located at Ritzville, Washington, was physician to the local board of Adams County, Washington.

Dr. Johnston died September 12, 1928, at the Sacred Heart Hospital, Spokane, Washington, of carcinoma of the colon.

DR. JONES

Dr. Jones was a resident at the hospital in 1829. As seventeen Jones's had graduated from the University of Pennsylvania previous to 1829, the editor will permit the reader to select.

OLIVER ALBERT JUDSON

1830 – 1898

Dr. Judson was born in Cornwell, Conn., September 28, 1830. He was the son of Reverend Albert Judson of Philadelphia, and of Mary (Burnham) Judson, a daughter of Honorable Oliver Burnham, formerly a judge of the Litchfield County Court of Connecticut, and both descendants of colonial leaders in the earliest days of New England.

Dr. Judson was fitted for a collegiate course by a private tutor, but ill health prevented his entering college. He studied medicine in the office of Professor Thomas D. Mutter of Philadelphia, and attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, where he assisted Dr. Mutter at his clinical lectures, and was graduated in medicine from that institution in 1851. He settled in Philadelphia, and for some years was engaged as examiner in instructing the students of Jefferson Medical College.

He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1867; a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, 1861 to 1863; physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary, and to the department of diseases of the skin at the Howard Hospital.

He was commissioned brigade surgeon of U. S. Volunteers by President Lincoln in 1861, and served in the Army of the Potomac as staff surgeon to Generals Naglee, Hooker, Grover, Peck, Casey and Emory. After the seven days' battles before Richmond, he was transferred to the charge of the Carver Hospital, at Washington,

D. C., where he remained until the close of the war in 1865, and where, during his superintendency, he admitted for treatment twenty-three thousand sick and wounded soldiers. He resigned from the army in 1865, having been brevetted respectively Lieutenant-colonel and Colonel.

He was a large contributor to the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion."

In 1866 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William M. Boyce, Esq., of Georgetown, D. C., and late of the U. S. Army and coast survey.

After resigning from the army he returned to the practice of medicine in Philadelphia and was much interested in the Children's Hospital and the Asylum for the Blind, of which he was a manager.

After 1882 he spent much time in travel abroad, and was over four years in Europe.

Dr. Judson died from apoplexy, March 30, 1898, and is buried in South Laurel Hill.

Dr. Charles F. Judson, 1005 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EDWIN F. KAMERLY

1869 – 1927

Dr. Kamerly was born at Town Hill, Luzerne County, Pa., January 12, 1869. His father, Edwin F., was born in Philadelphia, his mother, Ellen, was a daughter of James Campbell.

Dr. Kamerly's early education was acquired at the New Columbia Academy, Huntington Mills Normal School and Dickinson University. He graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1891.

On December 17, 1895, Dr. Kamerly was married to Lillah M., a daughter of Henry Spencer Stokes, of Philadelphia. By this union there were four children: Frances Stokes, Henry Stokes, Edwin F. 3d, and James Campbell.

Dr. Kamerly, after graduating, became associated with Dr. L. Webster Fox at the Medico-Chirurgical College. In 1906 Dr. Kamerly was appointed assistant ophthalmic surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, on the service of Dr. John Welsh Croskey, with whom he remained until 1925, when both resigned. During this entire service no one could have been more faithful and loyal.

Dr. Kamerly was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Medical Club of Philadelphia; Physicians Motor Club; Pelham Club; White Marsh Country Club, and the Fox Ophthalmological Society.

Dr. Kamerly died June 21, 1927, the result of cancer of the rectum.

ELISHA KENT KANE

1820 – 1857

Dr. Kane was born in Philadelphia, February 3, 1820. His father, John Kintzing Kane, and his mother, Jane Duval Leiper Kane, were living at 191 Walnut Street in a house between Seventh and Eighth Streets, probably the house now numbered 731 Walnut Street. Elisha was named for his grandfather, Elisha Kent Kane 1st, of Albany, who after the Revolution married Alida Van Rensselaer. The only child of this marriage was John Kane. The mother, Alida, died in 1799. Two years later the young widower and his 6 year old son left Albany for Philadelphia, the center of the wealth, refinement and culture of America. In 1807 Elisha Kane married Elizabeth Kintzing, daughter of Abraham Kintzing.

The son, John, was so devoted to his stepmother that he took her maiden name as proof of his loyalty to her. John graduated from Yale in 1814, became a lawyer, was Attorney General of Pennsylvania in 1845, and served as Judge of the United States District Court from 1846 to 1858. He was a distinguished member of the cultured and aristocratic society of Philadelphia.

Elisha, the oldest son, grew up a delicate boy, spirited, energetic. At 18 he went to the University of Virginia, determined to become a civil engineer. After one year of study under the great scientist, William Barton Rogers, he abandoned this plan, probably because of poor health. Returning to Charlottesville in the fall of 1839 he entered the School of Medicine. He was taken ill there with rheumatic fever and went home to Philadelphia. In November of that year he registered as a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. The next fall he was appointed a resident physician at Blockley. He served at the hospital during the year 1840 and 1841, rooming with Dr. Wm. M. McPheeters, later the editor of the Medical and Surgical Journal of St. Louis. In an editorial written for that Journal of March, 1857, two weeks after Kane's death, McPheeters speaks of the severe heart trouble from which Elisha was suffering while a physician at Blockley. It gave rise to the loudest "bruit de souffle" sound McPheeters ever remembered having listened to. McPheeters also recalled that the youth said that every night before he slept the thought came to him that he might never wake up.

Kane took his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1842, delivering as his "inaugural dissertation" an essay on experiments in "Kiesteine" which he had conducted while a resident at Blockley. It was published at the request of the Faculty and also appeared as the leading article in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences for July, 1842. "Kiesteine" was a secretion of the urine

supposed to appear only in the urine of pregnant women. Kane's experiments and conclusions cast doubt on the "discovery" which had been announced in 1831 by M. Nauche, to the Society of Practical Medicine of Paris.

Kane passed the examination for assistant surgeon in the United States Navy the following year, and secured appointment as physician to the American Embassy under Caleb Cushing who was about to leave for China. He sailed in May, 1843, from Norfolk, on the *"Brandywine,"* the old frigate which had carried General Lafayette back to France after his triumphal visit of 1823 and 1824. The *Brandywine* cast anchor in Macao Roads at the mouth of the Canton River on February 24, 1844. Securing leave of absence from the Embassy and its boring inactivity, Dr. Kane sailed to the Philippines, explored the island of Luzon, was let down by a bamboo rope two hundred feet into the crater of the volcano Taol, engaged in an ambush fight with natives, and at length returned to the American Embassy in China. After the signing of the Treaty of Whanghia, Kane set up medical practice in Whampoa, China. He was shortly taken ill with rice-fever. After his recovery he started for home. In India he joined the retinue of a Prince Tagore of Calcutta who was travelling overland to pay a visit to the Court of Queen Victoria. Leaving Tagore's suite when they reached the shores of the Mediterranean he went into Egypt. Meagre records indicate adventures there, an attack of the "plague," further travels in Europe and an arrival in Philadelphia in 1845.

He seems then to have opened a Philadelphia office for the practice of medicine. By 1846 war with Mexico was about to be declared. Kane, growing restless, placed his name on the Navy's active list. To his chagrin he was ordered to the African Coast as junior physician on board the *United States,* a vessel attached to the American squadron watching the slave trade. The dreaded "coast-fever" appeared on the vessel and was attended by the young doctor. He himself came down with a virulent attack of the fever, was lowered over the ship's side and carried home on the "Chesapeake and Liberia Packet." Slowly convalescing, he was allowed, one night, to go out to a "Wistar party." He disappeared during the evening and was next discovered on his way to Mexico bearing oral despatches from the President to General Scott who was then occupying Mexico City. A gale in the gulf delayed the arrival of the troop ship at San Juan. Missing the official escort he had expected there, he joined a band of Mexican renegades then in the service of the United States. Just outside a place called Nopaluca they encountered a company of Mexican soldiers and officers. The renegades engaged and defeated them. In the course of the engagement Dr. Kane wounded a young Mexican major. He dismounted to see what could be done

for the major's wound when a cry arose that the renegades were about to shoot their prisoners. Kane ordered them to desist, they refused, he mounted his horse and single-handed charged into their midst. Drawing his pistol he succeeded in commanding obedience but was himself wounded in the abdomen. His horse was fatally injured. Immediately after this second engagement Kane returned to the youth who was apparently bleeding to death. With the bent prong of a fork and a ravel of pack thread he tied up an intercostal artery in the man's chest. The company with prisoners reached Puebla. Dr. Kane developed typhus, which, complicated by the abdominal wound, threatened his life. The father of the major whom he had wounded and whose life he had subsequently saved was General Gaona. Gaona was one of the prisoners whom Dr. Kane had rescued from the renegades. Father and son thus owed their lives to him. The Gaonas, although under United States guard, were living in their own home in Puebla. Hearing of the doctor's almost hopeless condition they insisted upon having him carried there. They engaged four of the best Spanish physicians who, with Gaona, his wife and daughters, and the entire household, in constant attendance night and day, brought him back to health.

The following year Dr. Kane was attached to the storeship *"Supply"* on a cruise to the Mediterranean and to Rio Janeiro. He had an attack of lockjaw in the Mediterranean which further debilitated his health. At the Bay of Mobile in May, 1850, he received the coveted appointment as senior medical officer to the First Grinnell Expedition which was to search the Arctic for the lost Sir John Franklin and his one hundred and thirty-eight men.

Kane was with the Grinnell Expedition which was frozen into the ice of Lancaster Sound throughout the Arctic winter night. He returned to New York in September, 1851. He then wrote the story of the expedition. The book, published seventy-five years ago, is still on the bookstalls under the title "Adrift in the Arctic Ice." It is one of the classics of polar exploration.

Traces of the lost men having been found, Kane was fired by the conviction that at least some of them were still alive. He began at once to raise money for another search. He lectured in the cities of the Atlantic seaboard, gained the personal support of John P. Kennedy, then Secretary of the Navy, and was offered the use of the brig *"Advance"* by Henry Grinnell of New York.

The second American Grinnell Expedition sailed from New York, May 31, 1853. It reached southern Greenland in July. Kane then sailed up through Smith Straits, boldly turning the prow of the little brig to the northeast. He pushed her through crashing icefields off the north Greenland coast to 78° 37′ N. Lat. Here the *Advance* was frozen in for twenty months. During this period ex-

ploring parties went out from the brig base, discovering Humboldt Glacier, Kennedy Channel, now known to lead to the Polar Sea, charting the shores of Kane Basin, and making the first landing of the white man on Grinnell Land. One party reached Cape Constitution in 80° 10′ North Lat., achieving "farthest north" in the western hemisphere. No trace of the Franklin Expedition was discovered. Game was scarce, food supply of the brig was inadequate, scurvy set in, two men died of exposure and the party was under constant fear from the half-understood Eskimos.

In the fall of the second year nine men left the brig, taking with them a large share of the food supply and equipment. Four months later they returned, exhausted. Little Dr. Kane, only thirty-four years old, himself scurvy-ridden and haggard with exhaustion, became cook, nurse, doctor and maid-of-all work to men lying helpless in their bunks. He was chief hunter as well. More than all he was the leader upon whom lay full responsibility for the policy and morale of the expedition. In May, 1855, he abandoned the *Advance.* He led his men down the North Greenland shore and embarked at Cape Alexander in the three ship's boats. With the loss of only one life he arrived at Upernavick where the relief expedition under Hartstene found him in September. The two vessels of the relief expedition reached New York in October. Kane began at once his two-volume book, "Arctic Explorations." Within a few months after publication, Childs, the publisher whose fortune it made, sent Dr. Kane a check for $50,000 as first payment for royalties. It is the greatest book on arctic exploration ever written. For a decade or more it lay with the Bible on the parlour table of nearly every American home.

But Kane was dying. He wrote to Childs that "the book was his coffin." Despite his illness he planned a visit to Lady Franklin in London.

It was at this time he is said to have married, by a common law marriage, Margaret Fox, one of the famous Fox sisters, the first mediums of the spiritualist movement in America. The claim of this marriage is made in a volume entitled the "Love-Life of Dr. Kane" which appeared in 1866. The book purports to be a collection of Dr. Kane's letters to Margaret Fox. After his death she called herself "Mrs. Kane."

Kane sailed for England and saw Lady Franklin. His condition grew rapidly worse. English doctors advised a warmer climate and in January he sailed for St. Thomas. From there he went to Havana. Here he died on February 16, 1857, at the age of 37 years.

Elisha Kent Kane was our first great Arctic explorer. His scientific records are still in use, his books read. He was the pioneer of the Smith Sound or American route to the Pole. Following in

his path have gone the great men of American Arctic exploration: Hayes, Hall, Greeley, and the conqueror, Peary. Though Peary is first in arctic achievement, Kane stands first in importance in the field of American arctic discovery.

Margaret M. Elder.

JOHN KINTZING KANE

1833 – 1886

Dr. Kane was born in Philadelphia, November 18, 1833. On his father's side he was descended from Colonel John Kane of the British army, in the colony of New York, who married Sybil, daughter of the Reverend Elisha Kent, and aunt of Chancellor Kent. His grandfather, Elisha K. Kane, was a successful merchant of Albany and New York, who married Ailda Van Rensselaer of Claverack Manor, daughter of General Robert Van Rensselaer, and a descendant of the patron of Albany. His father was the Honorable John K. Kane of Fern Rock, near Philadelphia, judge of the United States district court. He was a brother of the famous Arctic explorer Elisha Kent Kane. On his mother's side he was descended from Thomas Leiper, a Scotch family of French origin, who came to the colony of Virginia and thence to Philadelphia. His grandmother was Elizabeth Coultas Gray, daughter of the Honorable George Gray, of Gray's Ferry and Martha Ibbetson of Whitby Hall.

His early boyhood days were spent in Philadelphia at his father's country place, Fern Rock, and at the place of his grandfather, Thomas Leiper, just outside of Chester, Pa.

Even at an early age he showed marked artistic talent and a most unusual memory. His school days were spent at Dr. Crawford's school and at the Philadelphia High School.

In 1852 he went to Bath, Maine, on a government coast survey, under Mr. Bache, and upon his return he took up the study of medicine, graduating from the Jefferson Medical College in the spring of 1855, the same year he went north on a relief expedition under the auspices of the United States Government, in search of his brother, Elisha Kent Kane. The expedition was commanded by Lieutenant H. J. Hartstein of the United States Steam Brig *"Arctic."* Dr. Kane published in Putnam's Monthly, May, 1856, his experiences during this voyage.

April 4, 1856, he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and in March of the following year he went to Havana to care for his brother, Elisha Kent Kane, and subsequently brought his body to the United States. May, 1857, he went abroad and studied in Paris until recalled to America by the death, in 1858, of his father, Judge John Kintzing Kane.

On the 29th of January, 1861, he went to Cairo, Illinois, becoming resident surgeon to the hospital depot, here he became acquainted with General Grant, who was in charge, and there arose between them a friendship which lasted throughout life.

Dr. Kane remained in Cairo until February 6, 1862, when he returned to Philadelphia, and later to Wilmington, Delaware, where he practiced medicine.

On the 18th of October, 1863, Dr. Kane was married to Mabel, daughter of the Honorable James A. Bayard of Wilmington.

Dr. Kane was president of the Medical Society of Delaware; a commissioner from Delaware to the Centennial Exposition; surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad; visiting physician to the Almshouse of Delaware; a master Mason, and a member of a number of medical societies and clubs.

The following is quoted from a letter written by one of Dr. Kane's contemporaries:

"Dr. Kane had a rare social and literary gift. No man surpassed him, and few, if any, in Delaware equalled him in these subjects. In conversation, as well as in grace of manner, he was really charming, and he had a wonderful memory and knowledge of general literature. He was very sympathetic, impulsive, and spirited, quick to respond to a kindness, and prompt to resent an affront."

Dr. Kane died at Summit, N. J., on March 22, 1886, after a short illness, due to an infected wound. He left a wife and six children, and was buried in the Kane family vault at West Laurel Hill, Philadelphia.

Elizabeth Kane Rhein, a daughter, 1732 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MIHRAN KRIKOR KASSABIAN

1870 – 1910

Dr. Kassabian was born in Cesarea Cappadocia, Asia Minor, Turkey, January 15, 1870. An Armenian by birth. He graduated from the Argeus High School, an American missionary school, in 1887. He studied medicine and was graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, Pa., May 21, 1898.

He was married in Constantinople, Turkey, on the third day of December, 1908, to Miss Virginia G. Giragosian, also an Armenian, of which union there were no children.

Dr. Kassabian held teaching positions in his native country, before coming to America. He was the director of the Roentgen Ray Laboratory of the Philadelphia Hospital; instructor in electro-therapeutics at the Medico-Chirurgical College.

He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; American Medical

Association; American Electro-therapeutic Association, vice-president; a charter member and vice-president of the American Roentgen Ray Society, and a member of Olivet Lodge, F. and A. M. During the Spanish-American War he enlisted in the hospital corps.

He made a number of contributions to medical literature, and wrote "Electro-therapeutics and the Roentgen Ray," which went into its second edition before his death.

Dr. Kassabian died on July 12, 1910, and was buried in Arlington Cemetery, July 15, 1910.

The following editorial appeared in the North American under date of July 15, 1910:

KASSABIAN THE MARTYR

The life and death of Dr. Mihran K. Kassabian are so much a sacred discourse that the mind turns instinctively for a text from holy writ as its inspiration. Any attempt to give expression to the human tribute that is due Doctor Kassabian seems more like a sermon than a lay eulogium.

Yet Dr. Kassabian is only one more of that great army of heroes who, in the cold enthusiasm of science, have gone to their deaths for mankind. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

Dr. Kassabian will be buried today. In the very prime of his ripened mental powers he was taken from the work he loved with a passion beyond the understanding of all but the rare spirits to whom has been given the high vision. "Where there is no vision the people perish."

He came out of the mystic East to learn the new mysteries conjured to human knowledge by the magic of western science. He did as much as any man of his time to turn that new magic to the use of human-kind, to allay the ills of flesh, to save life, and thereby to diminish the anguish that is deep as the grave. He labored that the people might not perish. He gave his life for theirs.

Dr. Kassabian, as those who have read his obituary notices know, was one of that ancient nation whose home is south of the Black Sea. Its strength is not shown by the extent of its territories or the terror of its armament. It has no armament, for it has been a subject race for many hundred years. Surrounded by implacable foes, this little people has preserved its identity, its language, its traditions and its faith against the greatest odds with which any surviving people has had to contend since the Madman of Mecca marched out to conquer the world. The heroism in Dr. Kassabian's blood was of long lineage.

The Armenians are close racial cousins to the people of Old Palestine, who gave to the world its supremest example of brother-

hood and sacrifice. With such antecedents he came to this country through an American missionary school in Asia Minor. When the sum of credit is made up for the Christian missions, Mihran Kassabian will not be the least of the items.

In this country he got his medical education. And nowhere in the world could he have received higher inspiration. The traditions of devotion that belong to the American physician are among the heroic records of the world.

Doctor Kassabian came into the medical field at a time when the strange new force, called X-ray for want of a better name, was introduced to science. The "X" then, as now, stood for the unknown. That this mystic force has great power for good seemed plain. What was wanted was men to solve its mysteries, to learn how its qualities could be used to benefit mankind. That it has power for evil was not considered. The danger was ignored by its devotees as the flying bullets are forgotten by the soldiers at the command to charge.

The story of Doctor Kassabian's work is one of constant danger and constant triumph and constant forgetfulness of self.

Early in his experiments he received burns from which he never really recovered. Long ago the dangerous character of these must have been evident to him.

The medical records soon had enough instances of the mortal character of such wounds to make it plain to the experimenter that his calling was extremely hazardous. But he pursued his studies with unflagging zeal. He gave to the medical profession some of its most valuable information about the X-ray. He contributed much to making it a great healing force.

All the time his own danger was ignored, although his early wounds had become so aggravated that the pain must have been a constant reminder to the victim. It cannot be doubted that he not only suffered great physical anguish, but his knowledge and observation must have told him that the end was inevitable. He did not deviate from the course he had marked out or relinquish in any degree his work for science and humanity.

Two years ago he had to have some fingers amputated. It might seem that this ordeal would have influenced him to cease his pursuit of the secrets of the X-ray. He might have taken up other lines with greater promise of success, larger material rewards and less danger. But he had set himself a task. The very dangers increased his ardor. These dangers must be conquered. The deadly force must be turned into a safe and sure curative. And it has been. Today the X-ray can be used with as much safety to the patient as any other powerful agent employed by medicine. And the methods of application have been so much improved that the dangers to the operator have been virtually eliminated.

Science has entered a new era in X-ray treatment, in which, because of the safe methods employed, vast new fields may be opened up for the beneficial application of the mysterious force. No man has contributed more to bring about this safe epoch than did Doctor Kassabian. With the amputation of his fingers began the story of his martyrdom. The malady caused by the rays is as mysterious as the rays themselves. It ate away large areas of his skin. It gnawed at his glands and muscles. To stop its ravages his brother doctors stripped his breast of flesh. But the strange power he had turned to the healing of others had him in its grip.

Joined with him in his heroic struggle was his young wife. One of the most agonizing circumstances of his situation must have been the knowledge that his devotion to duty would take him away from this flower which he had transplanted from the Orient. Her heroism was equal to his. And he never flinched.

We have no doubt that he died without one regret for what he gave to humanity.

Without taking one iota of honor from him as an individual, his sacrifice sheds new luster on a profession that teems with like instances of devotion, even to death. If ever men heard the call of the sacred writer, it is these heroic doctors.

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies for a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." And that is the text which we sought.

Virginia K. Bohjehan.

JOHN MARIE KEATING

1852 – 1893

Dr. Keating was born in Philadelphia, April 30, 1852. He was the son of Dr. William Valentine and Susan (La Roche) Keating.

From the Polytechnic he went to the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the medical department in 1873. He served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Hospitals, afterwards becoming a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital where he lectured on the diseases of children and carried on the good work done by his father.

He was gynecologist to the St. Joseph's Hospital. "Mothers and Children, How to Make them Healthy and Happy," was the chief life work and pen work of the genial John Keating, especially in editing the "Archives of Pediatrics" and the "International Clinics," and in working as the president of the Pediatric Society.

He was wholly absorbed by his work and a progressive failure of health which necessitated an annual residence and practice in Colorado

was undoubtedly brought about by his unsparing use of his energies. When his brief yearly visits to Philadelphia came, if he was asked to go to the hospital he used to say the sight of such an institution made him feel "so horribly homesick."

His most important work was his "Cyclopedia of Diseases of Children" in which he succeeded in associating with himself many of the best known men in America and England and producing a valuable and representative book.

Dr. Keating was a Fellow of the University of Pennsylvania and the American and British Gynecological Societies.

Dr. Keating was married to Edith, daughter of Peter McCall of Philadelphia, and had three or four daughters and a son. At his last visit to Philadelphia he seemed so well that everything apparently was on the mend, but a slight cold developed into pneumonia.

Dr. Keating, the kindly and courageous doctor, died November 17, 1893.

Percy Keating, Esq.

WILLIAM VALENTINE KEATING

1823 – 1894

Dr. Keating was born in Philadelphia, April 4, 1823. His father, Jerome Keating, a knight of St. Denis, emigrated to this country from France, and was afterwards married to Eulalia Keating, a cousin.

Dr. Keating was educated at St. Mary's College in Baltimore, Maryland, and was graduated in 1840. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1842, after which he settled in Philadelphia.

On February 22, 1851, Dr. Keating was married to Susan, a daughter of Dr. Rene La Roche, she died in 1859; his second marriage occurred November 7, 1861, when he married Susan, daughter of John J. Borie, one of Philadelphia's old time merchants, she died in 1866. Dr. Keating had four children by his first wife and three by his second.

For ten years Dr. Keating taught in a summer medical school; in 1860 was elected professor of obstetrics in the Jefferson Medical College in place of Dr. C. D. Meigs, but was compelled, by the failure of his health, to resign in a few months. He was a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1844; physician to St. Joseph's Hospital and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. For three years from 1862 he was medical director of the U. S. Army Hospital at Broad and Cherry Streets; previous to that was connected with the staff of the Satterlee Hospital.

Dr. Keating was a member of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, July, 1849; American Philosophical Society; Academy of Natural Sciences; Philadelphia County Medical Society and a director of the Philadelphia Saving Fund. He was the American editor of "Ramsbotham's Midwifery" and "Churchill on Diseases of Women." He made a specialty of women's diseases, and was the first to introduce the colpeurynter as an artificial bag of water in labor.

Dr. Keating died April 18, 1894.

Percy Keating, Esq.

ARTHUR RUBEL KEITH

1883 – 1918

Dr. Keith was born in 1883. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1907. He served as resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Keith died at Utica, New York, February 21, 1918, from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Journal of the American Medical Association, March 20, 1918, p. 948.

CHARLES B. P. KELLY

In the list of resident physicians printed in the Hospital Report for 1900, Dr. Kelly's name appears as E. P. B. Kelly, graduating from Jefferson Medical College in 1858. In the list of ex-resident and resident physicians of the Philadelphia Hospital prepared by the Association of Ex-residents and Residents the name appears as Charles P. B. Kelly serving in 1858. Both of these are no doubt in error, as the Alumni Catalogue of the Jefferson Medical College gives the name as Charles B. P. Kelly from Pennsylvania and graduating in 1850. This name and date is probably correct, and in all probability Dr. Kelly served as a resident physician as early as 1851. Dr. Robert K. Smith, who is supposed to have been at the hospital with Kelly, was connected with the hospital before 1855 and James McClintock was elected chief resident in 1857.

The author has been unable to obtain any information relative to Dr. Kelly.

MAUDE M. KELLY

Dr. Kelly was a daughter of the late Captain Patrick Kelly. She was a British subject, having come to this country twenty-five years ago with her late father.

She graduated in medicine from the Woman's Medical College in 1917. Dr. Kelly was a member of the staff of the Woman's Medical College and was also appointed assistant visiting physician to the tubercular department of the Philadelphia General Hospital in 1920. Dr. Kelly was active in social service work in Philadelphia. She served nearly two years overseas, during the World War with the American committee for devastated France. She was given the rank of Major in the French Army in 1919, and was awarded the Croix de Guerre and the Service de Santé decoration by the French Government.

Dr. Kelly is survived by a brother, Dr. W. W. Kelly of Green Bay, Wisconsin. Dr. Kelly died December 5, 1928, at her home, Concord Hall, 45th and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

ROBERT STOCKTON KENDERDINE

1831 – 1882

Dr. Kenderdine was born March 26, 1831, he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, medical department, in 1853.

He was appointed a member of the surgical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital in 1859, serving until 1865.

Dr. Kenderdine was married to Frances Taxson who died April 26, 1886, in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

Dr. Kenderdine died at 1523 Green Street, Philadelphia, March 27, 1882. Cause of his death was diabetes with disease of the heart.

He was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, March 30, 1882.

Bureau of Health.
Laurel Hill Cemetery.

ELIJAH ILES KERLIN

1854 – 1916

Dr. Kerlin was born in Indiana, August 8, 1854. He was a son of James F. Kerlin and Caroline (Henning) Kerlin. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1886, taking the Alumni prize. In 1884 he won the Richardson prize. After graduating he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

For twenty-two years Dr. Kerlin was attached to the Lincoln Park Sanitarium, for sick babies, in Chicago, Ill. He was also a visiting surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago, and a member of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Kerlin died October 11, 1916, at 4043 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill., from acute dilatation of the heart. He had suffered for several years from bronchial asthma. He was buried in Richmond, Indiana.

Journal of the American Medical Association, 1916, vol. 67, p. 1242.
Division of Vital Statistics, State of Illinois.

JAMES WILSON KERR

1813 – 1889

Dr. Kerr was born in Lancaster County, Pa., September 19, 1813, and for thirty years was a leading practitioner of medicine in York, Pa.

He obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of his native county and at West Nottingham Academy, in Maryland. He then entered Jefferson College, the first Presbyterian institution of its kind west of the Alleghany Mountains, from which he was graduated in the class of 1834. After leaving college he began the study of medicine at Harrisburg, Pa., under Dr. Roberts, and matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1840. He then served a term as resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, after which he started practice in York, Pa.

He served many years as a school director and for a period of thirty years was superintendent of the Sunday School connected with the First Presbyterian Church of York.

He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the York Collegiate Institute. He was married in 1844 to Jane, daughter of Dr. William McIlvaine, a prominent citizen of York. They had three children, two of whom died in youth, and Martha, the surviving daughter, who married Dr. William F. Bacon of York, Pa.

Dr. Kerr served as an assistant surgeon, Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the Civil War.

Dr. Kerr died June 10, 1889.

York County History, vol. 1, 1907, Dr. I. C. Gable, York, Pa.

JOHN W. KERR

1851 – 1888

Dr. Kerr was born March 9, 1851, in Temperanceville, now known as South Side, Pittsburgh, Pa. He was a son of the Reverend David Reynolds Kerr, of Allegheny, Pa., and Annie E. Warden, his wife, who was a daughter of John Byers Warden.

Dr. Kerr was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1876, and served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1877. He never married. He started general practice in Allegheny, Pa., locating first on Federal Street and later moved to Arch Street.

Dr. Kerr died January 4, 1888.

Mrs. W. W. Kerr, 829 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
A sister-in-law.
Dr. W. H. Mayer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEPHEN R. KETCHAM

1865 – 1926

Dr. Ketcham was born in Philadelphia, September 13, 1865. His early education he acquired at the public schools in Philadelphia. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1889, after which he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Ketcham moved to Redlands, California, and gave up practice. He married Ella, the daughter of James Stinson.

Dr. Ketcham died March 12, 1926.

Information furnished by Dr. Ketcham and Mrs. Ketcham.

CHARLES F. KIEFFER

1870 – 1909

Dr. Kieffer was born in 1870. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1891, after which he served as resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

He entered the medical corps of the army as assistant surgeon in 1891 and served through the Spanish-American War as major surgeon of the forty-eighth United States Infantry. He was retired from the army at his own request early in 1908 and settled in Cheyenne, Wyoming. He was a member of the American Medical Association, and he was a surgeon and administration officer of great ability and promise.

Dr. Kieffer died in the St. John's Hospital, Cheyenne, Wyoming, December 30, 1909, four days after an operation for appendicitis.

Journal of the American Medical Association, January 16, 1910, vol. 52, p. 234.

CHARLES TOMLINSON KING

1879 – 1920

Dr. King was born in Wellsboro, Pa., July 22, 1879. He attended the high school in Wellsboro and was graduated in Pharmacy from the Medico-Chirurgical College in 1901. In 1906 he was graduated in medicine from the Medico-Chirurgical College.

He married Pamelia E., a daughter of John Michael Tiernan, and they had one son, Charles Tomlinson King, Jr.

He was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1909 he enlisted in the Medical Corps of the Army, where he remained until his death September 7, 1920. He died at Riverside, California, and was buried at San Francisco. At the time of his death he had the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

WILLIAM HOWARD KING

1866 – 1928

Dr. King was born at Greencastle, Pa., October 15, 1866. His early education was acquired at the Phillips Academy, Andover, where in 1889 he received his A.B. degree. He received his A.M. degree in 1894 from Princeton University, where he was president of the class of 1894. He graduated in medicine from Jefferson Medical College in 1894. In the same year he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

On May 12, 1892, Dr. King married Mary Stokes (deceased). By this union there were seven children: Howard Stokes, William Paul, Rodney Stokes, Lawton McCauley, Dorothy (King) Parker, Marjorie and Howard Coulston King.

Dr. King was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association, since 1896 up to 1915; first examiner, then assistant medical director and for last twelve or fourteen years chief medical director of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company; since 1915, production department Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.

From 1899 to 1903 Dr. King was major and surgeon, 2d Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania; contract surgeon, U. S. Army, summer of 1917. He was examining physician for Federal Board.

Dr. King died July 1, 1928.

LEWIS HAINES KIRK

1851 – 1911

Dr. Kirk was born in Pleasant Grove, Lancaster County, Pa., February 26, 1851. A son of Roger Hughes, who was born March 16, 1815, and his wife Deborah Brown Kirk, born April 2, 1814.

Dr. Kirk's preliminary education was acquired in Oxford, Chester County, Pa., and he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania March 12, 1877. He served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital; a visiting physician to the Philadelphia Home for Infants; he was a local United States pension examining surgeon, and a member of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Kirk died at Oxford, Pa., April 26, 1911, of heart disease, and was buried at Penn Hill Friends Graveyard, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Information funished by Dr. Arthur A. Collins, Oxford, Chester County, Pa.

JOSEPH KLAPP

1783 – 1843

Dr. Klapp was born in Albany, New York, December 7, 1783. He was a son of Henry and Mary Ostrom Klapp. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1805.

Dr. Klapp married Anna, a daughter of William Milnor, August 24, 1805, and had eight children: William Henry, M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1830; Henry Milnor, M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1859; Joseph Jr., M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1839, and five daughters.

Dr. Klapp was a member of the medical staff from 1810 until 1822. He died in Philadelphia, December 28, 1843.

LEWIS WASHINGTON KNIGHT

1816 – 1904

Dr. Knight, who practiced in Nashville, Tenn., was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, September 25, 1816. He was a son of Captain James and Jane (Doak) Knight. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1847, and was immediately appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Knight married Eliza McEwen Eagleton, a daughter of the Reverend William Eagleton, D.D., who was the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Murfreesboro for thirty-seven years. By this marriage there were four children: Mrs. R. L. Martin; James M.; William E., and Mrs. G. C. Terry.

Dr. Knight died November 2, 1904, in Nashville, Tenn., after an illness of six weeks, aged 88 years.

Journal of the American Medical Association, 1904, vol. 43, p. 1644.
Alumni Catalogue, p. 637.
Horace Mather Lippincott.

JAMES LAFAYETTE KOCH

1873 – 1926

Dr. Koch was born in 1873. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1895, after which he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital. He had charge of Cambridge Relief Hospital.

Dr. Koch died in Boston, Mass., December 20, 1926, of carcinoma.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 88, p. 188.

ARTHUR S. KOENIG

Dr. Koenig was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1901. In 1902 he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Koenig died September 21, 1913.

JOSEPH F. KOERPER

1831 – 1910

Dr. Koerper was born in 1831. He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Medicine and Surgery in 1852. He was a member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Koerper died at his home in Philadelphia, Pa., March 18, 1910, from senile debility.

Journal of the American Medical Association, July 16, 1910, vol. 55, p. 234.

ADAM KUHN

1741 – 1817

Dr. Kuhn was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, November 17, 1741; his grandfather was John Christopher Kuhn, his father, Adam Simon Kuhn, both natives of Eurfeld, a small town near Heilbronn, on the Neckar in the circle of Suabia; they emigrated to Philadelphia in 1733. His father was an educated man, a successful and skillful medical practitioner. He removed to Lancaster, Pa., where he became a magistrate of the borough and an elder of the Lutheran Church.

Dr. Adam Kuhn's early studies in medicine were with his father. In 1761 he proceeded to Norway and Sweden, where he studied botany, under Linnaeus and other professors of the University of Upsal, until 1764; he also resided in London for one year; then went to Edinburgh where he received his degree of M.D., in 1767, from the University, his thesis being "De Lavatione Frigida."

After visiting France, Holland and Germany, he returned to America in 1768, and was at once appointed professor of materia medica and botany in the College of Philadelphia; he commenced his first course of lectures in May, three months after his arrival from Europe. He continued in this position for twenty-one years, until transferred to the chair of practice.

He was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, 1774 to 1776; one of the physicians of the society for inoculating the poor; a founder of the College of Physicians and its president in 1808, and also a member of the American Philosophical Society.

He was professor of theory and practice of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, 1789, and was transferred to the same chair in the University of Pennsylvania in 1792, from which he resigned in 1797. He was twice elected to the medical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, serving from 1774 to 1781 and from 1782 to 1798 when he resigned.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Hartman, Esq., in the Island of St. Croix, May, 1780, by whom he had two sons.

It is said of him, "He was not remarkable for the power of imagination, but in sound judgment he greatly excelled."

Dr. Kuhn's talent for observation was profound. He was through life a studious reader, a lover of music from his youth; remarkably abstemious and regular in his diet and neat in his person. He wore a fashionable curled and powdered wig; his breeches were black, a long skirted buff or white waistcoat, his coat snuff colored. He carried a gold headed cane and a gold snuff-box; his knee and shoe buckles of the same metal. He was reserved in his general intercourse, but affable and communicative in the company of his friends. His manners were void of ostentation or assumption.

In 1741 he "grieved" his patients by giving up practice, and in June, 1817, began to feel conscious that life was ending. After a confinement to the house of three weeks, but suffering no pain, Adam Kuhn died July 5, 1817, in full serenity of mind and heart.

Pennsylvania Hospital Reports.
Kelly: American Medical Biographies.
Simpson: "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians."

ROBERT LEE KURTH

1893 – 1918

Dr. Kurth was born at Keltys, Texas, July 7, 1893, and was a son of J. H. and Hattie (Glenn) Kurth.

His early education was acquired at ward school at Keltys; high school at Lufkin, Texas; Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, where he received his A.B. degree in 1912. He was graduated in medicine at the medical department of the University of Texas, graduating with the highest honors.

He was a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital from June 1, 1916, until May 1, 1917.

Dr. Kurth was married October 6, 1917, to Aurelia, daughter of Alexander and Ettie Fulkerson Cockrell of Dallas, Texas.

He was a member of the Phi Delta Theta at Southwestern University; a member of Phi Alpha Sigma at the medical department of the University of Texas.

January, 1918, he received the commission of first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, attached to Baylor Unit in Dallas, Texas, but was granted leave of absence the following June on account of illness; on July 10, 1918, he was operated upon for appendicitis, and on July 17, 1918, he died as the result of the operation.

Mrs. Robert Lee Kurth.

HENRY GARDNER LANDIS

1848 – 1886

Dr. Landis was born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1848. He was educated at the Lawrenceville classical and commercial high school, New Jersey, and at Yale College, graduating A.M. from the latter. He studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College and was graduated in 1870.

After having been graduated he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and at the expiration of his services he settled at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, where he remained until 1877, removing then to Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. Landis was a member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia; of the Trumbull County Medical Association, its vice-president in 1876; of the Columbus Academy of Medicine. He was the author of a number of articles on medical and surgical subjects. He was a member of the Board of Education, and school examiner at Niles, during 1874, 1875 and 1876. He was professor of obstetrics and diseases of women in the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, 1877 to 1886.

He died in Philadelphia, May, 22, 1886.

Atkinson: Physicians and Surgeons of the United States, p. 413.

ERNEST LAPLACE

1861 – 1924

Dr. Laplace was known to the medical profession throughout the world as one of the leading surgeons of America and as a foremost contributor to scientific research advancement in medical and surgical fields.

He was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, July 9, 1861, son of Basil Laplace, prominent chemist, and Eugenie (Sauvage) Laplace. He was of French extraction. He matriculated at Georgetown College, which gave him A.B. degree in 1880, A.M. in 1887 and LL.D. degree in 1895. He was graduated in medicine with M.D. degree from the University of Louisiana in 1884 and also received M.D. degree from the Faculté de Médecine, Paris, France. After graduat-

ing from the University of Louisiana he spent a year as resident student in the Charity Hospital in New Orleans. Dr. Laplace had the distinction of having been the only American student studying under Pasteur in Paris. He also studied under Robert Koch, Lister and Savary; pathology under Corneille in Paris, Striker in Vienna, Virchow in Berlin; surgery under Billroth and Albert in Vienna, and Von Berfman in Berlin.

In 1888 Dr. Laplace was elected demonstrator of pathology and bacteriology in the Taulane University of Louisiana and visiting surgeon to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans. In 1889 he was called to the chair of pathology in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and in 1892 he was elected professor of surgical pathology and clinical surgery in the same institution. In 1890 he was appointed as one of the visiting surgeons to the Philadelphia General Hospital, which position he held until his death. He was a member of the surgical staff of St. Agnes, Polyclinic and Samaritan Hospitals, pathologist to the St. Joseph's Hospital and consultant to the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane. In 1894 he was appointed medical director of St. Joseph's Hospital by Archbishop Ryan. He was surgeon to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital and to the American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach; professor of surgery Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

In 1891 Dr. Laplace was commissioned by the then governor of Pennsylvania to visit Berlin, to study the Koch treatment for tuberculosis, and he was also appointed a member of the State Quarantine Board.

On December 16, 1902, Dr. Laplace was married to Catherine Borsch, daughter of John L. Borsch, of Philadelphia. He had one son, Louis Borsch Laplace. For many years Dr. Laplace resided at 1828 South Rittenhouse Square where he also had his office.

In 1916 Dr. Laplace also assumed the chair of the principles of surgery at the Medico-Chirurgical College, which at this time became merged with that of surgical pathology and clinical surgery.

Dr. Laplace was appointed director of the Misericordia Hospital by Cardinal Dougherty. He was active in all Catholic affairs, having been granted an audience with several of the Popes.

In September, 1923, His Holiness, Pope Pius XI, honored him with the decoration of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, with title of Sir, in recognition of his work in behalf of the Catholic Church of America and its charity and welfare activities.

When this country entered the World War and France sent a party of distinguished envoys here, headed by Marshal Joffre, Dr. Laplace was the chairman of the committee which welcomed them to Philadelphia, and entertained the Marshal and his party at his

then residence, on Rittenhouse Square, South. Throughout the war Dr. Laplace served in the U. S. Army as medical commander of the coast defense of Chesapeake Bay. During the epidemic of Spanish influenza his hospital had the lowest mortality of any in the country. At the close of the war he was promoted from the rank of major to that of lieutenant-colonel.

After the war he made a number of trips abroad and did much to preserve the friendly relations between France and America. He had private audiences with the Pope, the French President, Marshals Foch and Joffre and various other foreign notables who had entertained him. Also, after returning to America he received from Marshal Foch a letter warmly commending him on his services in promoting the friendship of the two countries. Always an advocate of close relations with France, he was during the war a sort of unofficial liaison officer between the two countries. Appointed in 1903 a Knight of the Legion of Honor by President Falliers of France, in 1921 he was advanced by President Poincare to an officer of the Legion, and President Millerand in September, 1923, bestowed upon him the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor, the only other American medical man to be accorded this honor being Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York City. The earlier honors were conferred upon Dr. Laplace in recognition of his assisting in more closely cementing the always existing friendship between France and the United States; the high honor which he received from President Millerand was the result of the beautiful manifestation which Dr. Laplace arranged in Philadelphia in honor of the famed French scientist, Pasteur.

One of Dr. Laplace's most prized possessions was a flask of veal broth, presented to him by Pasteur in September, 1886, the day he was leaving the laboratory. This flask was one of a number Pasteur had used in the final experiments to disprove spontaneous generation. A great admirer of Pasteur, Dr. Laplace was largely instrumental in making arrangements for celebrating on December 27, 1922, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Pasteur. Upon the date mentioned, two sessions were held, one in the afternoon at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, and in the evening a dinner was held at the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, Dr. Laplace presiding, at which four hundred and fifty guests were present. This occasion was especially graced by an address by the Ambassador of the French Republic, M. Jules Jusserand, and by a special delegate of the French Republic, M. Étienne Burnet. Messages were received from the President of the United States, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, former President Woodrow Wilson, Sir Auckland Geddes, M. Roux and M. Calmette of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, and from Dr. Pasteur Vallery Radot.

Dr. Laplace was president of the French colony at Philadelphia. He was a noted connoisseur of art and had many treasured art objects, among them being a painting, "The Marriage of Isaac," declared by authorities to be a genuine Veronese. He was appointed by Governor Sproul in September, 1920, as delegate to the Annual Congress Against Alcoholism, at Washington, D. C. He was an able speaker and addresses by him were much sought for on noteworthy occasions.

Dr. Laplace was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; a member of the Anatomical Society of Paris; the National Association of Military Surgeons; the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; Pathological Society of Philadelphia; National Institute of Social Sciences; Pathological Society of Philadelphia; Medical Club of Philadelphia, of which he was president in 1923; American Medical Association; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia County Medical Society; honorary member of the West Philadelphia Medical Association.

Dr. Laplace was widely known as a specialist on the brain and on diseases of the stomach. Among his many contributions to medical and surgical science was the invention of the first pair of forceps used by surgeons in operations for intestinal anastomosis. In 1887 he discovered the acid sublimate solutions and tablets as antiseptics; also Kresols as antiseptics derived from crude carbolic acid. This work was done in Berlin under the direction of Robert Koch. He was author of numerous articles treating on surgery of the brain and intestines, which have been published in medical publications.

Dr. Laplace was stricken with heart trouble and died on May 15, 1924, at his home at 6455 Overbrook Ave. His funeral at the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul was officiated by Cardinal Dougherty and attended by many of the most prominent men of the country.

SAMUEL LARGMAN

Dr. Largman graduated at the Medico-Chirurgical College in 1909 and was a resident physician in 1909.

He died at the State Hospital for Insane at Norristown, March 14, 1916.

MRS. LAVENDER

Mrs. Lavender probably could be considered the first female resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, or in fact to any hospital.

Quoting from "Medical History of the Philadelphia Almshouse," by Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, page 12:

"The following year, 1810, furnished us with the first instance, as far as I know, of a hospital in this country receiving a female resident physician. On the first of July a Mrs. Lavender made application to be admitted to the institution as an assistant midwife, in order the better to perfect her education. Such a charming name as "Lavender" so overcame the physical senses of the members of the board that they lost their intellectual senses and granted her petition."

After Mrs. Lavender there was a lapse of forty years before the board again tried the experiment of having a female resident physician.

RALPH S. LAVENSON

1877 – 1913

Dr. Lavenson was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1902, and in 1903 became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, subsequently assistant pathologist, and later registrar.

He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and American Medical Association.

He was assistant demonstrator of pathology in his alma mater, and associate in medicine in the William Pepper Laboratory of clinical medicine.

Dr. Lavenson died in Los Angeles, Calif., July 6, 1913, from tuberculosis, aged 36 years.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 61, p. 291, 1913.

JASON VALENTINE O'BRIEN LAWRENCE

1791 – 1823

Dr. Lawrence was born in New Orleans in 1791. Coming to Philadelphia, he spent six years in study at the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his M.D. degree in 1815, returning at once to New Orleans, and beginning the practice of medicine with his step-father, Dr. Flood.

During his study at the University of Pennsylvania he had acquired a taste for the more scientific aspect of medicine, which caused him, three years after his return, to sacrifice an unusually brilliant prospect of entering upon a large practice at home so that he might return to Philadelphia for further scientific study.

At that period the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania closed its doors in April and was not again opened until the following November. To offer advantages to those desiring to study during the vacation period, in March, 1920, Lawrence opened a

private school in which he gave a course on anatomy and surgery under the name of the Philadelphia Anatomical Rooms. This course began in March, had a recess in August, and ended in November. He gave six lectures a week and these were distinguished for the ease and perspicuity of their style and attracted many students. His school differed from the private courses in anatomy given by numerous practitioners at this time, in that it was systematically organized, and was open to the public, while the lessons given by others were more in the nature of instruction to private pupils. The school founded by Lawrence existed for many years, and later became known as the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. In 1875 this school was closed, but soon afterwards another school bearing the same name was opened by Dr. Henry C. Boenning who continued it for some time in connection with the Medico-Chirurgical College, later it was sold to a Dr. Fritz who ran it in connection with the Philadelphia Dental College, later it was absorbed by Temple University.

In the fall of 1818 Lawrence became assistant to Dr. Gibson, professor of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1822 he was also made assistant to Dr. Horner, then adjunct professor of anatomy, and the same year he was appointed as a member of the surgical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital.

In 1821 the Academy of Medicine was formed for the development of scientific medicine. Lawrence was an active member of this academy. He was diligent in scientific investigation, one of his chief pieces of work being the "Study of the Action of Veins as Absorbents." Dr. Chapman, professor of practice and physiology at the University of Pennsylvania, became interested in the views brought forward by Magendi, that the veins as well as the lymphatics served as absorbents. He himself disbelieved in the conclusions of Magendi, and at his suggestion a committee of the Academy of Medicine was appointed to make a study of the subject. He gave pecuniary assistance to this committee, which consisted of Dr. Lawrence, Dr. Harlan and Dr. Coates. Over ninety experiments on living animals were performed. Lawrence not satisfied with this, in the following summer, together with Dr. Coates, performed an additional series of over one hundred experiments. He had begun a third series to determine the method of absorption in the brain, when his work was cut short by death. The results were published in the "Philadelphia Journal of Medical and Physical Sciences," vol. iii, p. 273; vol. v, p. 108 and 327, and they not only verified but extended Magendi's views.

In New Orleans Lawrence had exposed himself to yellow fever by making autopsies on putrid bodies. He investigated the subject still further in the epidemic of 1820, and left the most complete record of autopsies which had been made up to this time. He left over

3000 pages of manuscript, much of it for use in a work on pathological anatomy, a subject at that time neglected in America.

Although Lawrence could probably have established an extensive practice in Philadelphia, his devotion to scientific teaching and study during the earlier years of his life left him little time to work at building up a clientele among the wealthy.

While he was attending the poor, during an epidemic of typhus fever, he was stricken with a mortal illness and died August 19, 1823, in the thirty-second year of his age.

Kelly: American Medical Biographies.

SOLOMON D. LAZARUS

Dr. Lazarus was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1883, the same year he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

In 1891 his address in the City Directory was given as 340 South 16th Street. He probably died in 1891, as after that year his name does not appear. The Bureau of Vital Statistics has no record of his death. In the Hospital Report, 1900, vol. iv, p. 296, Dr. Lazarus is marked deceased.

CHARLES CARROLL LEE

1838 – 1893

Dr. Lee was born in Philadelphia, March 24, 1838. He was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., graduating in 1856. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in 1859. After graduating he served as house physician and surgeon in the Wills Hospital, Philadelphia Hospital and the Pennsylvania, successively, and after leaving the latter he entered the regular army of the United States. In 1867 he was sent to New York as a member of a medical examining board for the army, and after the termination of this service he resigned his commission and immediately settled in New York and engaged in general practice.

He was a member of the New York County Medical Society; of the Academy of Medicine; the Pathological Society of New York; Medical Journal Association, and the Obstetrical Society.

He was surgeon to the New York Foundling Asylum; assistant surgeon Woman's Hospital and physician to the Medical Aid Association. During the War of the Rebellion he was assistant surgeon in the United States Army.

In November, 1863, he married Helen Parrish, daughter of the late Dr. Isaac Parrish of Philadelphia.

Dr. Lee died May 10, 1893.

Atkinson: Physicians and Surgeons of the United States, p. 361.

JAMES MADISON LEETE

1833 – 1897

Dr. Leete was born February 10, 1833, at De Ruyter, Madison County, New York, and when he was 7 years of age his father, Eaphras Nott Leete, and his mother, Harriet Wadsworth (Thompson), moved to a farm near Lockport, Niagara County, New York. In this locality young Leete acquired his preliminary education.

In October, 1859, Dr. Leete entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1861, he was then appointed one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital, where he remained for one year.

Dr. Leete was mustered into service August 22, 1862, at Lockport, N. Y., as surgeon of the 129th New York Infantry Volunteers, to serve three years, the designation of which regiment was changed early in 1863 to 8th New York Heavy Artillery, and that he was mustered out as such at Baltimore, Maryland, October 28, 1863, by reason of his tender of resignation. He had in the meantime been appointed an assistant surgeon of United States Volunteers, and it appears that his service in both of those offices was continuous. He was promoted to be a surgeon of United States Volunteers, January 19, 1864, and was honorably discharged as such August 5, 1865. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers to date March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaigns in West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley.

Dr. Leete settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he practiced his profession. He was a member of the St. Louis Academy of Science; American Association for the Advancement of Science; St. Louis Medical Association; American Medical Association; professor of diseases of chest and clinical medicine; a member of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons; a founder and member of the St. Louis Commercial Club. He was married June 28, 1871, to Cordelia (Harrison), a daughter of James Harrison of St. Louis, by whom he had two daughters, Louisa and Clara.

Dr. Leete died at Mineral Point, Wis., April 17, 1897.

Information furnished by Mrs. Leete.

PHILIP LEIDY, JR.

1838 – 1891

Dr. Leidy was born in Philadelphia, December 29, 1838. He was educated at the Central High School and by private instructors; studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1859, his preceptor being Dr. Joseph Leidy.

From 1859 to 1861 he was a resident at the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1861 he entered the army, where he remained until 1865, returning to Philadelphia in that year. During the war he held the position of post surgeon at Manchester, 1864; was medical inspector of Shenandoah, Va., under and on the staff of General Sheridan, and one of the chief operating surgeons of the 6th Army Corps; was United States examining surgeon for four years at Philadelphia, from 1866 to 1870.

Governor Hartranft appointed him port physician for Philadelphia, 1874; he was also a member of the sectional school board.

He was a member, formerly president, of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Philadelphia; member of the Northern Medical Society; of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the American Medical Association.

He was the author of various reports to the medical and surgical department of the United States Army, and of papers read before medical societies.

He married February 15, 1865, Nellie Maury, daughter of R. I. W. Polk, Esq., of Winchester, Va.

Dr. Leidy died May 1, 1891.

Atkinson: Physicians and Surgeons of the United States, p. 297.

CHARLES LESTER LEONARD

1861 – 1913

Dr. Leonard was born December 29, 1861, in East Hampton, Mass. His founder ancestor was John Leonard, who settled in Springfield, Mass., in 1632. His revolutionary ancestor was Elijah Leonard. He was the son of M. Hayden and Harriet E. Moore Leonard, both of East Hampton, Mass.

Dr. Leonard graduated from the collegiate department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1885, with the A.B. degree, and a year later received the same degree from Harvard University. He commenced the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in 1889. In 1892 the university conferred upon him the A.M. degree for his contributions to science. The years 1889 to 1892 were mainly devoted to study in the European schools,

where he became interested in the newer laboratory methods, and in 1896 he became deeply interested in the Roentgen ray, which had just been discovered. In 1898 he was appointed anesthetizer to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Roentgenology in America owes much to Dr. Leonard. He was a pioneer in every sense of the word, and began his studies in this specialty at a time when the Roentgen ray was thought to be only useful in demonstrating foreign bodies and bone lesions. He was the first in America, if not in the world, to demonstrate renal calculi, and the outline of the kidneys, and very soon following this brilliant work, the Roentgen method was definitely established as the only reliable one in the diagnosis of renal calculi.

He always remained a leader in the newer development of Roentgenology, yet always conservative, dignified and broad enough to accept other people's opinion. Even though he began his work at a time when Roentgenology was in its infancy, he kept close to the subject until his death. He always took an active and dignified part in the scientific sessions of the medical organizations to which he belonged, particularly the American Medical Association; the American Roentgen Ray Society; the County Medical, and the College of Physicians.

In 1904 and 1905 he served as president of the American Roentgen Ray Society. Locally he organized the Philadelphia Roentgen Ray Society in 1906, and was its secretary until his death. He was the official delegate of the American Medical Association to the Roentgen Decennial in Berlin in 1905.

In 1908 he was invited to attend the British Medical Association as a guest, where he read a scientific paper.

He was also a delegate from the American Medical Association to the Fourth International Congress of Radiology and Medical Electricity in Amsterdam, where he read the report for this country, and served as honorary president of the Congress.

In 1910 he was the delegate from the American Medical Association and from the American Roentgen Ray Society, to the Fifth International Congress on Radiology and Medical Electrology, at Barcelona, and served as honorary president.

He served as associate editor of the "Archives of the Roentgen Ray," of London; the "Zeitschrift fur Röntgenkunde" of Leipsic; and the "Journal de Radiologie," of Brussels.

He was a member of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Club; Order of Founders and Patriots; American National Club; British Roentgen Society of London; German Röntgen Society; American Roentgen Ray Society; American Medical Association; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia County Medical Society, and the College of Physicians, Philadelphia.

For many years he was the secretary of the Pennsylvania Society, Order of Founders and Patriots of America.

He was probably the last of the pioneers in the development of Roentgenology as a specialty of medicine, and his untimely end was largely due to the fact that as a pioneer he was necessarily ignorant of precautions to be observed by those employing the ray. Fingers were amputated to arrest the disease resulting from frequent exposure. Later his hand was taken off and finally his arm as ineffectual efforts to stop the deadly X-ray cancer. The disease remained unchecked through ten years during which the doctor did not give up his work until actually bedfast. He was taken to Atlantic City during the summer, but his disease progressed to a rapidly fatal termination in spite of the efforts of his physicians.

Dr. Leonard, together with Dr. Holzknecht of Vienna, was selected to prepare reports on the present status of Roentgen diagnosis in gastro-intestinal conditions. This report, which was very comprehensive and very elaborate, was prepared by Dr. Leonard during the last year while suffering severely from the disease which caused his death. It entailed a great amount of reading of English, French and German literature, and the fact that he accomplished all this work in the midst of great suffering, and without a murmur or a complaint is a clear demonstration of his sense of duty, his high ambitions and his fortitude; in fact, one of Dr. Leonard's greatest characteristics was his strenuous avoidance of any expression of sympathy, or personal comment, with regard to his disease. He bore his troubles in secret, and without complaining at any time to those who were nearest and dearest to him.

At the annual meeting of the American Roentgen Ray Society, in October, 1913, the Society adjourned for a half hour in his honor, and it was voted that some means should be provided to commemorate his memory at each of our annual meetings, and also to provide some means of definitely establishing a memorial to the martyrs of this science.

So highly esteemed was the work of Dr. Leonard by the medical world that the Medical Society of Pennsylvania in session in Philadelphia adjourned for thirty minutes as a mark of respect. Dr. Lawrence Litchfield, who presented the resolution to adjourn, characterized the dead martyr to science as the most prominent member of the State Society.

Dr. Leonard died Monday, September 22, 1913, in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

G. E. Pfahler.

American Journal of Roentgenology, November, 1913, vol. 1, No. 1.

RICHARD J. LEVIS

1827 – 1890

Dr. Levis was born in Philadelphia, June 28, 1827. He graduated from the Central High School, and in 1848 from the Jefferson Medical College. He settled in Philadelphia and attained a high reputation as a general and ophthalmic surgeon. In 1859 he was elected a member of the surgical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, serving until 1870. In 1871 he was elected surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital where he served until 1887. December 1, 1864, he was elected an attending surgeon to the Wills Eye Hospital, serving until 1874.

During the Civil War he was acting assistant surgeon to the United States Military Hospital in Philadelphia.

A skillful ophthalmic surgeon, he introduced the well-known wire loop still used in certain cases of extraction of cataract.

For many years he was clinical lecturer on ophthalmology and aural surgery at Jefferson Medical College and also took up active work at Jefferson Hospital. He also helped to establish the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates of Medicine, where he held the chair of clinical and operative surgery.

Dr. Levis died November 12, 1890.

Morton's History of the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1895.

HENRY HYMAN LEVY

1850 – 1921

Dr. Levy was born in Richmond, Virginia, December 27, 1850. He was educated at private schools and received his A.B. from the Richmond College in 1869. He was graduated in medicine at the Medical College of Virginia in 1871, after which he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Levy was married to Gertrude, daughter of Henry Hahn, and had two children: Theodore and Clare M. He was professor of physiology and of practice of medicine, also taught diseases of the nervous system at the Medical College of Virginia.

Formerly a member of the American Medical Association, Medical Society of Virginia, Henrico County Medical Association and the Academy of Medicine, Richmond. Dr. Levy had retired from practice.

Dr. Levy died October 20, 1921.

MICHAEL LIEB

1761 – 1822

Dr. Lieb was born in Philadelphia, January 10, 1761. He was a son of Johann Georg Lieb and Margaret Dorothea Liebheit, who were married August 11, 1757. Dr. Lieb's father was commissioned captain of the Fourth Company, Fifth Battalion, Colonel William McPhearson, on April 20, 1789.

No record of the early life of Dr. Lieb has been found. It is known that he was an apprentice to Dr. Benjamin Rush, and probably began to practise medicine as soon as he was "out of his time." His name is not in the catalogue of the only medical school in Philadelphia prior to his death. There is nothing to suggest that he was ever abroad. It is presumed, therefore, that he never obtained any collegiate degree in medicine.

The records show that he was engaged in politics during the last twenty-five years of his life. On the 18th of October, 1779, he took the oath of allegiance to the State; and on August 10, was commissioned surgeon of Colonel Benjamin G. Eyre's Second Regiment, Philadelphia Militia. In June, 1807, he succeeded General Isaac Worrell as Brigadier General of the Second Brigade, First Division Pennsylvania Militia, which commission he held until October 4, 1811.

He was an attending physician, Philadelphia Dispensary, 1786 to 1793; a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, 1788 to 1790; attending physician Bush Hill Hospital, September 12, 1793; member Pennsylvania Prison Society, April, 1789; representative from Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania Legislature, 1797, 1798 and 1815 to 1816; presidential elector, 1808; Lazaretto physician, September, 1800; member of Congress, 1799 to 1806; United States Senator, 1808 to 1814; postmaster at Philadelphia, 1814; prothonotary, United States district court, Philadelphia, November 15, 1822; a Fellow and one of the incorporators of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia.

He had two sons: Dr. George Clinton Lieb and Dr. Henry Franklin Lieb. In his will, the first will probated in 1823, he refers to his wife, Susan Lieb, and two sons.

Dr. Lieb died December 28, 1822.

W. A. N. Dorland.
Names of Persons taking Oath, Thompson Westcott.
Pennsylvania Archives, 6 Series, vol. 1, p. 357.
Register of Wills, Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN KROUSE LINEAWEAVER

1831 – 1903

Dr. Lineaweaver was born in Lebanon, Pa., April 30, 1831. He was a son of Dr. George P. and Sarah Lineaweaver. On June 2, 1868, he was married to Jane M. S., daughter of Robert Crane of Columbia, Pa., and had one son, Frederick W.

Dr. Lineaweaver received an academic education at Lebanon, Pa., and for a time followed the occupation of a civil engineer. He studied medicine with his father and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1861, he then served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and later became an active assistant surgeon in the employ of the United States government, and was stationed at various hospitals in and around Philadelphia.

In 1866 he began the practice of his profession in Columbia and continued in the active discharge of the duties of a large private and consulting practice until his death.

He was a member of the Lancaster County Medical Society, president in 1875; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia, and of the Medical Club of Philadelphia. He organized the Columbia Board of Health and was its president until his death.

Dr. Lineaweaver's faithfulness to his patrons and his uniform courtesy to his professional brethren earned for him the esteem of every member of the profession with whom he came in contact.

Dr. Lineaweaver died at his home in Columbia, October 18, 1903, in the 73d year of his age.

Pennsylvania Medical Journal, vol. 7, p. 224.
His son, Frederick W. Lineaweaver.
Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 41, p. 1154.

GEORGE WILDS LINN

1844 – 1918

Dr. Linn was third son of James Widney Linn, born 1844. He received his academic education at Tuscarora Academy, Juniata County, Pa. During the Civil War he was a volunteer in the 107th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, and was with the Federal Army on the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg and at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House, May 9, 1865.

At the close of the war he again entered student life, taking his A.B. degree from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1869, and was assigned the Latin salutatory oration at commencement. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1872. He subsequently received the degree

of Master of Arts from Dickinson College, 1872, and that of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania.

He spent a year and a half as resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, 1873, and then went abroad to pursue special studies in medicine at the Universities of Gottingen and Vienna, where he remained nearly two years. Returning to America he began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia.

A long and critical illness, pleuropneumonia, disabled Dr. Linn so permanently that he was compelled to relinquish all private and public work indefinitely. In hopes of recuperating he spent several years in Colorado and California, and when in Los Angeles accepted the professorship of clinical medicine in the University of Southern California, but the precarious condition of his health required him after a year to forego the greatest pleasure of his life, that of teaching.

In 1878 Dr. Linn was married to Miss Naomi Anderson Fisher, of Bryn Mawr, Pa. He died September 26, 1918.

FRANKLIN LIPPINCOTT

1818–1846

Dr. Lippincott was born in Woodbury, N. J., March 11, 1818; a son of Samuel B. and Mary B. (Clark) Lippincott. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1840, and on the 20th of October, 1840, was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, serving for one year.

Dr. Lippincott never married and died March 3, 1846.

Horace Mather Lippincott.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE LITTIG

1858–1918

Dr. Littig was born in Davenport, Iowa, July 20, 1858. His father, John Littig, was a native of France and a farmer by occupation.

He was graduated from the State University of Iowa in 1883, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1884, afterwards becoming a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

He was married on June 4, 1895, to Miss Amy Duckett of Utica, New York, and had two daughters and three sons.

At the expiration of his term of service at the Philadelphia Hospital, Dr. Littig returned to Davenport where he was at once elected county physician, resigning this position at the end of nine months he went to Europe, where he spent two and a half years in the hospitals of Berlin and Vienna. During this time he made several trips to London, passed the necessary examinations, and in October, 1887,

received the qualification, "Member of Royal College of Surgeons" (M. R. C. S.), which entitled him to practice in Great Britain.

Subsequently Dr. Littig made three visits to Europe, spending the entire time in the Royal Hospital of Vienna.

He was a member of the American Association of Railway Surgeons; Scott County and Iowa University Medical Association; American Medical Association; Mississippi Valley Medical Association; Iowa and Illinois District Medical Association; Chicago Medical Society; Davenport Pathological Club; University Club of Chicago, and Western Surgical Association.

In 1912 he was president of the University of Iowa State Medical Society, and in 1916 president of the Western Surgical Association.

He was professor of anatomy, 1889 to 1901, and theory and practice of medicine, 1891 to 1903; State University of Iowa; consulting surgeon of the C. R. I. and P. Railway; attending surgeon for Mercy and St. Luke's Hospitals, Davenport.

About ten years before his death, he suffered from a serious infection while treating an accident case, which led to an attack of myositis which threatened a permanent crippling of his limbs. At this time he spent a winter in Rome and while there formed a close friendship with professor Bastianelli, the famous Italian surgeon. It was during this winter in Rome that Dr. Littig took up seriously the study of Italian literature and after that he always carried in his pocket a small volume of Italian romance.

There were many phases of Dr. Littig's character which were but little understood, even by his closest friends. Many were only able to see his rugged exterior, little dreaming of the warm heart dwelling within. He was in no sense of the word a "good mixer." He recognized the handicap, but he knew that nature had denied him this important faculty to success.

Dr. Littig died July 17, 1918.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 71, p. 396.
Medical Herald, St. Joseph, vol. 37, p. 246.
Journal of Iowa State Medical Society, vol. 8, p. 296.

PERCIVAL E. LODER

1853 - 1908

Dr. Loder was born in Pennsylvania, July 13, 1853. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1875, and was then appointed one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital. After serving the full term he began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, his office previous to his death being at 517 South 8th Street.

He was professor of anatomy at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery for nine years; also police surgeon of Philadelphia for a period of twenty-three years. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Loder died January 19, 1908, from pneumonia, after an illness of three days. He was buried in Mount Moriah Cemetery, January 22, 1908.

Journal of the American Medical Association, 1908, vol. 50, p. 474.
Bureau of Vital Statistics, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mount Moriah Cemetery.

WILLIAM J. LODGE

Dr. Lodge graduated from the University of Maryland in 1859. He became resident physician in 1859, then surgeon in the United States Navy for some time. He retired from practice on account of ill health; he was noted for his genealogical researches.

Dr. Lodge died August 21, 1904, from Bright's disease, aged 72 years.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 43, p. 748.
Medical Annals of Maryland.

EMMA JOHNSTON LUCAS

Dr. Lucas graduated from the Woman's Medical College in 1892. She served as resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital in 1898.

Dr. Lucas died 1915, in Peoria, Illinois.

JOHN LIVINGSTON LUDLOW

1819 – 1888

Dr. Ludlow was born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 14, 1819. He was the eldest son of the Reverend John Ludlow, D.D., LL.D. and Catlyntje Van Slyck Pyley.

He entered the University of Pennsylvania in the third term, freshman year, 1835. He received his A.B. degree in 1838; his A.M. degree in 1841, and his M.D. degree in 1841. He was a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1841.

When the new clinic room was opened on Saturday, September 19, 1861, Dr. Ludlow delivered the address, which was published in the Philadelphia Hospital Reports, vol. iv, 1900.

He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, 1849; a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Obstetrical Society; Philadelphia Medical Jurisprudence Society; Academy of Natural Sciences; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association, and the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

He was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1857 to 1887, emeritus physician from 1887 to 1888; senior physician at the Presbyterian Hospital from its foundation until his death in 1888; president of the Board of Examining Surgeons for Pensions, Philadelphia 1885 to 1888. Published "Manual for the examination of Students," and many contributions to the medical journals.

Dr. Ludlow married Mary A., daughter of John and Lanning Roset, and died in Philadelphia, June 21, 1888.

Dr. Ludlow was a brother of the late Judge James R. Ludlow and his wife was a sister of the wife of the late Andrew J. Drexel.

J. Granville Leach, Esq.

RICHARD GABRIEL LUDLOW

1840 – 1879

Dr. Ludlow was born May 29, 1840. He was graduated from Rutgers College and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1863. Served as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital. He was in general practice at Neshanic, N. J.

Dr. Ludlow was killed by a fall from his carriage at Neshanic, N. J., December 5, 1879.

CHARLES LUKENS

1791 – 1855

Dr. Lukens was born in 1791. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1816. In 1827 he was elected a member of the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, a position he held for only one year. In 1829 he was elected to the medical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, succeeding Dr. John W. Moore, this position he resigned in 1839. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. His office in 1853 was located at the S. E. Cor. of 11th and Chestnut Streets.

Dr. Lukens died on March 1, 1855. The following notice is taken from the Public Ledger of Saturday, March 3, 1855. "Died: On the first inst. in Delaware County, at the residence of Dr. C. W. Pennock, Dr. Charles Lukens, aged 64 years. His friends are requested to

attend his funeral from the house of his son, No. 3 North 17th Street, on first day (tomorrow) without further invitation. To leave the house at half past 12 o'clock."

Public Ledger, March 3, 1855, p. 3.
Morton and Woodbury: History of the Pennsylvania Hospital, pp. 237 and 505.
Philadelphia Hospital Report, 1900, vol. 4, p. 305.

GEORGE HINCKLEY LYMAN

1819–1891

Dr. Lyman was born in Northampton, July 17, 1819. He was the son of Jonathan Huntingdon and Sophia (Hinckley) Lyman. He was educated in the Round Hill School in Northampton, and was then obliged to pass several years in Ohio and other western states on account of his health, before beginning his professional studies in Philadelphia. He took his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1843, and served as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, and passed nearly two years in medical studies in Paris, returning to Boston in 1845.

He married, first, October 14, 1846, Maria Cornelia Ritchie, daughter of James T. Austin; she died in 1864, leaving two sons and two daughters; he married, second, February 13, 1879, Henrietta, daughter of Samuel T. Dana, who survived him.

He began practice in Boston on his return from Europe, and while enduring the tedious waiting for patients which is the lot of young doctors, busied himself in study and writing. Patients, however, were not long in coming to one so well equipped for his work, and although Dr. Lyman's clientele was never large owing to his four years absence in the army, it was of the most satisfactory kind.

It is not improbable that he was disappointed in finding that his professional line was likely to be physician's rather than the surgeon's, for he had fitted himself especially for surgical work. But surgery in Boston was at that time in the hands of a few men who did not look favorably on new aspirants.

His first paper was on "Non-malignant Diseases of the Uterus," and won the Boyleston prize for 1854. His second contribution to medical literature was an essay, which gained the prize offered by the Massachusetts Medical Society for a "Dissertation on the History and Statistics of Ovariotomy, and under what circumstances the operation may be regarded as safe and Expedient." This was in 1856 when ovariotomy was yet looked upon with no little distrust and even with dread.

When the war broke out, Dr. Lyman was one of the first to offer his services to Governor Andrew in response to his call for volunteers in April, 1861. He coöperated with Dr. William J. Dale

in organizing the State Medical Bureau. Dr. Lyman's work was here of high importance, system having to be evolved out of disorder, and discipline having to be enforced on people who were surprised to learn, for the first time, of the duty called obedience. Dr. Dale writes in a letter to Adjutant-General Schroder: "Whatever of success attended the preparation of the troops prior to my commission is attributable to Dr. Lyman, who showed great energy and good judgment, and was constantly in consultation with the Governor."

Dr. L. V. Bell, Dr. Henry Bryant and Dr. Lyman were the first candidates to appear before the medical examining board in Washington. Dr. Lyman's name was reported at the head of the list, which gave him rank over all civil appointments in the medical service during the war. On September 7th he was assigned medical director of General Fitz John Porter's entire division. On the march to Yorktown where his duties were arduous, Dr. Lyman contracted a severe dysentery, which seriously disabled him at the time, and in the form of chronic diarrhea continued to annoy him for years after the war. After the retreat from Yorktown, Dr. Lyman became medical director of the Fifth Corps when General Porter took command. On June 27th, the whole corps of twenty-six thousand men received the attack of double its number at Gaine's Mill, from noon until dark, when it was withdrawn across the river. At Gaine's Mill two hospitals were established, which were in full operation until the fight was nearly over, the heavy fire rendering them almost untenable. A part of the surgeons were captured as they left one door, the rest escaping from another door. The fatigues and exposure during this engagement were so great that in Dr. Lyman's case absolute rest was imperative. Fortunately for him the opportunity was afforded by the enactment of a law adding to the regular army, eight medical inspectors with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, four from the old army surgeons and four from civil life. Assuming the duties of the new rank, he was ordered to inspect the hospitals in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Washington. With headquarters at Louisville he had to inspect and report monthly on the medical work in Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Ohio, Mount City and as far south as "our lines may extend." In December he found the churches, many houses and warehouses of Nashville overflowing with the wounded. In such duty Dr. Lyman continued until he was transferred to the department of the east, to inspect New England, New York and New Jersey. In December, 1864, Dr. Lyman was ordered to the department of the south for inspection of hospitals and to await the arrival of General Sherman's army at the sea, and report on its sanitary condition. He remained in this department until he resigned in November, 1865.

On leaving off his uniform Dr. Lyman returned to Boston where private practice soon claimed all of his time. During the war a hospital for the city of Boston, the need of which had been talked about for years, was planned, built, and opened in 1864. Dr. Lyman was consulted in its rise and progress, and on its completion was offered the position of visiting surgeon, but he did not clearly see his way to undertake the arduous work, which the appointment would bring. In 1871 he was made visiting physician, a position he filled with energy and devotion, being especially interested in the gynecological work.

In 1879 he was elected president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In 1870 he had acted as anniversary chairman, and in 1875 he had pronounced the oration, his subject being "The Interest of the Public and Medical Profession." He did not believe in women practising as physicians, and was not at all afraid to say so. He was not given to yielding any opinion which he had thoughtfully adopted.

Dr. Lyman was one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society; a member of the Obstetrical Society of Boston; the Boston Society for Medical Improvement; the Suffolk District Medical Society; the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He was an honorary member of the Harvard Medical School Association, and for many years he was a vestryman of St. Paul's Church.

Dr. Lyman went abroad in the spring of 1890, passing the winter in Dresden, Florence, Rome and Venice; the early summer of 1891 in Switzerland and Paris. On his way home he was suddenly seized with facial erysipelas, of which he had survived four previous attacks at long intervals. Ten years previously he had lost one of his eyes from an orbital abscess, and in this attack he lost his remaining eye as well as developing an embolism of the femoral artery.

Dr. Lyman died August 19, 1891, and was buried at Mount Auburn, September 21, 1891.

C. Ellery Stedman, M.D., Boston, Mass.

JAMES ARTHUR McAULEY

1846 – 1892

Dr. McAuley was born in Philadelphia, 1846. He was a son of Reverend A. G. and Mary J. McAuley. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, college department, in 1870, and from the medical department in 1873; he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1874.

Dr. McAuley died July 7, 1892, of heart failure, and was buried from 2827 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. V. S.

GEORGE W. V. McBRIDE

Dr. McBride received his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1879, and the same year he was a resident physician at the Blockley Almshouse.

His residence is given in the Philadelphia City Directory, 1880, as Blockley Almshouse.

His name does not appear again and there is no record of his death occurring in Vital Statistics for the years 1879-80-81.

WILLIAM HOLLINSHEAD McCALLA

1792 – 1824

Dr. McCalla was the son of Colonel Auley McCalla and Hannah Gibbon, and was born at Roadstown, Cumberland County, New Jersey, June, 1792.

He was a student of Columbia College, South Carolina, where he graduated in 1813. Soon afterwards he commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Charles Swing, at Salem, N. J. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1820, and spent a year as resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital.

He married Jane Harrison, daughter of Dr. Archibald Campbell, and changed his residence to Woodbury, N. J.

Dr. McCalla died August 10, 1824, of dysentery.

Transactions of the New Jersey Medical Society, 1871, p. 175.

ROBERT HOLT McCAMY

1855 – 1911

Dr. McCamy was born in Murray County, Georgia, June 21, 1855. He was a son of William Campbell and Ann (Rushton) McCamy. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1879, after which he received an appointment as resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

In 1882 he was married to Mary L., daughter of Samuel Appleton, a bank teller of Haddonfield, N. J. They had four children born: William A., Mary H., Helen R. and Hannah.

Dr. McCamy died January 5, 1911, and was buried from 1621 French Street, Philadelphia, interment in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, January 9, 1911, cause of death general paresis and exhaustion.

H. M. Lippincott.
Journal of the American Medical Association, 1911, vol. 56, p. 684.
Vital Statistics, Philadelphia, Pa.

R. H. McCARTY

Dr. McCarty was located at 1602 Venango Street, Philadelphia. His name does not appear in the City Directory after the year 1888. In Stone and Dorland's 1900 list he is marked "deceased," and as having graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. The University Alumni report that his name is not in their records. The Bureau of Vital Statistics has no record of his death, May to December, 1887, 1888 or 1889.

WILLIAM DENNIS McCLEES

1862 – 1904

Dr. McClees was born in North Carolina, January 1, 1862. A son of William McClees and his wife, Priscilla Brickhouse.

Dr. McClees' preliminary education was acquired at the Randolph Macon College, Ashland, Virginia, and he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1885, after which he was appointed one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. McClees was never married and died February 24, 1904, at his home 1457 N. Topeka Street, Wichita, Kansas, after two weeks illness of pneumonia.

Information furnished by Bureau of Health, Wichita, Kan.

ELY McCLELLAN

1834 – 1893

Dr. McClellan was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 23, 1834. He was a student at Williams College, University of Pennsylvania, and received his M.D. degree at the Jefferson Medical College in 1856. He was a lecturer on obstetrics and diseases of women and children at the Philadelphia Hospital, 1858 to 1859. In 1861 he became surgeon in the United States Army, was promoted major in 1876, made deputy-surgeon general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1891.

Dr. McClellan died in Chicago, Illinois, May 8, 1893.

Kelly and Burrage: American Medical Biographies, p. 728.
Philadelphia Hospital Report, 1900, vol. 4, p. 307.

GEORGE McCLELLAN

1849 - 1913

Dr. McClellan, the Philadelphia anatomist, came from distinguished ancestors, many of whom fought for the Stuart cause in Scotland.

The grandfather of his grandfather came to America and settled in Massachusetts. His great-grandfather held the King's Commission in the French and Indian War, and was a Brigadier-General under Washington in the War of the Revolution. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, George McClellan, was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, married Elizabeth Brinton, a Philadelphia belle, and founded the Jefferson Medical College. He was a celebrated surgeon of great originality, intrepidity, dexterity, energy, independence and force of character.

The father of Dr. George McClellan, Dr. John H. B. McClellan, was professor of anatomy in the Pennsylvania Medical College, surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital and to the Wills Eye Hospital. The brother of John H. B. McClellan and the uncle of Doctor George McClellan was General George B. McClellan, the illustrious soldier, who commanded the Army of the Potomac, during part of the Civil War.

Dr. John H. B. McClellan married Maria Eldridge of Boston, Mass., and Dr. George McClellan, their eldest son, was born October 29, 1849, and was named for his distinguished grandfather. After leaving school he passed three years in the department of arts of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1868 he began the study of medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, where he listened to the elder Gross, Joseph Pancoast, James Aitken Meigs, John B. Biddle and other famous teachers, becoming intensely interested in surgery and anatomy. He was graduated in 1870 and at once began practice. In 1872 he went to Europe and studied under that famous anatomist, Professor Hyrtl, of Vienna, being captivated by the teaching of the great Hungarian, and determined to take up anatomical teaching, as a career.

In the way he thought of anatomy, in the way he studied it, in the way he taught it, he was essentially a follower of Hyrtl.

In 1873 Dr. McClellan returned to Philadelphia, again took up practice and taught private students, anatomy and surgery. In that year he married Miss Harriet Hare, a daughter of Robert Harford Hare and Caroline Flemming, his wife, a granddaughter of Robert Hare of Philadelphia, a former celebrated professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.

From 1880 to 1890 Dr. McClellan was a member of the surgical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, also surgeon to the Howard Hospital.

In 1881 he founded the Pennsylvania School of Anatomy and Surgery, a very successful institution, where he taught until 1893. In 1890 he was elected professor of artistic anatomy in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and taught there for many years, with conspicuous success; and in 1906 he was elected professor of applied anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College. The affection which he inspired in his students, and the love and interest which they evinced for the subject on which he lectured was so universal that they felt his death as a personal loss; while no one could be found by the faculty and trustees of the College with the accurate knowledge, the enthusiasm, or the artistic talent that were required, in order to continue his teaching, and the chair of applied anatomy which was created for him no longer exists.

His chief literary work is "Regional Anatomy" which was published in 1891, went through four editions in the United States; was translated into French, two French editions being published.

Another book called "Anatomy in Relation to Art," is a splendid production, also an address which attracted great attention was called "The Cerebral Mechanism of Emotional Expression."

Dr. McClellan was a charming teacher, and was absolutely saturated with his subject. The beauty of his dissections; the clearness of his demonstrations; the accuracy of the white board drawings which he drew with such marvelous speed, and so much artistic beauty, excited the warmest admiration of his class. He dissected a body as a sculptor would carve a statue, for his anatomy was art as well as science. He was one of the ablest and most interesting of American teachers.

Dr. McClellan died March 29, 1913, in his 64th year.

From notes furnished by Mrs. George McClellan.

JAMES McCLINTOCK

1809 – 1881

Dr. McClintock was more of a politician than a physician. An article in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 1850, vol. 43, p. 493, states "that the medical profession was the object of Dr. McClintock's dreams, he would be a doctor, and not only that, but he would be a head doctor."

Years before he had entered a medical office, he had read medical works with avidity, and had subjected his family to various annoyances by his dissections of animals.

He was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1809. His father, John McClintock, came to this country in 1807, from Tyrone County, Ireland. In 1810 John McClintock moved to Philadelphia and started

a drygoods business. In 1819 he was located at 118 North Fourth Street, ten years later he was located at 28 to 59 North Second Street. He must have been a successful merchant, as he apparently afforded his son the opportunity of obtaining a good education.

Young McClintock began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John Eberle in 1826. After drilling him in the strictly medical portion of his studies, Dr. Eberle transferred him to the office of Dr. George McClellan to be taught the principles and practice of surgery. During his pupilage, McClintock enjoyed the advantages afforded by the clinics given at the Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Hospitals.

He attended the first course of lectures delivered in the Jefferson Medical College, in Prune Street (now Locust) in a building which the college had rented. He was a member of the first class which was graduated from that school, after its occupation of the present site, February 28, 1829. It will be noticed that he was not quite of age when he was graduated.

After graduating he acted as demonstrator of anatomy for Dr. Samuel McClellan, which position he filled until 1831, when he was appointed vaccine physician to the city of Philadelphia.

In 1852 he began a course of lectures on obstetrics to a small summer class in the college. He desisted in this after delivering about thirty lectures, in order to serve in the Cherry Street Cholera Hospital, where he rendered excellent service, during the prevalence of the fatal epidemic which occurred in July and August of that year.

It is said that he was offered the demonstratorship of anatomy in Cincinnati, which was subsequently accepted by Dr. Samuel D. Gross.

In a lecture on the "History of the Philadelphia School of Anatomy" delivered March 1, 1875, by Dr. W. W. Keen he says: In 1838 Dr. James McClintock fitted up a dissecting-room at the southeast corner of Eighth and Walnut Streets, and called it the "Philadelphia School of Anatomy." Dr. McClintock gathered here a very large class, by his brilliant demonstrations, until 1841.

In 1840 he was appointed a member of the obstetrical staff at the Philadelphia Hospital, which position he filled for one year, when he resigned to accept the chair of anatomy and physiology in the Vermont Academy of Medicine. Shortly after accepting the latter professorship, he assumed the duties of president, professor of surgery and anatomist in the Castleton Medical College, Vermont.

In 1843 he returned to Philadelphia and again began teaching in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. In 1847 he secured a charter for the Philadelphia Medical College, and until 1852 he held the chair

of surgery in this institution. In 1851 and 1852 he acted also as dean. In 1850 he delivered the introductory lecture.

In 1844 we find a Dr. James McClintock employed in the United States Mint as a melter and refiner.

After Dr. McClintock's resignation from the Philadelphia Medical College we are told that he devoted his attention to the preparation of recipes for his "Family Medicines," which were later to be the cause of so much trouble.

In June, 1857, Dr. A. B. Campbell, chief resident physician, resigned his position at the Philadelphia Hospital, and Dr. James McClintock was elected to fill the vacancy. This selection caused considerable excitement in the medical fraternity. Resignations of the visiting staff were tendered to the Board of Guardians, and six of the resident physicians resigned and left the institution. A complete change in the management of the medical department took place and the visiting of students was stopped.

The principal objection to Dr. McClintock was that he manufactured some medical remedies, family remedies, the contents of which he would not divulge. Consequently the medical gentlemen denounced him as a "quack doctor."

The following letter was addressed to the Board of Guardians:

"GENTLEMEN: On the 8th of June, 1857, the Chief Resident Physician resigned his place here, and I was elected to fill the vacancy, and commenced my duties on the 20th of the same month. In July I was reëlected.

"In seeking the position I looked upon it as a professional station, and not a political place. I requested and received votes from gentlemen of both political parties, then on the Board.

"I have faithfully discharged the duties of the place, and by economical management of the department under my care, in which I was greatly assisted by Charles Murphy, Esq., steward, I have saved for the public a sum much greater than my salary.

"If you, gentlemen, view the place a professional station, I would be pleased if you will retain me, and I shall discharge the duties faithfully, as I have heretofore done; but if you have determined to make it a political place, and a man whose qualifications no one doubts or denies, is to be proscribed because he is a Democrat, I am perfectly willing to be displaced."

"I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours, etc.,
"JAMES MCCLINTOCK"
Chief Resident Physician.

Notwithstanding the above letter, Dr. D. K. Smith was elected to fill the position of chief resident physician, a position he had formerly held.

This must have practically dissipated Dr. McClintock's dream of becoming a "head doctor," as we next find him as the treasurer of the city of Philadelphia, to which position he was elected January 1, 1862. This office he held until December 31, 1863.

In 1864 we find him engaged in commercial business, as a botanic, eclectic and thomsonian druggist, with a store at 722 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Dr. McClintock was married to a Miss Mary Smith of Trenton, N. J., by whom he had two children: J. R. K., who died May 17, 1869, and Jesse, who died June 4, 1891. His wife died May 28, 1872.

The doctor lived until October 18, 1881. What a disappointment life must have been to him. He was as has been stated a stormy petrel, in politics and medicine, and he and his family are all buried in Ronaldson Cemetery, without even a stone to mark their last resting place.

The Times, October 19, 1881.
Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 1850, vol. 43, p. 493.
Lecture by W. W. Keen, M.D., delivered March 1, 1875.
Division Vital Statistics, Bureau of Health, Philadelphia.
City Directories.
Department of City Treasurer, Frederick J. Shoyer.
Catalogues of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.
Records of Ronaldson Cemetery.
Lawrence: History of the Philadelphia Almshouse and Hospitals, 1905.
Philadelphia Hospital Reports, 1900.

WILLIAM WALLACE McCLURE

1842 - 1922

Dr. McClure was born in Philadelphia, September 3, 1842. His father, John McClure, came to this country from the north of Ireland. His mother's maiden name was Anna McMullin.

Dr. McClure's early education was acquired at a private school situated at Andalusia, Pa. His medical degree was taken at the Jefferson Medical College in 1864. After graduating he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

January 27, 1875, he was married to Miss Bessie Robertson, a daughter of Henry Robertson of Dover, Delaware. They had one son, Sorden McClure.

April, 1872, Dr. McClure was elected as one of the attending surgeons to the Wills Hospital, Philadelphia; which position he held until December, 1907, when he resigned. His office was located at 21 South Sixteenth Street.

Dr. McClure died March 16, 1922, from hemorrhage of the brain. He is buried at Arlington Cemetery, Lansdowne, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

Information from the widow.

THOMAS GRAHAM McCONKEY

1860 – 1912

Dr. McConkey was born in 1860, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1890, after which he served as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital. After leaving the hospital he removed to the Pacific Coast and became a visiting physician to the San Francisco City and County Hospital; professor of clinical medicine in the Hahenmann Medical College of the Pacific; a member of the California State Homeopathic Medical Society, and the American Institute of Homeopathy.

He died February 15, 1912, at San Francisco, Calif.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 58, p. 647.

GUTHRIE McCONNELL

1875 – 1923

Dr. McConnell was born October 1, 1875, at Cleveland, Ohio. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1896.

He was a member of the American Association of Pathology and Bacteriology; the American Society of Clinical Pathologists. Dr. McConnell was formerly assistant professor of pathology at the St. Louis University, St. Louis; professor of pathology, bacteriology and hygiene at Temple University, department of medicine, Philadelphia. He was, at one time, pathologist to the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer and St. Luke's Hospitals, St. Louis. He was formerly assistant pathologist at the Snedgrass Laboratory, St. Louis, and bacteriologist for the Missouri State Board of Health. During the World War he served in the Medical Corps of the United States Army.

Dr. McConnell died January 5, 1923, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Journal of the American Medical Association, January 20, 1923, p. 199.

AMBROSE McCOY

1858 – 1920

Dr. McCoy was born in Madison County, Tenn., March 29, 1858. He attended the Madison County High School and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1889, when he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. McCoy married Mary, daughter of David Sessoms, and by this union there was one child born. Dr. McCoy was surgeon to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, a member of the American Medical Asso-

ciation; Southern Medical Association; Tennessee State Medical Association; West Tennessee Medical and Surgical Association.

Dr. McCoy died December 26, 1920.

HENRY W. McCOY

Dr. McCoy was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1864, registering from Illinois, the same year he was appointed a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. McCoy died at Golconda, Pope County, Illinois, October 23, 1916.

ABRAHAM A. McDONALD

Dr. McDonald was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1874, and was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

In the City Directory for 1881 his address is given as 102 South Thirty-sixth Street, Philadelphia, after this year his name does not appear. The University Alumni has no address or date of death. The Bureau of Vital Statistics have no record of his death for 1880, 1881 or 1882.

ALEXANDER VAUGHAN McDONALD

1875 - 1918

Dr. McDonald was born in 1875 at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. He received his B.S. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1900, and was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1904. After having graduated he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. McDonald married Miss Alva Burton of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Sigma Chi and the Barton Cooke Hirst Obstetrical Society.

Dr. McDonald died at the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, February 20, 1918, of pneumonia.

Mrs. Sarah McDonald Anderson.

GEORGE McCULLOCH McGILL

1838 - 1867

Dr. McGill was born in Hannah Furnace, Centre County, Pa., April 20, 1838; he was a son of Alexander Taggart McGill.

He was graduated at Princeton in 1858 and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1861, and served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

He enlisted as a surgeon in the Army and was assigned to duty in general hospitals, Washington, D. C., until March, 1863, when he was assigned to the Army of the Potomac; served with the First United States Cavalry, afterwards as acting medical director of the Cavalry Corps, and acting medical inspector of that army; January, 1865, assigned to hospital duty at Baltimore, Md., July, 1866; assigned to duty at Hart's Island, New York Harbor, during the outbreak of cholera at that post, and afterwards served at David Island, New York Harbor; April 24, 1867, assigned to duty in the department of the Missouri, and in June, 1867, ordered to accompany two companies of the 38th United States Infantry to New Mexico, and while en-route to New Mexico died of cholera near Old Fort Lyon, C. T., July 20, 1867.

Transactions of the American Medical Association, vol. 19, p. 451.

CHARLES C. McGLAUGHLIN

–1892

Dr. McGlaughlin was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, registering from Pennsylvania, in 1856. He was a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1856. Served as surgeon in the Army throughout the Civil War. He entered the service as assistant surgeon, September 11, 1861, 95th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, while the regiment was in process of organization; was promoted to surgeon, December 1, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment July 17, 1865.

He died at Sea Isle City, N. J., August 27, 1892.

W. A. N. Dorland.
Surgeon General's Office.

DANIEL CHARLES McLAUGHLIN

1882–1906

Dr. McLaughlin was born January 13, 1882. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1905, after which he was appointed one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital, when after nine months of faithful service he died December 6, 1906, from tuberculosis.

Dr. McLaughlin was buried from 2216 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, December 11, 1906; interment in Holy Cross Cemetery.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 47, p. 2107.
Philadelphia Hospital Report, 1906, p. 76.

JAMES LOGAN McMILLAN

Dr. McMillan received his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania and in the same year was a resident physician.

The only other information obtainable is that his home was in St. Louis, Mo. and that he is dead.

WILLIAM MARCELLUS McPHEETERS

1815 – 1905

Dr. McPheeters was born in Raleigh, N. C., December 3, 1815. He was the son of Reverend William McPheeters, D.D., of that city. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1840. He was a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital and after finishing the service he located in St. Louis. From 1848 to 1862 he was professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the St. Louis Medical College, and from 1866 to 1874 he held the same position in the Missouri Medical College. He was the editor of the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal from 1843 to 1861. He published a "History of the Cholera Epidemic in St. Louis in 1849," and many reports of cases.

From 1856 to 1861 he was surgeon to the United States Marine Hospital, at St. Louis. He was a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, president in 1856; one of the organizers of the Missouri State Medical Association, president in 1856; of the American Medical Association, vice-president in 1873; of the St. Louis Medico-Chirurgical Society; honorary member of the State Medical Society of North Carolina and Arkansas. In 1876 and 1877 he was a member of the St. Louis Board of Health, and medical director of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company. For three years he was a surgeon in the Confederate States Army; chief surgeon to Major General Sterling Price's staff. He was married twice; in 1845 to Martha Selden of Virginia, who only lived about one year; in 1849 to Sallie Buchannan of St. Louis.

Dr. McPheeters died March 15, 1905, at St. Louis.

Atkinson: Physicians and Surgeons of the United States.

WARD BOLEYN MacCAFFRY

1875 – 1917

Dr. MacCaffry was born in 1875. He graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1906, after which he served as resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

He was also acting assistant in the surgical ward. For many years he was in charge of the Cape Charles quarantine station.

Dr. MacCaffry died in Philadelphia, Pa., November 4, 1917, of a general nervous breakdown.

Journal of the American Medical Association, November 24, 1917, vol. 69, p. 1814.

ALEXANDER W. MacCOY

Dr. MacCoy was a resident of Philadelphia, Pa. In 1870 he was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, and in the same year became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. MacCoy died November 19, 1924.

EDWARD H. MacILWAINE

1890 – 1917

Dr. MacIlwaine was born at Kittanning, Pa., in 1890. He was graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College in 1914 and served as resident physician at the Philadelphia General Hospital in 1914.

Dr. MacIlwaine died of nephritis, May 8, 1917.

FERGUS MacODRUM

1866 – 1912

Dr. MacOdrum was born in Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, October 31, 1866. He was a son of Murdock and Catherine MacDonald MacOdrum, both of whom were born in Scotland.

Dr. MacOdrum's early education was acquired in the public schools of Sidney, Nova Scotia. In 1885 he moved to Boston, Mass., and a few years later became a naturalized citizen. For several years he was a traveling salesman for a drug concern, and it was while calling upon the doctors of Philadelphia that he became interested in the study of medicine, graduating from the Jefferson Medical College in 1900. After graduating he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and after finishing his term of service he started in general practice at 602 Putnam Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

On June 10, 1902, he was married to Alice, daughter of Samuel Langham of Philadelphia, and of this union three children were born: Howard, Alice and Douglas Neil.

Dr. MacOdrum was the means of starting a society of the Jefferson graduates of the New England States, was its secretary until his

death. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; Masonic Order and the Odd Fellows.

Dr. MacOdrum died at his home, November 23, 1912, after an illness of ten days.

Mrs. MacOdrum, Cambridge, Mass.

MONTROSE MITCHELTREE MAGOFFIN

1840 - 1909

Dr. Magoffin was born January 29, 1840, in Mercer, Pa. He came from a long line of physicians, his great-grandfather, grandfather and father on the paternal side, and his great-grandfather and grandfather on the maternal side having all been physicians.

His early education was acquired at the Mercer Academy, and he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1862, the same year he was appointed one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital, and after serving for one year he joined the Army. He was first located in a field hospital near Harrisburg, Pa., and later transferred to the Federal Hospital at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

On September 25, 1884, he was married to Henrietta Floyd, daughter of Hutchison Bovard, of Pittsburgh, Pa., by whom he had two children: Montrose Bovard and Henrietta Floyd.

He was a member of the Mercer County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association.

After leaving the Army, Dr. Magoffin practised medicine in Chicago, Ill., for a few years, he then removed to Mercer, Pa., where he continued in practice until his death, December 29, 1909.

Miss Henrietta Floyd Magoffin, 2 Westminster Place, 800 Aiken Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES C. MANGER

1871 - 1923

Dr. Manger was born in Boonville, Mo., January 1, 1871. He had a high school education, was a graduate in pharmacy and took his M.D. degree at the Medico-Chirurgical College in 1916. He then became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

July 20, 1910, he married Miss Bernadine Miller, by whom he had three boys: Charles, William and Robert, the last boy dying at Ambler of diphtheria.

In 1921 the degree of Master of Medical Science was conferred upon him by the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania. He was professor of neuro-pathology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Los Angeles, California; professor of nervous and

mental diseases, formerly professor of physiology, College of Physicians and Surgeons and the University of Southern California. Dr. Manger was honor man for four years at Medico-Chirurgical College. He was a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania and the American Medical Association. He made contributions to medical literature, one of which was "The Simple Truth for Boys and Parents."

Dr. Manger died of heart disease, August 21, 1923.

From information on file and furnished by Dr. A. C. Morgan.
Journal of the American Medical Association, September 15, 1923, p. 945.

CHARLES W. MANN

Dr. Mann was a resident physician in 1866. The Philadelphia Hospital Report, 1900, vol. 4, p. 297, has Dr. Mann marked as deceased. It has been impossible to obtain further information.

HERMAN D. MARCUS

1868 – 1910

Dr. Marcus was born about 1868. He was graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College in 1888; from the Medico-Chirurgical College, department of medicine, in 1891. He lectured on anesthesia and physical diagnosis in the Philadelphia Dental College for a short time; quizzed on materia medica for Dr. John V. Shoemaker, at the Medico-Chirurgical College for one year.

He was a resident physician at the Municipal, Philadelphia, and the Medico-Chirurgical Hospitals.

He made no known contributions to medical literature and was not a member of any medical society in New Jersey.

Dr. Marcus was married three times and had a child by each wife. His office was located at 1301 Pacific Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., where he died by his own hand June 16, 1910.

Furnished by Dr. W. Blair Stewart. Dr. Marcus committed suicide by taking cyanide of potash.

CHARLES STEPHEN MARTIN

1867 – 1910

Dr. Martin was the only son of Dr. Edwin G. and Fannie S. (Balliet) Martin. He was born in 1867 at Allentown, Pa.; educated in America and abroad. After attending Muhlenberg College, and graduating from the School of Pharmacy, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from where he was

graduated in 1890. He served some time as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, then continued his studies at the University of Berlin, Germany, and the Lying-in Hospital at Dublin, Ireland. He traveled extensively on the continent of Europe. He was for eight years secretary and manager of the Allentown Hospital; also served several terms as a member of the Board of Health of Allentown. He was a member of the Chi Phi Fraternity.

In 1894 he served as corresponding secretary of the Medical Society of Lehigh County. He was also a member of the Livingston Club of Allentown.

Dr. Martin always took a great interest in the fire department of his home city; was an active member of the Good Will Fire Engine Company, and for years a prominent member of the State Firemen Association. He was an active and influential Republican; was appointed, March 30, 1910, postmaster of Allentown. He had been in office but four days when he suddenly expired at the Martin home, No. 11 South Fifth Street, on May 4, 1910.

Dr. W. C. Masonheimer.

JOSEPH MARTIN

1849 – 1926

Dr. Martin was born in Ireland, April 21, 1849. He was a graduate of the Philadelphia High School and was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College, 1878. After he had received his diploma he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital and upon completion of his term of service he located at 2009 Columbia Avenue.

Dr. Martin married Sarah, a daughter of George Potts, by whom he had three children: Edward B., James R., Elizabeth Wallace.

He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Martin died of heart disease May 1, 1926.

GEORGE MASSENBERG

Dr. Massenberg was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1849. He came from Hampton, Virginia, and was appointed temporary resident. He is described by Agnew as a most amiable and intelligent gentleman. During his service as resident he was attacked with cholera and died in great agony, notwithstanding that the most untiring efforts were made in his behalf.

"During the prevalence of the cholera the Guardians could not raise a quorum for the transaction of business, but no record remains of any medical officer having left his post, except poor Massenberg, the stranger, who was called, I hope from probation to fruition."—D. Hayes Agnew.

EUGENE G. MATSON

1858–1918

Dr. Matson was born in Brookville, Jefferson County, Pa., on December 26, 1858.

His mother died when he was very young and it devolved largely upon his grandmother, who lived in Syracuse, New York, to take charge of his education. Both his father and his mother were quite remarkable people, his mother, especially, who died quite young from smallpox, had a most remarkable memory. By merely glancing at a page she could repeat verbatim every word on it. The tales told of her memory, when she was a small girl, are most interesting. Many were the times that she was severely punished by her teacher for claiming she knew her lessons by merely glancing at the pages. Eugene thus inherited, not only from his mother, but also from his father, a most remarkable and retentive memory. He practically never forgot anything that he had once read, and could repeat verbatim conversations which had taken place years and years ago.

He took a classical course and was graduated, Ph.B., in 1879 from the University of Syracuse, New York, and then took his degree in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania from 1883. He then served a term as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, and at the expiration of his service went abroad where he remained for over a year, wandering around from university to university. Upon his return he went back to Brookville, his grandmother having died in the meantime. He was never married.

In 1887 or 1888 he went to Pittsburgh and opened an office, first in Oakland and later on Penn Avenue. He was not a success as a general practitioner, as his previous scientific and classical training had not fitted him for the rough and tumble work of a general practice. He was appointed professor of pathology in the West Penn Medical College where he taught with great success for several years. At the death of Dr. Taylor, who had charge of the laboratory work of the Pittsburgh Department of Health, Dr. Matson was appointed to succeed him and he held this position until his death. His courteous manners, his learning and his scientific tastes fitted him much better for this work than for general practice, and although this position was a political one, he made so many friends that no one else was ever suggested for his position.

His contributions to medical literature were few as his tastes were always more literary than medical. Most of the articles written by him were on subjects connected with municipal affairs, such as the water supplies of cities. He was especially interested in the subject of typhoid fever and under the auspices of the Russell Sage Foundation he was engaged in writing, for several years, a very extensive work on this subject; a work which for some reason was never published.

He was a member of the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine; the Allegheny County Medical Society; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania; the American Medical Association, and many special societies. Few men had more friends and less enemies than had Dr. Matson.

In November, 1917, he suddenly developed a malignant growth in his neck from which he died March 6, 1918. He was buried in Brookville, Pa., his old home.

Written by Wm. H. Mercur, a classmate and a warm personal friend.

FRANCIS FONTAINE MAURY

1840 – 1879

Dr. Maury was born at Danville, Boyle County, Kentucky, on August 9, 1840. His mother was Eliza Chipman, of Middlebury, Vermont, and his father was Matthew Fontaine Maury, an Episcopal clergyman, who emigrated to Kentucky from Albemarle, Virginia, Through his father, he was a lineal descendant of the noble Huguenot family, Dela Fontaine, of the province of Maine, in France, the early members of which became converts to Protestantism about 1535. The American branch of the family dates back to the Reverend Francis Fontaine, who fled from France to England in consequence of religious persecution after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and whose daughter Mary Anne, married, in 1716, Matthew Maury, a refugee from France to Dublin, among whose family there was a cardinal of the Church of Rome. In the third year of their wedded life, Mr. and Mrs. Maury arrived in Virginia, and from their union resulted a numerous posterity, the male members of which appear to have had a predilection for the Episcopal ministry; although one—the late Matthew Fontaine Maury, formerly a commander in the United States Navy—conferred incalculable benefit upon the whole human race by his discoveries pertaining to the physical geography of the sea.

Of the early life of Dr. Maury I know nothing, except that it was passed on a farm near Danville, which is famous in medical history of this country as being the scene of the labors of McDowell, the father of ovariotomy. He received the degree of Bachelor of

Arts at Centre College, on June 28, 1860, and in the fall of that year he entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, which has always ranked high for its thorough course of instruction. Having passed through one full term of pupilage in that institution, and being desirous of obtaining a more practical education, he matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College in September, 1861, as a private student of Professor Gross, who then and afterwards took the most lively interest in promoting his studies and welfare, and was graduated as Doctor of Medicine on March 8, 1862, at the age of 21 years. One month before receiving his diploma he was appointed to fill an unexpired term as resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital, and immediately after his graduation he was regularly elected to the same position, which he filled for one year, or until the spring of 1863. While serving in this capacity he succeeded, through his winning and modest manners, and a more than usual attention to his duties, in making an impression which did him good service in securing the positions he subsequently held in that institution.

April 1, 1863, Dr. Maury was commissioned acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and was assigned to duty at the South Street General Hospital, where he served as executive officer until April 15, 1865. In October, 1863, he was made clinical assistant to Professor Gross, and engaged in private teaching, and in the following spring became the chief of the surgical clinic in the Jefferson Medical College, a position he held for upwards of three years.

In these several positions Dr. Maury showed himself to be possessed of indomitable energy, of powers of close observation, and of a retentive memory. In October, 1865, he was appointed accoucheur to the Philadelphia Hospital, and lecturer on venereal and cutaneous diseases, on the establishment of the summer course in the Jefferson Medical College, in April, 1866; a position he held until the time of his death. On the retirement of Professor Gross from the Philadelphia Hospital, November 27, 1865, Dr. Maury was appointed one of the surgeons, although he was only 26 years of age, and had been a member of the profession less than five years. To have attained so enviable a position in a hospital which had been rendered famous by the teaching of Hodge, Stillé, Agnew, Pancoast and Gross, at so early an age, is well calculated to strike one with amazement. It was not obtained by political influence. Dr. Maury had the endorsement of the entire faculty of his alma mater and of many prominent citizens to whom he had endeared himself by his attractive manners and his close and persevering devotion to his professional duties. It was here that he laid the foundation of his reputation as an accomplished surgeon and teacher. During the first few years of his connection with the institution, or before he was largely engaged in private practice, no one could have surpassed him in his attention

to his cases, although he was not infrequently in bad health. After a severe operation he thought nothing of visiting his patient several times during the day, or even of hiring a carriage, despite his moderate pecuniary circumstances, to make a night visit, if he deemed it necessary. He was also in the habit of providing such luxuries for his wards as the dietary of the hospital did not afford. Hence it was that he soon became a great favorite, and his personal magnetism was such that he was looked up to by his superiors, equals, and inferiors, and I much doubt if any of the visiting staff ever exercised the same influence over the managing officers of the house that he did. The residents swore by him, the patients and nurses worshipped him.

In 1866 Dr. Maury was married to Katherine, the youngest daughter of Charles Ingersol, of this city. She was a woman of great loveliness, and died on the first of April, 1879, or only nine weeks before his own demise. There were two sons.

Dr. Maury was one of the early members of the American Dermatological Association, and was elected a member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia in 1865; of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1866; of the Academy of Natural Sciences in 1868, and of the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1877. On the establishment of the Jefferson Medical College Hospital, in the spring of 1877, he was appointed one of its surgeons. He was also consulting surgeon to the State Hospital for Women and Infants, and to the Northern Dispensary. For several years he was surgeon to the First City Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry; and he served as physician to Coroner Goddard for eighteen months.

In the latter part of March, 1879, while traveling in Texas, Dr. Maury was informed of the serious illness of his wife. Reaching home after a rapid and fatiguing journey, he found that she had expired twenty-four hours previously. At the grave he was seized with a chill, and took to his bed, whence he emerged in a state of great prostration. With a view to recuperating his strength, he made a visit to Atlantic City, but without benefit, and it was quite evident to his friends that his end was near. Shortly before his death, which occurred on the evening of June 4th, in the thirty-ninth year of his age, he was seized with symptoms of acute Bright's disease, from the combined effects of which and of edema of the lungs, as shown by post-mortem inspection, he succumbed.

As a surgeon, Dr. Maury was as cool and dexterous in execution as he was sound in judgment. Among his more important operations, the majority of which were as successful as they were brilliant, and in most of which I acted as his assistant, may be mentioned ligation of the right common carotid and subclavian arteries for aneurism of the aorta; gastrotomy for syphilitic stricture of the esophagus, which he was the first to perform in this country; ex-

cision of a portion of the brachial plexus of nerves for painful neuroma of the skin of the upper extremity, which is the only case of the kind on record; the extirpation of two large cystic goiters; the removal of an enormous keloid tumor which encircled the neck; and four plastic operations for the relief of exstrophy of the bladder, in which the flap was taken from the perineum and scrotum. In addition to these, he had a recovery after amputation at the hipjoint, and after excision, respectively, of the hip and knee, and was eminently fortunate in his results after lithotomy and lithotrity.

Dr. Maury was singularly averse to writing, so that his contributions to periodical medical literature were fragmentary. In conjunction with Dr. Duhring, he edited two volumes of the Photographic Review of Medicine and Surgery for which, however, he only wrote four articles; and, in connection with the same gentleman, he published an account of his operation of excision of the brachial plexus in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences for July, 1874. His last contribution to the same periodical for January, 1878, written jointly by him and Dr. Dulles, is entitled, "Tattooing as a Means of Communicating Syphilis" and is as practical as it is interesting.

His lectures on cutaneous and venereal diseases in the summer course of the Jefferson Medical College, and on clinical surgery at the Philadelphia Hospital, were deservedly popular, and never failed to attract large and attentive audiences. He was particularly happy in imparting his knowledge to his classes, and his style was eminently clear and impressive.

Dr. Maury was not only an excellent surgeon, but a most successful general practitioner of medicine. For several years before his death he enjoyed a lucrative practice, which embraced all classes of society.

By his friends, and their name was legion, he was greatly admired, and he was beloved and trusted by his parents, to whom he was as attentive and gentle as a woman. To his sympathetic and genial manners, which were almost magnetic, was due, in great measure, the wonderful influence he exerted over his fellowmen, and to his persuasive tongue and untiring efforts the trustees of the Jefferson Medical College owe a debt of gratitude for his aid in securing large subscriptions for the erection and maintenance of that great charity.

Dr. Maury died June 4, 1879.

Memoir by Samuel W. Gross.

WILLIAM MAYBURRY

1816–1873

Dr. Mayburry was born in Marlborough Township, Montgomery County, Pa., on the third day of June, 1816. He was the son of William Mayburry, proprietor and worker of the well-known Green Lane Iron Works, situated in the village of Green Lane, on the Perkiomen Creek. There exists a record of a patent for a large tract of land in the vicinity of Green Lane Village, being granted by the Deputy Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, in 1730, to a Thomas Mayburry, of whom Dr. Mayburry was a descendant. From this fact we may draw the conclusion that, among the progenitors of Dr. Mayburry were some of the early settlers of Pennsylvania.

Of the doctor's boy-life little is known, other than that he had an aptness for study, otherwise he was the ordinary boy of the period. At the age of 3 years, William became an orphan, by the death of his father. From this time his training and the direction of his education devolved entirely upon his mother. After having received his preliminary education, mainly at the school of a Mr. Huff, at Hatboro, he was in 1836 sent to Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., graduating in 1840, receiving the A.M. degree.

He commenced his medical readings with Dr. R. D. Corson, of New Hope, Pa., and finished them with Dr. W. E. Horner, then professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1843. Immediately after his graduation he commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia. From 1859 to 1861 Dr. Mayburry was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital.

In 1852 he married Miss Amanda E., daughter of George Audenried, Esq., of Northampton County, Pa., by whom he had seven children; two only survived him.

Dr. Mayburry was a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, January 27, 1852; the Philadelphia County Medical Society, president in 1866; the Northern Medical Association, president for several years; the Academy of Natural Sciences; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Franklin Institute; a permanent member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania. He was for a term of three years a member of the Board of Directors of Girard College; a member of the Board of Managers of the Protestant Episcopal Hospital, a visiting physician from 1855 to 1865; a member of the Board of Trustees of the Franklin and Marshall College.

Dr. Mayburry died November 20, 1873, and was buried in North Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

THOMAS SUMTER MEANS

1833–1900

Dr. Means was born April 1, 1833. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1858; was elected a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital where he remained for two years.

He located in Florida, was captain First Florida Infantry, C. S. A., and was wounded at Shiloh. In 1863 he was made full surgeon in the Confederate Army.

In 1872 Dr. Means was married to Celina E. Moore, of Glenn Springs. He then moved to Spartanburg, South Carolina, where he became one of the leading physicians.

Dr. Means died June 17, 1900.

J. EWING MEARS

1838–1919

Dr. Mears was born in Indianapolis, October 17, 1838. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Connecticut, receiving his A.B. and B.S. degrees in 1858, his A.M. degree in 1876, and his M.D. in 1865 from the Jefferson Medical College. After graduating he served a term as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital. Later he became lecturer on practical surgery and clinical gynecology at the Jefferson Medical College; professor of dental surgery at Jefferson Medical College; professor of anatomy and surgery, Pennsylvania Dental College; surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital; gynecologist to Jefferson Medical College.

Dr. Mears retired from practice in about 1900 and in recent years spent much of his time in travel, having made several tours of the world.

In the Civil War Dr. Mears was acting executive officer of military hospitals. He also served as surgeon-in-chief of the Pennsylvania National Guards, and was captain and quartermaster in the Indiana Volunteers.

Dr. Mears was one of the editors of Universal Medical Sciences, author of a volume on practical surgery and a contributor to the International Text Book of Surgery. One of his principal interests was horticulture. He lived at the Union League, was a member of the Manufacturers' Club; a trustee of Horticultural Hall, Fairmount Park; a life member of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and of the City Parks Association.

Dr. Mears was a bachelor and died at the Presbyterian Hospital May 27, 1919.

JAMES AITKEN MEIGS

1829–1879

Dr. Meigs was born in Philadelphia, July 31, 1829, of English ancestry, on his father's and of Scotch and German ancestry upon his mother's side. Having received his early education from private tutors, he entered, in 1843, the Mount Vernon grammar school; from here he went to the Philadelphia High School, from which he was graduated in 1848, with the degree of A.B.

In April, 1848, he commenced his medical studies in the office of Drs. F. G. Smith and J. M. Allen, attending a course of lectures in the school of anatomy. In October of the same year he entered Jefferson Medical College from which he was graduated in 1851.

He began practice in Philadelphia and was for many years assistant to Dr. Francis Gurney Smith, while professor of physiology in the Pennsylvania College, and also engaged in the preparation of students for graduation.

In September, 1854, he was appointed professor of climatology and physiology in the Franklin Institute, and continued in this position for eight years. In 1855 he was elected one of the physicians to the Howard Hospital, and served as such for thirteen years. In 1857 he was made professor of the institute of medicine in the Philadelphia Medical College and continued as such until April, 1859, when he was transferred to the same chair in the now defunct Pennsylvania College. In 1858 he was appointed lecturer on clinical medicine at the Philadelphia Hospital, a position he held for one year. In 1866 he was appointed to lecture in the spring course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College and in June, 1868, on the resignation of Dr. Dunglison, he was elected professor of the institute of medicine and medical jurisprudence, in the same institution.

In 1868 he was elected a member of the medical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and continued in the position until his death.

He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, of which he was assistant secretary in 1855 and 1856; recording secretary in 1857; corresponding secretary 1858, 1859 and 1860; vice-president in 1861 and president in 1871; member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Franklin Institute; Academy of Natural Sciences; College of Physicians, Philadelphia; State Historical Society of Wisconsin; the biological department of the Academy of Natural Sciences; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Medico-Legal Society of New York; the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia; the New York Lyceum of Natural History; the Linnaen Society of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg; the Societe d'Anthropologie de Paris; the Ethnological Society of London; the Societas Medicorum

Svecanae of Stockholm, and the International Congress of Prehistoric Archaeology. He was also a delegate to the International Medical Congress held in Philadelphia during the Centennial Exposition.

In 1877 he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Dr. Condie.

When a student of medicine and after graduation, he contributed to the Medical Examiner clinical reports from Jefferson Medical College and from the clinical service of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and discussions of the Philadelphia Medical Society and papers on mortuary statistics of Philadelphia. In 1855 in the Journal of the Franklin Institute, he published an article on the physiology of stammering and its treatment by mechanical means.

In 1856 he prepared the first American edition of Carpenter's work upon the microscope. In 1857 he edited an edition of Kirk's Manual of Physiology. He published a paper on "Hints to Craniographers upon the Importance and Feasibility of Establishing some Uniform System by which the Collection and Promulgation of Craniological Statistics and the Exchange of Duplicate Crania, may be Promoted"; also a paper on "Correlation of the Vital and Physical Forces."

On December 18, 1855, he prepared a descriptive catalogue of the human crania, which formed the "Samuel G. Morton Collection" at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. In the journal of the "Academy," 1855, is a paper by him on the "Relation of Atomic Heat to Crystalline Forms." In 1859 he presented a paper on the "Description of a Deformed Fragmentary Skull found in an ancient Quarry Cave at Jerusalem, with an Attempt to determine by its Configuration alone the Ethnical Type to which it Belongs," which was published, as were his "Observations upon the Form of the Occiput of the Various Races of Men." His paper on "Observations upon the Cranial Forms of the American Aborigines, based upon specimens Contained in the Morton Collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia," was also published in the Proceedings of the Academy. He also contributed a valuable paper upon the same topic to Nott and Gliddon's "Types of Mankind."

He delivered the address at the laying of the corner-stone of the new edifice of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, October 30, 1872.

Dr. Meigs died November 9, 1879, aged 50 years.

WILLIAM McCLELLAN MENAH

1868 – 1925

Dr. Menah was born in Philadelphia, December 22, 1868. His early education was acquired at public schools and at the Episcopal Academy. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1890. He married Ruth, a daughter of John D. Vautier.

He was a lecturer on otology, Medico-Chirurgical College; also chief of the ear clinic, Medico-Chirurgical Hospital; otologist, Philadelphia Polyclinic.

Dr. Menah was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Medical Club of Philadelphia; Esculapian Club of Philadelphia.

Dr. Menah died December 26, 1925.

JOHN DAVIS MERCUR

1853 – 1916

Dr. Mercur, the second son of Ulysses Mercur, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, by his wife, Sarah Simpson Davis, was born at Towanda, Pa., July 15, 1853.

He attended schools at Towanda, Waverly Institute, New York, and prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, matriculated at Harvard, but did not graduate. He was graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1878, after which he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

He started practice in Scranton, Pa., where he remained for one year, when he went abroad, studying in a Vienna hospital. Upon his return he practiced his profession in Philadelphia until 1899, when he returned to his native town where he continued in practice until failing health compelled his retirement.

Dr. Mercur was twice married, first to Miss Jessie Corinne Hildreth, of Towanda, November 11, 1896, who died May 12, 1900. His second wife was Sue Eyer Rahm of Towanda, January 24, 1903, who survived him. He had no children by either marriage.

He was a life-long consistent member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, of Towanda; a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, having been elected March 26, 1889, in right of service of his great-grandfather, John Davis, 1760 to 1832, of the Bucks County, Pennsylvania Battalion of the "Flying Camp," 1776; Third Regiment, 1777; Ninth Regiment, 1780; Second Regiment of the Line, 1780; ensign, Second Battalion, Bucks County militia; at Trenton, Paoli, Brandywine, Germantown, Valley Forge, Monmouth,

Stony Point and Yorktown, wounded at Block House, New Jersey, July 21, 1780. Dr. Mercur was also a member of the Ontario Club, of Towanda.

Dr. Mercur died September 19, 1916, at Towanda, Pa.

Rodney A. Mercur, Esq., Towanda, Pennsylvania.
Proceedings Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, 1916-1917, p. 49.

WILLIAM C. MERILLAT

1839 – 1924

Dr. Merillat was born in Montgomery County, Pa., November 9, 1839. He was a son of Dr. J. C. M. Merillat, who was born in Bordeaux, France, and Anna, a daughter of Reese Moore.

Dr. Merillat's early life was spent in Virginia where he attended school. He studied medicine at the University of Virginia for one term and at the University of Pennsylvania also for one term. He was always addressed as doctor but apparently never graduated, he served however as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital in 1864, during the excitement of the Civil War, also served as an acting assistant surgeon at the Crozier Hospital at Chester, Pa., under Dr. A. H. Bache. Dr. Merillat married Mary H., a daughter of Hugh Forman, but never had any children. He died July 3, 1924.

DAVID GREGG METHENY

1873 – 1924

Dr. Metheny was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., February 22, 1873. He was educated at Wooster University, Ohio, 1889 and 1890; at the University of Michigan, 1891 and 1892. He received the degrees L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. at Edinburgh, Scotland in 1901 and L.F.P.S. at Glasgow. He received his degree of M.D. at Jefferson Medical College in 1896. He was married to Ida Lee, daughter of William B. Patterson. He was for a time assistant professor of anatomy, Jefferson Medical College.

Dr. Metheny was a member of the British Medical Association; the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; American Association of Anatomists, and American Association of Military Surgeons.

He served in the Medical Corps of the United States Navy Reserve from May 16, 1917, and served at sea on U. S. S. *Ancon* as senior medical officer.

Dr. Metheny died December 15, 1924.

CHARLES KISSELMAN IMBRIE MILLER

1850 – 1878

Dr. Miller was born in Philadelphia, November 2, 1850. He was a son of Edwin Miller of Philadelphia and Jessie Patterson (Imbrie) Miller, daughter of James Imbrie.

His early education was acquired in private schools of Philadelphia and St. Louis, Mo. His A.B. degree was taken in 1871 and his A.M. degree in 1874, both from Princeton. His M.D. degree was taken at the University of Pennsylvania in 1873.

After graduating he received an appointment as resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, where he remained for fifteen months. After finishing his service at the hospital he went to Southern California and formed a partnership with his brother, Dr. J. Craig Miller.

In December, 1877, Dr. Miller was married to Miss Valeria O'B., daughter of Nathaniel Borodaille Browne of Philadelphia, by whom he had one daughter, Jessie Imbrie Miller.

Dr. Miller died December 22, 1878.

Dr. J. Craig Miller, a brother, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.

MORRIS BOOTH MILLER

1868 – 1924

Morris Booth Miller was born July 25, 1868, at Chester, Pennsylvania, the son of Isaac Lewis and Clara Booth Miller, both the Miller and Booth families having been prominent in Chester and Delaware Counties since the time of the Revolutionary War. He received his early education in private schools; then entered Swarthmore College, and in 1886 enrolled as a student in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania from which he was graduated in 1889. He specialized in surgery, and as a surgeon was associated with University, St. Joseph's and Pennsylvania Hospitals, and also at the Frederick M. Douglass Hospital. He was also one of the surgeons in charge of the Polyclinic Hospital before it was connected with the University of Pennsylvania, continuing as such after it became a part of the graduate school of the University. He was professor of surgery there for many years, until failing health compelled him to give up his active work, when he was made Emeritus Professor, which position he held until his death. In 1903 he was made an assistant surgeon at the Philadelphia General Hospital, serving under Dr. L. W. Steinbach until the death of Dr. Steinbach in 1913.

On November 18, 1896, Dr. Miller married Eleanor Elliott, daughter of J. Thomas Elliott, of Philadelphia. A daughter was born to them, Elizabeth Elliott, who married Lieut. Scott Lamb, U. S. N.

Dr. Miller was active in his profession, and became known as a careful and successful surgeon. Early in 1913 President Taft appointed Dr. Miller, Dr. J. C. DaCosta and Dr. Hobart A. Hare, Lieutenants in the Naval Reserve, U. S. N. and in 1917, during the World War, Dr. Miller was called into active service in the Navy, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander. At first he was assigned to teach medical students for war work, giving intensive medical teaching. Later he was made surgeon on transports, crossing and recrossing the Atlantic during the time when such service was the most dangerous, displaying here, as at all other times in his practice as surgeon, the coolness, calmness and consistent courage which was so prominent in his career. At the close of the war he was mustered out of service, and given the rank of Commander.

In 1922, finding he was failing in health, Dr. Miller gave up the active practice of his profession. He never lost his interest in it however, and kept in fairly close touch with the work, and always was interested in the progress being made in its various branches. He died suddenly, as he had stated he would do, on the morning of Wednesday, the 5th of November, 1924.

Dr. Miller's hobbies were fishing and auction bridge; but his passion in life was thoroughness, efficiency. Nothing but the best of which he himself, as well as others, was capable, would satisfy him. He had no sympathy with the careless or indifferent performer in anything, whether work or play. While he was proud of his skill as a surgeon, he was proud, too, of his ability, to drop a fly on just the exact spot he intended it to go, and of his ability to fathom the intricacies of bridge.

Busy and absorbed in his profession as he was, he did not allow that to keep him out of touch with current events, or from the best in literature. He was an omniverous reader, but careful in his selections —and maintained always his love for the classics, as well as for the real literature of the present. It is doubtful if he had many to equal him in what he read, and few men were so well informed in all worth while lines as he was. No one who was not so trained could have observed so keenly, or have written so interestingly, as did Dr. Miller on his trip around the world.

In 1923, his son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Lamb and wife, were stationed in Shanghai and Dr. and Mrs. Miller left Philadelphia in July of that year to visit them. The letters Dr. Miller wrote back home are wonderfully interesting, revealing in every line the educated man, able to see and able to comment most entertainingly and instructively on what he saw. It was during this trip that he performed his last public service, and it was one of the greatest he ever did. He describes it, or the beginning of it, himself, as follows:

On Tuesday (September 4, 1923) I walk into a strange city, thousands of miles from home, and not knowing a soul in it; on Wednesday I volunteer for such services as I may be called on to do, but having a sneaking hope that I shall not be asked to do too much; on Thursday I am selected as the responsible head of the relief outfit sent by Shanghai; on Friday, conferences and decisions are my portion; on Saturday at ten A.M. I am on my way to Japan with four doctors and twelve nurses, with medical supplies and drugs (food and clothing going by different routes) with 500 yen in cash in my pocket, and a draft for 7000 yen for deposit in Kobe when we get there; and, finest of all, with the unlimited backing, in supplies and money and personnel, as they may be needed, from the American citizens in Shanghai, in turn represented by as fine a lot of men as I ever met, the Shanghai Red Cross Committee. Can you beat it? Can you even tie it? Isn't it an amazing yarn, and isn't it typical of Americans?

As stated in this letter, he sailed from Shanghai for Kobe, Japan, on Saturday, September 8, 1923, and was engaged in relief work until he returned to Shanghai September 29, 1923.

Dr. Miller was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; Fellow of the American Medical Association; a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His Societies were the Phi Gamma Delta and Alpha Mu Pi Omega, and his Club, of which he was very fond, and to which his thoughts frequently turned when he was on the other side of the world, was the University Club. He was also a member of the Society of the World's War; the Cruiser and Transport Society; Franklin Post No. 405 American Legion; and his outdoor Club was the Swiftwater Preserves.

Walter C. Harris, Esq.

PETER MILLER

1773 - 1848

Dr. Miller was born December 26, 1773, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1804. In 1805 he was elected a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, serving until 1811 when he was transferred to the surgical staff, a position he continued to hold until 1822.

It is presumed that he practiced in Philadelphia as he died in Philadelphia, being buried from his late residence, the house of Mrs. Welling, No. 161 Chestnut Street, below Fifth. His death occurred

on Tuesday evening May 16, 1848, after a painful illness. He was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

North American and United States Gazette, May 18, 1848, p. 2.
Loxley's Manuscript, p. 179.
Philadelphia Hospital Report, vol. 4, 1900.
Tombstone, Laurel Hill Cemetery.

ROBERT MILLER

Dr. Miller was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1864, and the same year was appointed a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital.

JAMES E. MILLIGAN

Dr. Milligan was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1870. In the Stone and Dorland List, 1900, there is no address given, and it is said that he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1872, and he is marked "deceased." In the General Alumni Catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania the only information given is that he is deceased. In the list of dead or lost graduates of Jefferson Medical College, Dr. Milligan's name appears as having come from Kentucky.

F. H. MILLIKEN

1858 - 1928

Dr. Milliken was born in 1858. In 1879 he was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania and in the same year became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Milliken died September 23, 1928, from cerebral hemorrhage.

WILLIAM S. MILNOR

1868 - 1890

Dr. Milnor was born in Frankford, Philadelphia, September 10, 1868. His father, Wilson Milnor, lived at 4634 Penn Street, Frankford. Dr. Milnor received his early education in the public schools of Philadelphia, taking his A.B. degree at the Central High School of Philadelphia. He studied medicine and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1889. He was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, November 13, 1889.

Dr. Milnor died January 29, 1890, of pericarditis, and was buried February 4, 1890, in North Cedar Hill Cemetery, Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia. His tombstone is marked:

Dr. William S. Milnor
September 10, 1868
January 29, 1890
He made earth more beautiful
He makes Heaven more attractive
Lot No. 178, Section R.

W. A. N. Dorland.
Bureau of Vital Statistics, Philadelphia.
Records of the North Cedar Hill Cemetery Company.

JAMES MITCHELL

1859 – 1908

Dr. Mitchell was the eldest son of Reverend James Y. Mitchell, D.D., whose parents came to this country from County Derry, Ireland, in 1828, landing in New York but continuing on to Philadelphia.

The subject of our sketch was born October 10, 1859, in Phillipsburg, N. J., where his father was then stationed. When only two or three years of age he, with his parents, removed to Philadelphia, here young Mitchell attended the public schools and later was graduated from Rugby Academy. His parents moving to Lancaster he entered the class of 1880 in Franklin and Marshall College, and was graduated therefrom. He then started the study of medicine and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1883, receiving distinguished mention for his thesis. In 1883 he was appointed a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, and 1884 and 1885 he served as a resident physician at the Presbyterian Hospital, after which he started in general practice, locating in Philadelphia. He was one of the visiting physicians to the Presbyterian Hospital and physician to the ear, nose and throat dispensary of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

When the Spanish-American war broke out in 1898, Dr. Mitchell was commissioned as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon to the 9th United States Volunteer Infantry, and after a few months was commissioned major surgeon. At the end of ten months he was mustered out with his regiment, at Camp Meade, and was then made assistant surgeon in the United States Army, being ordered to the Philippines. In April, 1901, he resigned from government service, and in the following September he opened an office in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Mitchell was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity; the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Philadelphia Pathological

Society; Lancaster Pathological Society, and the Lancaster Lodge No. 134, B. P. O. E.

Dr. Mitchell died January 6, 1908, in the Westmoreland Hospital, Greensburg, Pa.

JOHN KEARSLEY MITCHELL

1793–1858

Dr. Mitchell was born March 12, 1793, at Shepherdstown, Va. At an early age he was sent to Scotland to pursue a course of academic studies at the University of Edinburgh, preparatory to entering upon the study of medicine; he completed his collegiate course and received the degree of A.B., then left Scotland and returned to America. Soon after this he came to Philadelphia and entered the office of Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, 1816, and commenced his professional studies; he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819.

In 1822 he settled in Philadelphia and began the practice of his profession. His services during seasons of pestilence and in the city hospitals were twice rewarded by municipal gifts.

He was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1822 to 1827. He was elected lecturer on chemistry, 1823 to 1832. From 1826 to 1840 he lectured in the Franklin Institute, on chemistry applied to the arts. He was elected to the medical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1827, and in 1834 he was succeeded by Dr. William Rush.

Dr. Mitchell was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; of the American Philosophical Society; Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; lecturer on theory and practice of medicine in Jefferson Medical College. He contributed a number of articles to different medical periodicals; was author of "Indecision and Other Poems," 1839; also of "Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects," which were translated into several foreign languages.

He died April 4, 1858, aged 65 years.

SILAS WEIR MITCHELL

1829–1914

Dr. Mitchell was born in Philadelphia, February 16, 1829. His ancestors on his father's side were Scotch; his mother's family came from central England. His father was Dr. John Kearsley Mitchell, and Dr. John Kearsley, a noted colonial physician was an ancestor.

After a desultory preparatory education Mitchell was admitted to the college department of the University of Pennsylvania in the class graduating in 1848; he left because of ill health a year before

graduation. In 1903 he was restored by Council to full membership in his class. He graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in 1850, and spent one year, 1851 to 1852, in Paris, where he came in contact with Claude Bernard, the physiologist, who greatly influenced his future course. He was neither an ardent nor a methodical student, but worked when he felt inclined.

He married, September 30, 1858, Mary Middleton Elwyn, only daughter of Dr. Alfred Elwyn; two children were born, Langdon Elwyn Mitchell, author and playwright, and John Kearsley Mitchell, 2d, practitioner, teacher and writer, an assistant to his father and having his residence in Philadelphia.

Mitchell's first wife died in 1862, and June 23, 1875, he married Mary Cadwalader, who died January 15, 1914, surviving him less than two weeks; to her helpfulness and inspiration he owed much. One daughter born by this marriage died in early womanhood. Weir Mitchell was pre-eminently a family man who loved nothing better than to gather around him in his home a group of intellectual kindred spirits.

Dr. Mitchell's international reputation was based upon his original contributions to medicine and physiology, and upon his productions as a poet and a novelist. While pre-eminent as a practitioner of medicine, he also held throughout his long life the highest rank as a writer and investigator; his novels and his poetry, mostly published after his fiftieth year, established his position in American literature.

While Mitchell by his writings was a great teacher, he never held long any academic position; when elected professor in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, he immediately declined.

At the Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases he for many years gave conversational clinics for the benefit of the hospital staff and for such undergraduates and physicians as might attend, and many availed themselves of the opportunity. A few years after the establishment of the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine he accepted a professorship in this institution, and opened to its students the opportunities afforded by his clinics at the Infirmary for Nervous Diseases.

He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania for thirty-five years, and to him is largely due the school of biology, as well as important help in the building of the medical laboratories and in securing endowments for the school of hygiene, and for the hospital of the university.

He was a Fellow and a president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; a member of the National Academy of Science; Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom; honorary corresponding member of the French Academy of Medicine, of the

Academy of Science of Bologna and of the Gesellschaft Deutscher Nervenarzte; associate member of the Royal Medical Society of Norway, of the Academy of Sciences of Sweden, of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Rome, and honorary member of many other scientific societies in Europe and America.

He took a continuous and enthusiastic interest in the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. To him more than to any other Fellow of the college was due the influence which this institution exerted in medical circles, and also its material advancement as a library and hall for medical assemblages. In November, 1909, the college moved from its old quarters at 13th and Locust Streets, to its present stately hall on 22d Street, above Chestnut; the contributions which made this movement possible were largely obtained by his personal influence, and the new college today stands as a notable monument to his memory. Another monument is the Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases at 17th and Summer Streets, Philadelphia.

Mitchell held honorary degrees from many learned institutions, both at home and abroad; he had a degree of Doctor of Medicine, honoris causa, University of Bologna in 1888; LL.D., Harvard, 1886; Edinburgh, 1895; Princeton, 1896; Toronto, 1906, and Jefferson Medical College, 1910.

The first decades of his life were periods of arduous work as a general practitioner, although even at this period he turned his attention to research. He remained, however, to the last a practising physician, the character of his professional work changing with the years. Before he had reached middle life he was everywhere recognized as a great neurologist, while at the same time retaining his hold on the profession as an internist and a general consultant.

The Civil War made a profound impression both on his life and work. At the outbreak he was a little over thirty, vigorous and eager to serve. He lived in the midst of the recruiting camps, and saw the multiplied thousands march through Philadelphia to the front. He held a place in the work of the Sanitary Commission and the army hospitals; early in the war he was appointed acting assistant surgeon. In two of the large military hospitals of Philadelphia, wards were set apart for him, for the study and treatment of injuries of the peripheral nerves and of the central nervous system. In 1863 a large hospital was established at Turner's Lane, a Philadelphia suburb, where several hundred patients offered opportunities for study, embraced by him and his colleagues, Moorehouse and Keen.

Mitchell's publications, medical and scientific, from 1852 to 1910, include six books and many monographs and special articles; more than one hundred of these might be classed under the head, clinical neurology. A score is concerned with toxicology and chemistry, the study of snake venoms holding a predominant place; and

another score deals with problems in neural physiology and neural anatomy.

The above classification is not quite exact, for some of his papers largely clinical, have anatomic and physiologic bearings of equal or greater importance than the observations on symptoms, diagnosis and treatment. I would cite as an instance the discussion of the surface distribution of nerves in papers on neurotomy and allied subjects. He pointed out the remarkable variations in the median and other nerve supplies to the skin, challenging the correctness of the descriptions in anatomic treatises. Not a little of the more recent work of Head and his collaborators on nerve distribution was anticipated by Mitchell. His study of the psychic and other phenomena of those who had undergone amputations illustrates the blending of clinical physiologic and psychologic observations.

The list of the publications referred to does not include his numerous historical, biographical and introductory addresses, and many poems on medical occasions. His addresses on Harvey, on Instruments of Precision, and his poem on the "Death of Pain" are especially worthy of recall.

That the field of neurology early attracted his attention is evident from his bibliography. In a "Smithsonian Contribution" published in 1863 he recorded studies with Moorehouse on the respiration of turtles. In this was recorded the discovery of a laryngeal chiasm, the first neural decussation observed after that of the optic nerves. This notable observation ranks among the earliest American contributions to neuro-physiology.

Several citations are included in the portion of this sketch which follows from an article by me on the place of Mitchell in neurology, published shortly after his death, in the Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases.

I have referred to his researches on injuries and diseases of the nerves; new symptoms like causalgia or burning pain, observations of reflex paralysis, new data in diagnosis, and new therapeutic measures, medical and surgical, were the results of this war-time work. On the foundation of the material collected and published by him and his colleagues, there appeared in 1872 a volume by him on "Injuries to Nerves and Their Consequences," John K. Mitchell, on the remote consequences of nerve injuries, based upon a study of the conditions remaining in surviving patients described in the first volume, "Injuries to Nerves," translated into several languages, holds first rank in neurological literature.

Mitchell's researches on the physiology of the cerebellum marked him as a scientific experimentalist. These investigations were continued from 1863 to 1869. In the resumé of his work and results, in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences for April, 1869, he

shows his thorough familiarity with the literature from the time of Rolando. The experiments upon pigeons, rabbits and guinea pigs were mainly of three sorts, namely, ablation, partial or nearly complete, freezing with rigoline spray, and injections of globules of mercury into selected portions of the cerebellum. He also produced irritation by applying cantharides to exposed parts, or by penetration with an awl-shaped instrument. He ablated the cerebellum eighty-seven times, and performed two hundred and sixty experiments on the influence of irritants.

He was a close observer of the effects of drugs and of non-medical measures of treatment. He introduced inhalations of nitrite of amyl to abort epileptic seizures, and studied its effects in congestive and other nervous states. Opium and its derivatives, atropin and bromides, were investigated and new light was thrown on their discriminating use. He advocated and illustrated, by records of successful cases, the use of splints to bring about complete rest in the treatment of painful affections like sciatica, the employment of ice and freezing sprays for the relief of pain and local spasm, nerve section and nerve stretching, for the relief of intractable affections.

His fame as a therapeutist rests most firmly upon his origination of the different measures included under the designation "Rest Treatment." The first systematic exposition was in "Fat and Blood," 1877. The essentials were isolation, rest in bed, massage, general faradization, full feeding—usually with milk as its basis—general tonics and other selected remedies. At first received with skepticism, the treatment gradually came to be recognized as an important addition to the resources of the neurologist and internist.

In 1881 he published a small volume entitled "Lectures on the Diseases of the Nervous System, especially in Women," and in 1895 another, "Clinical Lessons on Nervous Diseases." Both volumes are permeated with original observations and are of value to the student of functional and organic nervous diseases. Throughout these books, as well as his other works written on functional nervous diseases, his wonderful powers in psychoanalysis and psychotherapy are in evidence. His records are chiefly of personal observations, with few references to literature. Mitchell's gift for original clinical research and lucid exposition appears in his study of the seasonal relations of melancholia, of the phenomena of the period immediately preceding and following sleep, of pre- and post-hemiplegic pains, and of joint and nutritive affections occurring in cerebral, spinal and peripheral diseases.

He had the faculty of seizing upon unusual and dramatic phases of disease, of describing them in detail, and of relating them to a probable etiology. Many references might be made to this tendency, as in his discussion of red neuralgia, the disorders of sleep, of sub-

jective false sensations of cold, and the wrong reference of sensations of pain. As late as 1905 he published a paper on the psychic disorder to which he gave the name of ailurophobia or cat fear.

He directed the attention of neurologists to a number of new clinical types, and among them post-paralytic chorea, in 1874. The rare vasomotor neurosis, erythromelalgia, was first fully described by him in 1878, although as early as 1872 he had called attention to its chief features. These studies of erythromelalgia show him at his best in descriptive detail.

Every investigation opened up fruitful paths for further research, as seen in his studies on the effects of accidental or surgical nerve section, on the psychic phenomena shown in cases of amputation, on the influence of barometric and other weather conditions in nerve injury and disease, and in his elaborate study with Morris Lewis on knee jerk and muscle jerk.

Out of the Civil War period came also much that crystalized later in his novels, which deal with hospital incidents and the march, the bivouac and battle. Some of his more important novels also drew their inspiration from the persons and incidents of the war; "Roland Blake" deals largely with espionage and Grant's sledge-hammer campaign in the Wilderness. "Constance Trescott," which I, with others, regard as his best novel, deals with the reconstruction period, throwing light on conditions in the South after the war; "Westways" brings vividly to mind the antagonism of the North and the South in the period preceding the war, and in this novel is the description of the Battle of Gettysburg. The militant spirit and the clash of arms are recalled in some of his poems, as in the lyrics of "The Sinking of the Cumberland," "Kearsarge," and "The Eve of Battle," and in his drama "Francis Drake."

Some of his best literary efforts were character studies like "Doctor North and His Friends," and "Characteristics"; his longer novels are stronger in this than in plot. "Hugh Wynne" pictures Washington and the episodes of the Revolution.

At 20 years of age he sent a slender volume of poems to a Boston publisher, which were seen, it is said, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, who recommended the author to make his medical calling sure before launching into general literature. Mitchell followed this advice, and refrained from any literary publication under his own name until he was about 51, although from time to time publishing anonymous poems and tales, especially in the Atlantic Monthly.

From 1880 until his death in January, 1914, we note an interesting alteration of medical and literary contributions. Poetry furnishes seven volumes. "The Masque and other Poems," 1888; "The Cup of Youth and other Poems," 1889; "Psalm of Death," 1891; "Francis Drake," a drama in verse, 1892; "The Mother and other Poems," 1892;

"Collected Poems," 1896, and "The Wager and other Poems," 1902; whose value it is difficult as yet to measure. His best lyrical and narrative verses surely remain a permanent addition to our literature.

He published no less than fifteen volumes of novels, three of the most popular, "Hugh Wynne," "Constance Trescott," and "Westways," appeared respectively in his 68th, 76th, and 84th years.

In 1914 a volume of minutes and memorial addresses appeared entitled "S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., 1829 to 1914, Memorial Addresses and Resolutions."

Dr. Mitchell was appointed with Dr. Horatio C. Wood and Dr. Charles K. Mills, consulting physicians to the Insane Department of the Philadelphia Hospital, on December 31, 1884. Dr. Mitchell held this position for about a year and during that time made with his colleagues several important investigations. Many recommendations were made as to ventilation, general sanitation and hygiene, the number of attendants and other employees, the method of appointment and discharge of attendants, the occupation and amusement of the patients, the improvement of the library, and much else with regard to the proper care and protection of the insane.

On January 30, 1885, a highly important and instructive report was made by the consultants to the insane department to the Board of Guardians of the Poor. Attention was called to many evils existing in this department with recommendations for their removal or alleviation. At the conclusion of this report, special attention was directed to the dangers to the patients which would result in case of fire. It was only a few weeks later in February, 1885, that a destructive fire broke out in one of the buildings of the insane department, the difficulties and panic which resulted bearing out all that had been referred to in the report. Twenty-one deaths occurred from suffocation and other causes connected with the fire. The newspaper press called attention to the report which had been made and to the neglect of many of the recommendations.

Besides the interest taken by Drs. Mitchell, Wood, and Mills in the insane, attention was called by them to the question of the care of epileptics, most of whom up to this time having been housed in a special ward or wards in the insane department. One of the results from the suggestions made regarding the care of the epileptics in the Philadelphia Hospital was the foundation of special wards for both the male and female epileptics.

The service rendered by Dr. Mitchell to the insane department of the Philadelphia Hospital although brief was as indicated above of great value.

Among other biographical sketches are those by Dr. Edward Jackson in Colorado Medicine, November, 1914; by Dr. Guy Hinsdale

in International Clinics, vol. 1, 12th series, and by Dr. Charles K. Mills, in the Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, February, 1914.

Dr. Mitchell died at his home in Philadelphia, of pneumonia, January 4, 1914.

Charles K. Mills, M.D., LL.D.

WILLIAM J. MOFFET

1855 - 1927

Dr. Moffet was born in 1855. He was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in 1876, and in the same year he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Moffet died February 13, 1927.

SIDNEY MONTEGUT

Dr. Montegut graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College in 1891. He served as resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital in the same year.

Dr. Montegut died December 9, 1918, Laplace, La.

EDWARD EMMET MONTGOMERY

1849 - 1927

Dr. Montgomery was born on May 15, 1849, in Newark, Ohio. He was the son of Henry A. and Mary E. (Emmet) Montgomery, the former, whose father came to America in 1802, being of Scotch-Irish descent, and the latter of Scotch and French extraction.

Dr. Montgomery spent his boyhood on the family farm. His early education began in the local district schools. At the age of 16 he entered Denison University of Ohio, from which institution he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Dr. Montgomery had as a preceptor Dr. J. J. Hamill of Newark, Ohio, and while preparing for medicine under his preceptorship, he, also became a teacher in the public schools.

Dr. Montgomery was married twice, first in 1876 to Helen Buckley, who died in 1913, by this marriage there were two children, one died in infancy, the other, Susane, who married Dr. P. Brooke Bland. In 1917 Dr. Montgomery was married to Miss Alice Jayne of Yonkers, New York.

In 1872 he entered Jefferson Medical College and was graduated in 1874. He was president of his class. He was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, serving in 1874 and 1875, after finishing his interneship he began the practice of medicine. He

devoted a few years to general practice, during which time he taught physiology and anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College. In 1878 and 1879 he taught private classes in operative surgery in the Woman's Medical College and was clinical surgeon in the Woman's Medical College Hospital. In 1878 he was elected to the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, a position which he held until 1893. It was in this institution that Dr. Montgomery performed the first successful ovariotomy before a public clinic in Philadelphia. From 1886 to 1891 he was professor of gynecology in the Medico-Chirurgical College and in 1891 to 1892 he filled the chair of obstetrics and gynecology in that institution. From 1892 to 1898 he was professor of clinical gynecology in Jefferson Medical College and professor of gynecology in 1898.

Dr. Montgomery was visiting obstetrician to the Philadelphia Hospital for fifteen years, and for twenty-nine years was professor of gynecology and chief gynecologist to Jefferson Medical College Hospital. For thirty-five years he was chief gynecologist to Saint Joseph's Hospital and served for a number of years as consulting gynecologist to the Kensington Hospital for Women and the Philadelphia Lying-in Hospital.

He was the author of the well known text-book Practical Gynecology, Keen's Surgery, and other works. He was a member of the following societies: Philadelphia County Medical Society, president in 1915; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association, trustee 1893 to 1908; College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, former president; Philadelphia Clinical Society, former president; Medical Club of Philadelphia; The American Gynecological Society; American Association of Obstetricians, Gynecologists and Abdominal Surgeons, former president; The Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College.

Dr. Montgomery died April 17, 1927.

Pascal Brooke Bland, M.D.

EDWARD MOTT MOORE

1814 - 1902

Dr. Moore was born July 1, 1814, at Rahway, N. J. He was the son of Lindley Murray and Abigail (Mott) Moore. His boyhood was given to study in a manner never dreamt of in that day of kindergartens and easy paths to learning. But one half-holiday a week, and that Saturday afternoon, it is little wonder that such intense application bore fruit. School days began at five years of age, at 7 he had finished Virgil and was reading the Anabasis of Xenophon at 8. At 14 he felt that he had a surfeit of study and rebelled against his father's desire to have him enter college. However, when

19, he took a course at Troy Polytechnic Institute, and after the completion of this course he entered upon his training for medicine.

His student days were spent in New York and Philadelphia, he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1838 and after graduating served a term as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital. While in Philadelphia he began investigation work, in conjunction with Dr. Pennock, on the physiology of the heart, using bullocks' hearts for the purpose. These experiments are detailed in "Pennock on the Heart."

When only 29 years old he was elected professor of surgery in the medical school at Woodstock, Vermont, and determined to continue lecturing for just forty years, should he live so long. This determination was absolutely fulfilled as he gave his last course of lectures at the Buffalo Medical College in 1883, when he was 69 years old.

Notwithstanding the fact that his first original work was in internal medicine, his principal personal discoveries were in the domain of surgery, especially in fractures and dislocations. A very significant fact because at the time of his discoveries surgery seemed to be a closed book, general anesthesia had been discovered, and matters surgical seemed to have reached the high-water mark.

The germ origin of surgical infection was not known, and there was little for a surgeon to do except to follow beaten paths. Therefore it was no mean achievement for one man to make five distinct additions to surgical pathology and treatment.

Through repeated experiments on the cadaver he determined the mechanism of dislocations as opposed to fracture, showing that under certain circumstances of traumatism a fracture could only occur, while under other conditions the same force could only produce a dislocation. Namely, that if trauma occurred to any bone, at the same time that the body was rotated about the nearest joint, the capsular ligament would be split and a dislocation occur; but if no such rotation happened fracture only could be the result.

His was the first clear statement of why a fracture and not a dislocation was present in any given case. He described a condition existing in Colle's fracture of the radius that was the principal cause of the imperfect results that so frequently followed this accident. Proving that often an undiscovered and consequently unreduced dislocation of the lower end of the ulna, its styloid process being caught in the annular ligament, was the cause of permanent disfigurement of the wrist joint. He further showed that, if this dislocation of the ulna was properly reduced there was no need of cumbersome, painful and complicated splints to hold the fractured radius in place, but that a simple band of adhesive plaster about the site of injury was quite sufficient to insure a perfect result.

He also gave a very simple rule for the reduction of both dislocation and fracture, namely shaking hands with the injured member. That is to say using the left hand for fracture of the left wrist and the right when the right hand was injured. Then the injured member was to be carried sharply toward the radial side, thus freeing the styloid process of the ulna from its entanglement in the annular ligament, and next toward the ulnar side and backward, thus reducing the fractured radius.

His knowledge of this fracture came from the dissection of both wrists of a suicide, who leaped from a window at St. Mary's Hospital and produced the condition on both sides.

The possibility of elongation of the capsular ligament at the upper end of the radius, thus permitting a subluxation at this point, was another of Dr. Moore's additions to surgical knowledge.

Epiphyseal fracture of the lower end of the humerus, as a cause for the early ossification at this point and consequent checking of the growth of the bone is clearly described in Dr. Moore's writings.

The work upon fracture of the clavicle was styled by Dr. Moore as his "brain baby" since its successful elucidation was entirely the result of pure reasoning. A break of the clavicle permitted the shoulder to drop and to be carried inward, while the outer fragment was pulled downward by the attachment of the outer portion of the pectoralis major muscle. Therefore, to correct this deformity and hold the broken clavicle in line, it would be necessary to carry the shoulder upward and backward. This he accomplished by a double figure of eight bandage which is passed about the elbow of the injured side, and around the opposite shoulder.

His discovery of the frequency of the epiphyseal fracture of the upper end of the humerus was connected with a rather amusing incident.

He had read a paper on this subject at a meeting of the Surgical Society in New York City, just after Hamilton had published his epoch-making treatise on fractures and dislocations. As none of his auditors knew anything about the subject his remarks were damned by faint praise, even Dr. Hamilton stating that the treatment proposed was very ingenious and would no doubt accomplish the desired result, but as the condition was so rare that he himself had never seen a single case, it could have little or no practical value. It happened that the veteran Bergen (Dr. Townsend), was present and that Dr. Moore had taught him to recognize this form of fracture, so that, during an intermission he took occasion to visit Dr. Hamilton's wards at Bellevue. Upon the opening of the afternoon session he asked permission to make some remarks on Dr. Moore's paper of the morning. Upon the granting of his request he said that the fracture in question could not be so very rare after all

as he had just found five unrecognized cases in Dr. Hamilton's wards.

Dr. Moore was always a little ahead of his time, he invented an apparatus for the transfusion of blood which was used successfully on several occasions. Soon after the process was perfected, however, the use of physiological salt solution came into vogue and, for a time, seemed to fulfill the function of transfusion without its dangers and difficulties.

An instrument for drilling a stone in the bladder full of holes and then crushing it was another of Dr. Moore's achievements, also an apparatus for the refracture of badly united bones.

Among his honors was the presidency of the American Medical Association; he was one of the organizers and the second president American Surgical Society, of which Dr. Samuel D. Gross was the first president; he was president of the State Board of Health for many years; of the Rochester Board of Health; of the Rochester Historical Society; of the Red Cross Society of Monroe County; of the Rochester Health Association.

He was the inspirer of our park system; and from the time of its inception to his death, the president of the Board of Park Commissioners; he was the founder of the Infants Summer Hospital, and the president of the Board of Trustees of the University of Rochester.

In conjunction with Sister Hieronymo he established St. Mary's Hospital, the first public hospital in Rochester, and for many years was not only surgeon-in-chief, but the only surgeon in attendance at the hospital. During the Civil War he had as many as six hundred patients under his care at one time. With all these duties he was ever ready to aid his fellow practitioners and especially kind to young men; always taking pains to establish the confidence of patients in the physician whose case he saw in consultation.

As showing his readiness to take up new ideas at an age when others are apt to be conservative it may be stated that in 1878 when Sir Joseph Lister lectured in Philadelphia upon septic surgery the elder Gross remarked to his class "Gentlemen, we in Philadelphia do not care about micrococci," Dr. Moore attempted to obviate the dangers of carbolic poisoning by using carbon dioxide gas, pouring it into the wound from a glass funnel attached to a rubber bag container.

As a sanitarian he did much not only for the city of Rochester but in organizing and rendering effective the State Board of Health.

He made early and successful attempts to heat houses by the circulation of hot water, instead of steam, and in fact a very practical system of hot-water heating is still in operation in his old home in Fitzhugh Street, just as he installed it many years ago. He was much interested in house sanitation and early suggested the advan-

tage of hardwood floors, with rugs, especially in sleeping rooms and nurseries, in place of the unsanitary carpet.

As a citizen he was ever public spirited and patriotic, "Do it for Rochester" might have been the inscription upon his shield.

He was too large a man to attempt to cover up or minimize any mistakes or failures that came his way. Indeed his mind was so alert, his insight so keen, his vision so broad that there was little occasion to change his opinions or predictions.

His family life was ideal; he was a companion for his sons; an elder brother for his daughters; a mainstay for his wife.

He was never captious, never requiring from others what he was unwilling to perform himself.

Genial, courteous, positive in his opinions but always tolerant of those who differed from him; sunny, strong and courageous he was always ready to lend a helping hand to rich or poor, to man or woman, to child or adult; able to talk intelligently to scholar or mechanic; to the child or the young mother. Always bringing out the best in others, he was ever alert and open to new ideas.

Of Quaker ancestry, his great-grandfather having been forced to leave Nova Scotia on account of religious persecution, and his grandfather being imprisoned in New York, at the time of the Revolution because of his religion and his non-combatant idea. Dr. Moore was very liberal in his creed, in fact so liberal that he was read "out of meeting."

In closing I cannot do better than to quote from a letter written by Dr. Augustus H. Strong, president of the Rochester Theological Seminary: "There was nothing mean or common about his mind. It was the counterpart of his splendid physique. I have always believed that God was with him and in him, and that his was true Christianity, without the forms and formulas. Now I believe that he sees clearly what he saw in a mirror darkly, and I hope to greet him joyfully, not many days hence."

Dr. Moore died March 3, 1902, at Rochester, New York.

Furnished by his son, S. P. Moore, 47 S. Fitzhugh St., Rochester, N. Y.

HENRY BOYNTON MOORE

1862 – 1900

Dr. Moore was born in 1862, and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1886, registering from Maryland. He served as resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1886.

For a number of years previous to his death he resided in Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he had high standing as a phy-

sician. While there he was married to Miss Kate Kieffer, the daughter of an Episcopal clergyman.

He was a member of the American Climatological Association; El Paso County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Moore was the chief surgeon of the Colorado Midland Railway, and on October 16, 1894, was appointed by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company medical examiner for Colorado Springs.

Dr. Moore died February 20, 1900.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 34, p. 573.
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

JOHN MOORE

1778 – 1836

Dr. Moore was born in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pa., April 18, 1778. His parents were members of the Society of Friends; his elementary education was received in a neighboring school, but mostly at home under his elder brother's tuition, who was a lawyer and judge in Crawford County. At the age of 18, John went to reside in the family of Dr. Wilson, of Bucks County, who being a classical scholar, taught him Latin, and he commenced the study of medicine, 1796.

In the winter of 1797 he removed to Philadelphia and became the private pupil of Dr. Caspar Wistar, and during the following winter, became a member of the Medical Society. In 1798 he was appointed apothecary to the Philadelphia Hospital, but owing to his health becoming impaired, he resigned his position in 1799. He shortly afterward returned, remaining there until the spring of 1800, when he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, his thesis being "Digitalis Purpurea."

He commenced the practice of his profession in the vicinity of Jenkintown, Montgomery County, Pa., in 1800, as a partner to Dr. Samuel Glenn.

In 1818 he became a member of the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, resigning in 1821. He was elected to the medical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1820, as obstetrician, and continued to serve in that capacity until he resigned in 1829.

Dr. Moore was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia. He was also one of the Overseers of Public Schools.

Dr. Moore died May 23, 1836.

Pennsylvania Hospital Reports.

CASPAR MORRIS

1805 – 1884

Dr. Morris was born May 2, 1805, in Philadelphia. He was the fourth son of Israel W., a broker and commission merchant, and his wife, Mary, the daughter of Levi Hollingsworth.

Caspar was at first sent to school at Pine Street Meeting House, subsequently to David Ellis in Church Alley, then to the William Penn Charter School, under the charge of Thomas Dugdale and Joseph Roberts, of whom he always spoke with high regard.

He entered the office of Dr. Joseph Parrish, then the leading practitioner in the city, and as part of the usual course of study, was employed for some months in a drug store. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania medical department in 1826, his thesis being on the practice of medicine.

He took an active interest and part in the formation of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

On November 12, 1829, he married, in Baltimore, Anne, daughter of James Cheston, a merchant of that city, and Mary A., daughter of Samuel Hollingsworth, a brother of Levi; they were thus second cousins.

He was appointed one of the physicians to the Philadelphia Dispensary in 1828. He was one of the first to move in the establishment of the House of Refuge, and was physician to that institution from 1830 to 1834; visiting physician 1834 to 1841; manager 1847 to 1859. He was visiting physician to the Pennsylvania Institute for the instruction of the blind from 1860 to 1870.

He became a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1839, and was elected to its council in January, 1868. In 1838 he joined in the formation of the Philadelphia Medical Institute, lecturing until 1844 on Practice. In 1851 he published his lectures on Scarlet Fever, which at once took rank as one of the best monographs on the subject; a second edition was published in 1858. His lectures on cholera were also complete and exhaustive of all then known on the subject. In 1852 he published, in pamphlet form, a letter to Bishop Potter, on the necessity for increased hospital accommodation in this city. As a result of this we now have the Episcopal Hospital. In 1854 he was appointed lecturer on clinical medicine to the Philadelphia Hospital and in 1855 he was transferred to the obstetrical staff, serving for two years.

Dr. Morris died March 17, 1884, leaving three sons and a daughter, two children died in infancy, his wife died in 1880.

Medical and Surgical Reporter, 1884, vol. 50, p. 416.

Atkinson: Physicians and Surgeons of the United States., p. 24.

"Morris Family Moon."

JOHN MORRIS

1759 – 1793

Dr. Morris was born September 28, 1759. He studied medicine under Dr. Charles Moore, of Montgomery, Pa., and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1783, with the degree of M.B. The degree of M.D. was not conferred by the University until the year 1786.

On October 8, 1783, Dr. Morris was married to Abigail, a daughter of Benedict and Sarah Dorsey.

He started practice in Burlington, N. J., but soon moved to Philadelphia and became popular and the "fashionable doctor of the city." In 1785 he resided at No. 27 Chestnut Street, in the city directories of 1791 and 1793 he is entered as living at No. 11 Pear Street.

He was an attending physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary, February, 1786; a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, 1788 to 1789; one of the founders of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, January, 1787, but forfeited his fellowship by "negligence of a timely payment of the annual contribution."

Dr. Morris died of yellow fever September 8, 1793.

Centennial Volume, Transactions of College of Physicians.
Philadelphia Hospital Report, 1900, vol. 4, p. 303.

ROBERT MORRIS

1802 – 1891

Dr. Morris was born in 1802. His A.B. was taken in 1821, his A.M. in 1824, and his M.D. in 1835, all at the University of Pennsylvania. After graduating he was appointed as one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Morris never practiced medicine, devoting his life to the pursuit of literary rather than medical studies. His last address was 1413 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, where he died June 18, 1891. He was buried June 20, in West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

General Alumni Catalogue.
Philadelphia Hospital Reports, 1900.
Records West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON

1799 – 1851

Dr. Morton was the son of George Morton, who came to this country from Ireland at the age of 16, and of Jane, daughter of John and Margaret Cummings, of Philadelphia. They had nine

children of whom Samuel was the youngest, and who was born January 26, 1799.

The father died when Samuel was but six months old and Mrs. Morton, with her three children, moved to Westchester, New York, in order to be near her sister.

When Samuel was of school age, he went to various boarding schools conducted near Westchester by members of the Society of Friends, and Morton's early education was derived entirely under their auspices. In 1812 Morton's mother married Thomas Rogers and returned to Philadelphia, and Morton soon afterwards was sent to another Quaker school in Westtown, Chester Co., Pa., and from there to the private school of John Gunmere at Burlington, N. J., to study the higher mathematics. After studying under John Gunmere, Morton was, in 1815, apprenticed to a mercantile house in Philadelphia. He did not take kindly to business life, and after the death of his mother in 1816, he gave it up. According to Wood, the friendship formed with several eminent physicians who were in attendance on his mother during her protracted illness helped to turn him towards the study of medicine. In 1817, at the age of 19, he commenced this study in the office of Dr. John Parrish, who was one of the most successful practitioners of his day. He had so many office pupils that, in order to provide adequate tuition for them, he associated with himself several young instructors in various branches.

Among them was the naturalist, Richard Harlan, who exerted a marked influence in turning Morton's thoughts towards science. In his early school days, Morton is said to have shown a fondness for natural history, and this was fostered by his step-father, Thomas Rogers, who was an amateur mineralogist. He was thus prepared to be influenced by Harlan and other young physicians who took delight in the study of nature.

While studying under Dr. Parrish, Morton also attended lectures at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1820 took his M.D. there. In the same year he became a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, an institution subsequently much indebted to him for its development, and of which he was president at the time of his death.

In 1821 Samuel went to Clonmell, Ireland, to visit his uncle, James Morton. He was received with open arms by his relatives, but after a brief visit with them, was persuaded to go to Edinburgh to continue his medical studies. American degrees were not at this time much esteemed in Europe, so that Morton was obliged at Edinburgh to attend the full term of an undergraduate, receiving the honors of the University in August, 1823. In June, 1824, Morton returned to Philadelphia and began the practice of his profession. October 23, 1827, he married Rebecca, daughter of Robert and

Elizabeth Pearsall, highly respected members of the Society of Friends, who were at the time residing in Philadelphia.

In 1827 he was appointed a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, serving until 1835. He was made auditor and a little later recording secretary of the Academy of Natural Sciences. In 1827 he published an "Analysis of Tabular Spar from Bucks County," followed by numerous papers dealing with geology and paleontology. The most important of these were collected and published in 1834, in a volume entitled "Synopsis of the Organic Remains of the Cretaceous Group of the United States," which book at once gave its author a deserved scientific reputation. According to Marcon, it is the starting-point of all paleontological and systematic work on American fossils. In addition to his contributions to paleontology Morton at this period published various zoological papers, among them one on "A New Species of Hippopotamus," determined from a skull received from Dr. Goheen, of Liberia. Meanwhile Morton's interest in scientific medicine was likewise advancing. His first published essay was one on "Cornine," a new alkaloid, printed in 1825 and 1826. His "Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption," published in 1834 was a credit to American science. He followed Dr. Parrish in recommending the open-air treatment of the disease and in 1835 he edited an American edition of Mackintosh's Principles of Pathology and Physic.

Morton's chief scientific contributions, however, came from still another direction. He was soon after his return selected by Dr. Parrish as one of his associates in teaching, and lectured upon anatomy in that connection from 1830 to 1836. His lectures were characterized by simplicity and clearness without any attempted display, and gave entire satisfaction both to his associates and pupils. In 1839 he was elected professor of anatomy in Pennsylvania College from which his resignation was accepted with regret in 1843. In 1849 he published an elaborate and valuable work on "Human Anatomy," special, general and microscopic, completed with much labor and care. Among the inducements to this work, not the least, as he states in the preface, "was the desire to be enrolled among the expositors of a science that had occupied many of the best years of my life." It was when he began his career as a teacher of anatomy that Morton received the stimulus which led to the work on which his lasting reputation rests.

The two most important works by Morton based on his splendid collection of skulls are his "Crania Americana" and his "Crania Egyptica" the first published in 1839.

Morton's ethnological studies led him to the conclusion that the human races are of diverse origin. For this he was bitterly assailed by numerous people including several clergymen who claimed that

he was denying the authority of the Scriptures by an opinion of this character. Morton's life for a time was made unpleasant by the bitterness of the controversy, but his fine character was too well understood by those nearest him for it to do him any great injury.

In an essay on "Hybridity," published in "Silliman's Journal" for 1847, Morton showed that there were many examples of fertile hybrids known, and that, therefore, the fertility of offspring from members of different human races cannot be considered an argument against the distinct specificity of these races. Since Darwin's influence has spread abroad the whole subject would now, of course, be taken up from a different standpoint. Agassiz accepted, in the main, Morton's views. According to Marcon, Morton was second only to Cuvier in his influence on Agassiz's mind and scientific opinion.

Of the opponents of Morton the most bitter was the Reverend Dr. Bachman, of Charleston, South Carolina, who published a book and several monographs attacking Morton. While they were of no value from a scientific standpoint, they served to stimulate Morton to get and publish new evidence. While in the midst of publishing such evidence in support of his own point of view, Morton was suddenly stricken with mortal illness, and died in Philadelphia, May 15, 1851.

Dr. Morton, according to Meigs, was a member of the following societies: The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; president, Philadelphia Medical Society; College of Physicians of Philadelphia, January, 1845; Massachusetts Medical Society; American Ethnological Society, New York; Medical Society of Sweden; Academy of Science and Letters at Palermo; Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen; Academy of Science, Letters and Arts de Zelanti di Arce-reale; Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow; Medical Society of Edinburgh.

Simpson: "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians."
Kelly: American Medical Biographies.
Memoirs by Geo. B. Wood, M.D.

WILLIAM MOSS

1833 - 1907

Dr. Moss was born May 2, 1833, in Philadelphia, Pa. He was a son of Joseph L. and Julia (Levy) Moss.

He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1849 but left at the close of the junior year. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1855.

He married Mary, daughter of Charles Acciola Norouha. During the Civil War he served as surgeon to the 6th Pennsylvania Calvary and as surgeon to the United States Volunteers.

He served as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital in 1855, and was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, 1864.

Dr. Moss died October 30, 1907, aged 74 years.

DR. MOTT

Dr. Mott was a resident physician at the hospital in 1829. There are no records of a Dr. Mott graduating from either the University of Pennsylvania or the Jefferson Medical College previous to 1829.

In Lawrence's "History of the Philadelphia Almshouse and Hospitals," pages 104 and 105 is an account of an altercation, which took place between Mr. Hutchinson, superintendent of the manufactory and four of the resident physicians, Drs. Mott, Jones, Hunt and Clarke.

Mr. Hutchinson took affront at the remarks made at the steward's table on the fifth instance, by some of the physicians, namely Mott, Jones, Hunt and Clarke. Articles of china and glassware were used as weapons of defense. This altercation became the subject of a legal inquiry, and the persons by whom the assault on Mr. Hutchinson was committed were subjected to a very moderate fine for the offense, which the recorder considered was much mitigated by the manner and conduct of the individual assailed. Reference to the court records would no doubt reveal the doctors' full names, but in deference to their families the editor has refrained from doing so.

SHERMAN TUCKER MOYER

1864–1927

Dr. Moyer was born at Minersville, Pa., March 6, 1864. He was a son of Hiram and Lydia (Morgan) Moyer. His early education was acquired at the Pottsville public schools. In 1886 Dr. Moyer graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, after which he became a resident physician at the Philadelphia General Hospital.

On October 8, 1891, Dr. Moyer married Ella Marie Dengler, daughter of Daniel S. Dengler of Philadelphia, and by this union they had one child, Daniel Dengler Moyer, who died April 25, 1911.

Dr. Moyer was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; University Lodge, No. 610, F. and A. M.; Philadelphia Consistory 32°; Lu Lu Temple; Union League; Harris Club; Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce; Philadelphia Credit Mens' Association; Tanners Council U. S. A.; president of the Oriental Building and Loan Association.

Dr. Moyer died October 9, 1927.

FRANK MUHLENBERG

1844 – 1894

Dr. Muhlenberg was born April 4, 1844, in Lancaster, Pa., and was a son of Frederick A. and Ann Eliza (Duchman) Muhlenberg.

He was a graduate of the Lancaster High School and the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pa. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1867.

Dr. Muhlenberg married Miss Ada Snodgrass, of Philadelphia, and had one son, Frank Jr., who died in infancy.

During the Civil War Dr. Muhlenberg served with a company of students from the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and later became assistant surgeon in the National Guards of Pennsylvania.

He served as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital in 1868. Was a member of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania; the American Medical Association, and the Hamilton Club of Lancaster.

Dr. Muhlenberg died September 7, 1894.

Dr. Frank G. Hartman, Lancaster, Pa.

JAMES MONROE MURRAY

1852 –

Dr. Murray was born July 25, 1852, and was a son of James Murray. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1868, took his A.B. degree in 1872, his A.M. in 1875 and his M.D. degree in 1876, after graduating he was appointed resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

May 18, 1881, he was commissioned passed assistant surgeon in the Medical Corps of the United States Navy. He resigned from the Navy January 1, 1886, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, has no further record.

In 1886 his name appears in Polks Medical Directory as living at Atlantic City. The Biographical Department of the American Medical Association has no record. In the Alumni Catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania, page 70, Dr. Murray is marked dead.

ROBERT DRAKE MURRAY

1845 – 1903

Dr. Murray was born April 21, 1845, at Ohlton, Trumbull County, Ohio. He was a son of Joseph Arbor and Nancy (Drake) Murray, grandson of John Ferguson Murray.

He was educated in the Bluffton, Ohio, common schools, and was licensed to teach school at 15, and again at 18 years of age;

enlisted as a private in the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A., April 19, 1861, to November 29, 1862, discharged on account of a serious wound; reinlisted as a private in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, September 9, 1863, to July 10, 1865, and was promoted to sergeant and brevet-lieutenant; was wounded four times, the last reported to have been fatal, and was a prisoner of war four months and a half.

He commenced the study of medicine in 1865, at the Tripler U. S. Army hospital, Columbus, Ohio, and later was under the preceptorship of J. Augustus Seitz, Bluffton, Ohio, and John E. Darby, M.D., of Cleveland; attending three courses of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, degree of M.D. in 1868, and one course at Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated M.D. in 1871, having been resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital for eighteen months, 1870 to 1871.

Dr. Murray was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Navy, 1871 to 1872, and did active duty in the United States Marine Hospital Service, April, 1872. He served in the Marine Hospital Service at Key West, Fla., New Orleans, La., Norfolk, Va., Vicksburg, Miss., Memphis, Tenn., and Gulf Quarantine, Miss.

Dr. Murray served in the yellow fever epidemic at Key West, Fla., 1875; at Fernandina, 1877; New Orleans, 1878, and was secretary of the E. Thompson yellow fever commission of that year; commanded the first armed cordon sanitaire in the United States, one hundred miles in length, at Brownsville, Texas, 1882; served through the epidemic at Manatee, Fla., 1888, and had control of the cordon and relief measures at Brunswick and Jesup, Ga., 1893.

Dr. Murray was postmaster of Bluffton, Ohio, 1865 to 1866; demonstrator of anatomy Cleveland Medical College, 1868 to 1870, and in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, 1869 to 1871; health officer of Harrison and Hancock Counties, Miss., 1883 to 1888; pension examiner at Cleveland, Ohio, 1868 to 1870, and was inspector of Florida quarantines, and commandant of U. S. Quarantine, Tortugas, Fla., 1893.

Dr. Murray was a member of the American Medical Association, 1870; of the American Public Health Association, 1872; of the Florida Medical Association, 1875, president in 1878; of the Medical Society of Tennessee, 1882; of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, 1889; of the Philadelphia Hospital Medical Society, president in 1870; of the Key West Medical Society, 1872; of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; was a member of the Centennial Medical Commission, 1876; was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 1866, Grand Master of Florida, 1876; Free and Accepted Masons, 1866; a Knight Templar, 1874; member of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the Union Veterans' Union; of the Seventh

Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Association; of the American Pomological Society; of the American Horticultural Society; of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy; of the Indiana Horticultural Society; of the National Association of United States ex-prisoners of the war, and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

During his public services Dr. Murray wrote a number of articles on yellow fever. His feeble health prevented him from making other valuable contributions to medical literature but did not deter him from doing great and painstaking work in benefit of his country and fellowmen.

In 1875, at Key West, Fla., Dr. Murray married Lillie, daughter of Reverend C. A. Fulwood. She died at Ship Island Quarantine, in 1887, leaving five children.

Dr. Murray died November 22, 1903.

Atkinson: Physicians and Surgeons of the United States.

JOHN HERR MUSSER

1856–1912

Among the settlers of the Colony established by Penn on the Delaware, was Dr. Benjamin Musser, a native of Berne, who not only acquired land, but also received permission from the proprietor to practice his accredited profession of physic. From this ancestor arose a family that for generations has been closely identified with medicine. John Herr Musser was born on June 22, 1856, at Strasburg, Lancaster County, Pa. He was the son of Dr. Benjamin and Naomi Herr Musser. In addition to his father, Dr. Musser's paternal grandfather and great-grandfather were practitioners of medicine. His maternal grandfather was Bishop John Herr, of the Mennonite Church, also of Swiss descent.

Succeeding his preparatory education at the high school of Strasburg, and the usual classical course at the Millersville State Normal School, Dr. Musser fulfilled the traditions of his family by studying medicine. He entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1874, and three years later received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution.

After completing his service as resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital, the appointment in 1879, as medical registrar in the University Hospital gave Dr. Musser additional opportunities for clinical and pathological study. The year following he was appointed chief of the medical dispensary in the University Hospital, which position he filled from 1880 to 1886. In 1880 he was elected to membership in the Pathological Society of Philadelphia. In 1884 he was appointed pathologist to the Presbyterian Hospital, in 1885

physician to the Philadelphia Hospital and in 1887 physician to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Responsive to the opportunities of these positions and to the stimulus of association with some of the then leaders in American medicine, Dr. Musser became a frequent contributor to the journals and societies. His paper on "Cholecystotomy" written in collaboration with Dr. W. W. Keen and read before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, September 3, 1884, was an able plea for timely operation in biliary obstruction when such procedure was rare.

The paper on "Idiopathic Anemia," and on "Primary Cancer of Gall-bladder and Bile Ducts" appeared during the next two years.

To his activities as practitioner, pathologist and hospital physician, those of teacher were early added, first as quiz master in the Philadelphia Medical Institute and then (1881) as instructor in clinical medicine, in the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Musser demonstrated his ability to impart to others the result of his own diligent study. In 1889 he received the appointment of assistant professor of clinical medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and served for ten years, when he became professor of clinical medicine, which position he held until the time of his death.

An exceptionally strong constitution enabled Dr. Musser to indulge his indefatigable energy for many years without serious results. The earliest intimation that his health was seriously impaired came in the autumn of 1910, when a slight attack of angina pectoris gave warning that habitual overwork was exacting its penalty. The knowledge of his condition strongly influenced Dr. Musser in his decision to decline candidacy for the professorship of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, when in 1911 that chair became vacant.

Dr. Musser was instrumental in establishing, in 1910, at the University of Pennsylvania, the John Herr Musser department of Research Medicine of which he was the director, at the time of his death.

Dr. Musser's contributions to medical literature numbered over two hundred, and cover a wide range of topics. In response to many and repeated requests Dr. Musser published in 1894, his "Medical Diagnosis" which passed through five editions. He also contributed articles in several extensive works, among them Hare's System of Practical Therapeutics and Osler's Modern Medicine; edited the volume on diseases of the lungs in Nothnagel's Encyclopedia and was with Dr. A. O. J. Kelly, co-editor of a system of therapeutics. In 1907 Dr. Musser organized at the University of Pennsylvania, Social Service Work. This was the beginning of Social Service in Philadelphia.

At the time of his death he was visiting physician to the University and Presbyterian Hospitals, he was consultant to the West

Philadelphia Hospital for Women, the Philadelphia General Hospital, the Rush Hospital, the Jewish Hospital, the Germantown Hospital, the Chestnut Hill Hospital and the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia.

Dr. Musser also served as president of the American School Hygiene Association, and as vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and he was a member of the board of trustees of the Phipps Institute for the study of Tuberculosis. In addition to membership in the county, state, and national societies, Dr. Musser was a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, a member of the Association of American Physicians, the American Climatological Society, the American Pediatric Society, the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Neurological Society. He was also a member of the American Association for the advancement of Science, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and a member of the board of trustees of the Drexel Institute and of the Bureau of Municipal Research of the city. In 1910 Dr. Musser received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Franklin and Marshall College, while at the hands of his medical associates he had been honored by the presidency of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, 1893 to 1897; of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, 1899; of the American Medical Association, 1904, and of the National Medical Library Association, 1910.

He was an honorary member of the New York, Virginia Medical Society, and of the Academy of Medicine of Harrisburg. Foreign recognition was not wanting, as he was elected corresponding member of the Sixth International Antituberculous Congress, 1908; honorary Fellow of the Institute of Hygiene of London, 1908; and honorary member of the Royal Society of Physicians of Budapest; chairman, American Committee, International Medical Congress, Budapest, 1909.

In 1879 Dr. Musser married Miss Agnes Gardner Harper, daughter of John M. Harper, by whom he had four daughters and a son, one daughter died in infancy. It was with no little satisfaction that the father saw his son graduate in medicine and thus continue the traditions of the family by becoming the medical representative of the fifth generation.

Dr. Musser died on April 5, 1912, in his fifty-sixth year, bringing to a close a life full of usefulness.

MILTON B. MUSSER

1846 – 1888

Dr. Musser was born in Strasburg, Lancaster County, Pa., October 20, 1846. He was educated at the Normal School, Millersville, Pa., and pursued his medical education at the Bellevue, New

York, and at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating from the latter institution in 1868.

Dr. Musser was located at the N. E. Corner of 40th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, and was a member of the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1877 to 1887, and also a member of Obstetrical and Pathological Societies of Philadelphia.

Dr. Musser died March 2, 1888, of typhoid-pneumonia.

W. A. N. Dorland, 7 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

FRANK O. NAGLE

1857 – 1884

Dr. Nagle was born October 3, 1857, in Philadelphia, Pa. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Philadelphia, and he was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, March, 1879, receiving the Hodge Gold Medal and distinguished mention. After graduating he was appointed as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. He was a member of the first teaching staff of the Medico-Chirurgical College, demonstrator of anatomy, September, 1881; professor of therapeutics, materia medica and clinical medicine, 1882 to 1884.

He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and of the Philadelphia Clinical Association.

Dr. Nagle died February 2, 1884, of typhoid fever, complicated by thrombosis and blood poisoning.

Son, Frank O. Nagle, M.D., 1825 Chestnut Street.

DANIEL WUNDERLICH NEAD

1858 – 1921

Dr. Nead was born in Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pa., July 16, 1858. He was the son of Benjamin Franklin Nead who was born March 10, 1817, and died April 5, 1890. His mother, Eleanor Wunderlich, was born December 20, 1822, and died May 14, 1906. The earliest Nead ancestor who came to America and who landed at Philadelphia, September 28, 1753, was Matthias Nead who was born in 1726 and died in 1789. He settled in the Sharpsburg District, Washington County, Maryland, and later removed to Hagerstown, where he attained considerable prominence.

On his mother's side Dr. Nead descends from German settlers, three of whom belonged to the first notable party of German emigrants. They landed first at New York in the spring of 1710 and settled on the Hudson River in the neighborhood of Newburgh.

Dr. Nead was educated in the public schools of Chambersburg, Pa., and the Chambersburg Academy, graduating from the High School in 1873, and from the Academy in 1875. He then learned the drug business, serving an apprenticeship of over three years in the drug store of J. S. Nixon, Chambersburg. In the summer of 1878 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Samuel G. Lane, of Chambersburg. In the autumn of that year he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated March 15, 1881. From May 1, 1882, to May 1, 1883, he served as resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. After leaving the hospital he practiced in Philadelphia for several years. From December, 1887, to January, 1891, he was engaged in newspaper work in Harrisburg, Pa., part of the time as managing editor of the Morning Call, and part of the time in a similar capacity on the Daily Patriot. In January, 1891, he was appointed medical examiner in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which position he held until his death. In this service he has been stationed at Harrisburg, Pa.; Trenton, New Jersey; Philadelphia, Buffalo, New York, and Reading, Pa.

Dr. Nead was married at Brookline, Mass., on January 29, 1900, to Miss Rose White, who is a descendant from a number of the earliest settlers in the colony of Massachusetts.

Outside of his professional work, Dr. Nead was particularly interested in historical and genealogical research. He was one of the original members of the Pennsylvania-German Society; for twenty years was a member of its executive committee, and at the time of his death was its secretary, Besides some shorter historical and genealogical papers, he was joint author with Charles A. Cornman, of "The Genealogical Record of the Wunderlich Family in America," 1911, and is the author of "The Pennsylvania-German in the Settlement of Maryland," 1914.

Besides a number of historical societies he was a member of the Berks County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and a Fellow of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Medical Club, Philadelphia, and of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, having been a Past Master and Past High Priest.

Dr. Nead died December 1, 1921, at Chambersburg, Pa.

ANDREW NEBINGER

1819 – 1886

Dr. Nebinger was born in Philadelphia, December 12, 1819, his parents being Andrew and Honora (St. Leger) Nebinger. After receiving an academic education, he was apprenticed to the drug

trade, and in 1839 established himself in business on his own account, continuing the business for eight years, when he relinquished it for the purpose of studying medicine. He attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated therefrom in 1850.

Dr. Nebinger established himself in practice in Philadelphia, and rapidly acquired a very large general practice. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the consulting staff to the insane department of the Philadelphia Hospital; for three years he was a member of the board of managers of the Wills Hospital, being elected by the city councils, and serving during the latter half of his term as president of the board; in 1868 he was appointed a member of the Board of Education; Medical Director of St. Mary's Hospital; one of the founders of St. Agnes Hospital.

Dr. Nebinger was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical, from 1861 to 1866 he was treasurer, and in 1870 a censor; Medical Society of Pennsylvania, president in 1879, one time vice-president; American Medical Association; Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, and a life-member of the Academy of Natural Sciences.

During the Civil War he was an active member of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, which institution he served as surgeon-in-charge during the entire war. He also assisted in the organization and was one of the corporators of the Cooper Shop Soldiers' Home, the first institution of the kind established in the country, serving as its vice-president.

He was an extensive contributor to the literature of his profession, his writings having appeared in the leading medical journals. Of his most important papers may be mentioned, "Variola, its Nature and Treatment"; "Diphtheria," and "Puerperal Convulsions."

Dr. Nebinger died April 12, 1886, and was buried April 16, 1886, at the New Cathedral Cemetery.

Dr. A. C. Morgan.
John Welsh Croskey, M.D.

BENJAMIN DUFFIELD NEILL

1811 - 1872

Dr. Neill was born in 1811. His A.B. degree was taken at Yale in 1830; his M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr Neill served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital and on July 30, 1832, he was appointed assistant to Dr. Thomas Mackie Smith and on this date they assumed charge of the Broad Street Infirmary, during the prevalence of cholera.

Dr. Neill died August 22, 1872, at his home 104 South 5th Street, Philadelphia, and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Lawrence: History of the Philadelphia Almshouse and Hospital.
General Alumni Catalogue.
Cemetery Records.

HENRY NEILL

1783 – 1845

Dr. Neill was born in Snow Hill, Maryland, March 12, 1783. His father, John Neill, son of John Neill, a lawyer of Tyrone, Ulster, Ireland, who came to America in 1739, was a physician of Snow Hill, born in Lewes, Delaware, June 3, 1749; he was a member of the Board of Examiners of the Eastern Shore, and a "strong Whig" in the Revolution (Cordell); he married Elizabeth Martin and died at Snow Hill in 1816.

Dr. Henry Neill's early education was acquired in the academy of his native country where he obtained a good knowledge of the classics. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John Church and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1807.

In 1806 he was married to Martha Rutter, a daughter of Dr. Benjamin Duffield. They had nine children, six sons and three daughters.

Dr. Neill started practice in Philadelphia where he remained all his life. In 1811 he was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, and in 1818 was chosen one of the curators, which office he held for many years. In consequence of the excellence of his character, and the clearness of his judgment he won the confidence and esteem of his colleagues and associates, and in 1844 they elected him vice-president of the college.

In 1821 he was elected a member of the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, a position he held until 1835; he was physician to the Walnut Street prison. A portrait of Dr. Neill hangs in the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Dr. Neill died at Belvedere, October 7, 1845, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Transactions of the American Medical Association, vol. 3, p. 453.
Transactions of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, vol. 2, 1846-1849, p. 320.
Kelly: American Medical Biographies, p. 845.
Philadelphia Hospital Reports, 1900, vol. 4, p. 305.

JOHN NEILL

1819 – 1880

Dr. Neill was born in Philadelphia, July 9, 1819. He was a son of Dr. Henry Neill, of Philadelphia, and of Martha Rutter (Duffield) Neill, the daughter of Dr. Benjamin Duffield, of the same city, who died in 1788; grandson of Dr. John Neill of Snow Hill, Md., and great-grandson of John Neill, Esq., lawyer, of Lewes, Sussex County, Delaware.

He received his education at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated A.B. in 1837, and M.D. from the medical department of the same institution in 1840, settling immediately in Philadelphia. On March 4, 1839, he was appointed house surgeon to the Wills Eye Hospital, the first house surgeon appointed to the institution. On completion of his term of service, he passed some time in the West Indies in charge of a patient. In 1842 he became private teacher of medical students, and also was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania. At the same time he held the post of vaccine physician and physician to a city district, under the guardians of the poor.

In 1845 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania. May 7, 1849, he was elected surgeon to the Wills Eye Hospital, and lectured at the medical institute of Philadelphia on anatomy during the summer. In 1849 he was appointed physician to the south-eastern cholera hospital, and made the minute injections upon which was based the report made by the College of Physicians and published in their transactions. In 1852 he was elected surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1854 he was elected professor of surgery in the medical department of the Pennsylvania College, and in 1855 surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon to the Philadelphia forces, and organized and constructed the first eight general hospitals of the city. In 1862 he was commissioned surgeon U. S. Volunteers while on duty at Broad and Cherry Streets hospital. In 1863 he was appointed medical director of the forces from Pennsylvania under command of General W. F. Smith, U. S. Army, which joined the army of the Potomac at Gettysburg. In the same year he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services. He established the hospital at Dickinson College, after the bombardment of Carlisle, and also the hospital at Hagerstown. He was afterwards appointed post surgeon at Philadelphia, a position he held until 1865. In 1874 to 1875 he was appointed professor of clinical surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, a position from which he resigned, May, 1877; he was also appointed consulting surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital.

He was a member of the College of Physicians, was its first curator, and founder of the College Museum.

In September, 1844, he married Anna Maria Wharton, daughter of Samuel Hollingsworth, merchant of Philadelphia. One of his sons, Hollingsworth Neill, M.D., graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1874, and died January 9, 1892.

Dr. Neill died at Philadelphia, February 11, 1880.

Henry: Standard History of the Medical Profession of Philadelphia, pp. 316, 524

HOWARD GEORGE NEIMAN

1884 – 1908

Dr. Neiman was born in 1884. He was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College in 1906. He served as resident physician at the Philadelphia Home for Incurables.

Dr. Neiman died October 15, 1908, from accidental aconitin poisoning, taken in mistake for codein.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 51, p. 1531.

HARRY ISAAC NEWCOMET

1887 – 1919

Dr. Newcomet was born at Reading, Pa., July 7, 1887. His early education was acquired at the public schools of Reading, Pa. In 1912 Dr. Newcomet was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania and in the same year was appointed resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Newcomet was a member of the Berks County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association. He also served seventeen months in the army with the rank of first lieutenant.

Dr. Newcomet died August 10, 1919, at Reading, Pa.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS NEWELL, JR.

1855 – 1886

Dr. Newell was born June 24, 1855, in Monmouth County, New Jersey.

He acquired his education at Phillip's Academy, Andover, Mass., Rutgers College, grammar school, and was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1877.

He was a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital in 1877, and physician and surgeon-in-chief, New Jersey State Prison.

Dr. Newell died July 24, 1886, of congestion of the brain.

W. A. N. Dorland.

WILLIAM LYTHE NICHOL

1828 - 1901

Dr. Nichol was born October 8, 1828, at Nashville, Tenn. He was a son of William and Julia (Lythe) Nichol. On his father's side he was of Irish descent, his grandfather having come from Ireland and settled in Virginia, whence he removed to Knoxville and later to Nashville, where he died of cholera in 1832. Dr. Nichol's maternal grandfather, William Lythe, was a Revolutionary soldier and lived at Murfreesboro.

Dr. Nichol took his A.B. degree at the University of Nashville in 1845, and in the same year he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Thomas R. Jennings. In 1846 he went to Philadelphia as a private student under Dr. W. W. Gerhard and afterward entered the University of Pennsylvania, medical department, from which he was graduated in 1849. He remained in Philadelphia for one year as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Nichol was married three times, first in 1856 to Miss Henrietta Cockrill, who died in 1859, his second wife was Miss Ella Fackler of Huntsville, Ala., whom he married in 1864, and who died in 1868. His last marriage was to Mrs. J. D. B. De Bow, who was before her marriage Miss Martha E. Johns. He had one daughter, Bessie, and two sons, W. L. Jr., and H. C. Nichol.

In 1852 he entered the United States Navy and was ordered to the North Pacific exploration expedition, serving as assistant surgeon on the flagship *"Vincennes."* During this voyage he visited Australia and Chinese ports and also Japan, soon after the opening of the ports of that country by Commodore Perry. He returned to San Francisco in 1855 and resigned his commission, going back to Nashville and beginning practice.

When the war between the states broke out he enlisted in the Confederate Army and went out as surgeon to the First Tennessee Regiment. Soon after he was promoted to surgeon-in-chief of General Joseph E. Johnston's army and later served with General Forrest in Georgia. After the close of the war he resumed the practice of his profession in Nashville.

In 1868 he was elected professor of diseases of the chest in the medical department of the University of Nashville, and he remained in the faculty of that institution until 1898, when he resigned, at that time he was dean of the faculty.

He was also one of the faculty of the Vanderbilt University from 1875 to 1895. He was co-editor with W. K. Bowling, M.D., of the "Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery" from 1870 to 1875. Dr. Nichol died June 23, 1901.

Mrs. John W. Thomas, stepdaughter.

HENRY DODGE NICHOLS

1871 - 1918

Dr. Nichols was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 10, 1871. He was a member of the Dodge-Dana-Bancroft families which had come to Ohio in Revolutionary days from Beverly, Mass.

Dr. Nichols was graduated from the Woodward High School, famous for having educated some of the presidents of the United States. He then attended Cornell University, where he graduated with honors.

Following the example of his grandfather, Israel Dodge, one of Ohio's most eminent physicians, he attended the Miami Medical College from where he was graduated in 1897. He then came East and attended the University of Pennsylvania, where he did post-graduate work. In 1898 he was appointed resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and after his term of service ended he started in general practice at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

On April 18, 1903, he married Adele, daughter of Mrs. Ruthanna Lowber of Delaware and Philadelphia, by whom he had two children, Alexander Lowber and Adele Lowber.

In 1902 he removed to Philadelphia. His health failing and feeling that he needed a change of climate he removed to New Mexico, where he became a member of the medical staff of the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad. In 1915 he removed to Douglas, Arizona, where he was still employed by the Phelps-Dodge Co., owners of the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad.

Dr. Nichols died of pneumonia, April 17, 1918, at Douglas, Arizona.

Mrs. Nichols.

FRANCIS de PAULO NOVAES

Dr. Novaes received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1884, and the same year was a resident physician.

Dr. Novaes died in Brazil.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS OLIVER

1853 - 1911

Dr. Oliver was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 14, 1853. He was a son of Dr. George Powell Oliver, who was the founder and first president of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia.

He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1876, and served as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital from January, 1877, to May, 1878. In 1878

he became connected with the Wills Eye Hospital, as clinical clerk, in the service of Dr. William F. Norris. His association with the Wills Eye Hospital was uninterrupted from that time until his death, having been elected attending surgeon in 1890 and having served as secretary to the surgical staff during the whole of that period.

He helped to establish clinical services for diseases of the eye at St. Mary's, St. Agnes' and the Presbyterian Hospitals, and on retiring from active service in the former institutions he became consulting ophthalmic surgeon. In 1894 he was appointed one of the ophthalmic surgeons to the Philadelphia Hospital. He was made associate clinical professor of ophthalmology in the Woman's Medical College in 1897, and became full clinical professor in 1906. He was also consulting ophthalmologist to the Friends Asylum for the Insane and to the State Hospital for the Chronic Insane of Pennsylvania.

His knowledge of the literature of his specialty was most comprehensive and his own contributions were both valuable and voluminous. One of his most important publications was a "Text Book of Ophthalmology," written in collaboration with his teacher, Dr. William F. Norris. This was later translated into Chinese by Neal of Chinarfu, and adopted as a text-book in the medical schools of China. His well known monograph entitled "A Description of some of the Important Methods Employed for the Recognition of Peripheral and Central Nerve Diseases." This was translated into French by Baudry of Lille and into German by Wolff of Berlin.

His monumental editorial work consisted in the personal supervision of "Norris and Oliver's System of Diseases of the Eye," in four volumes, to which more than sixty American, British, Dutch, French, German and Spanish authors made contributions. He also translated and edited the English edition of Ohlemann's "Ocular Therapeutics"; Baudry's "Injuries to the Eye in their Medico-Legal Aspect," and Donder's "Essay on the Nature and the Consequences of Anomalies of Refraction," and contributed to Wood's "System of Ophthalmic Operations."

He was editor, co-editor and collaborator of many American and foreign publications. His monographs, magazine articles, reviews and abstracts embrace several hundred subjects.

He was an active member of the Pan-American Medical Congress, of which he was an honorary vice-president; International Medical Congress; International Ophthalmological Congress; Heidelberg Ophthalmologischen Gesellschaft; and the Société Française d'Ophtalmologie; Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; a member of the American Ophthalmological Society; Wills Hospital Ophthalmic Society; Pathological Society of Philadelphia; Philadelphia Neurological Society; Philadelphia County Medical

Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Oliver died April 8, 1911, at Philadelphia, of pulmonary edema.

GEORGE POWELL OLIVER

1824–1884

Dr. Oliver was a Philadelphian, born in 1824, the son of Major W. G. Oliver of the 42d United States Infantry, who served in the war of 1812.

Dr. Oliver, after receiving an education in the academies of Philadelphia, began the study of medicine with Dr. J. P. Bethell, in 1842. After one year at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1847 to 1848, he entered the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1850, and was graduated in 1851.

In 1854 he became a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, and afterward became chairman of its clinical committee. In 1859 he attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and received his degree from that institution, after which he spent the following year, 1860, in pursuing his studies in Europe. He had already, in 1851, begun practice, which was interrupted by a brief residence in Cincinnati, where he served as city physician.

In 1861 he was made assistant surgeon of the 98th Volunteers, but the following year was made post-surgeon of the 111th Volunteers, and served for three years. He was twice wounded and once taken prisoner, and made an excellent record as an army surgeon.

On his return from service he resumed practice, but in 1878 removed, first to New York and then to Brooklyn, returning in 1880 to his native city.

Dr. Oliver must always be regarded as having been to the Medico-Chirurgical College what Dr. McClellan was to the Jefferson. He was one of the charter members of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital. In 1881 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Westminster College.

As a teacher he was impressive, clear and particular, insisting upon the student's fixing the facts and principles advanced firmly in his mind; as a physician he was warm hearted, sympathetic and kind, and the poor patients could look ever for help and counsel in time of trouble.

Dr. Oliver died February 20, 1884, in his sixtieth year.

Henry: Standard History of the Medical Profession of Philadelphia, p. 345.

JAMES WILKES O'NEILL

1854 – 1915

Dr. O'Neill was born in Baltimore, May 5, 1854. His early education was acquired at the public schools of New York City. He attended Harvard College and was graduated from the department of arts and also from the University of Pennsylvania, college department, in 1877. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1877, and served a term as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital.

He was surgeon to the First Regiment of the National Guards of Pennsylvania; also surgeon to the out-door department of the Children's Hospital; consulting physician to the Southern Home, and a member of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia.

Dr. O'Neill died at Bergenfield, New Jersey, April 25, 1915.

W. A. N. Dorland.

JONATHAN EDWARD OPENSHAW, JR.

1884 – 1920

Dr. Openshaw was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, October 6, 1884. He attended the Salt Lake City public schools, high school, Latter Day Saints University (four years) A.B. degree, and two years in medicine at the University of Utah. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1918, after which he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

On February 24, 1909, he was married to Adelina, a daughter of Fergus Coalter, by whom he had two children: Jonathan Edward III, and Adelina.

Dr. Openshaw died August 11, 1920.

THOMAS B. O'REILLY

1865 – 1916

Dr. O'Reilly was born in County Cork, Ireland, April 16, 1865, a son of John and Katherine Mylan O'Reilly. His early education was acquired in Dublin City, Ireland. He was graduated in medicine from the Medico-Chirurgical College in 1894, and after graduating he was appointed one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital. He started practice in Philadelphia, having two offices, one at 1924 Girard Avenue and the other at 2700 W. Richmond.

On June 12, 1901, he was married to Mary F., a daughter of William H. McQuail, by whom he had three children: William, Mary E., and Thomas B.

Dr. O'Reilly died September 18, 1916.

Information furnished by Mrs. Thomas B. O'Reilly.

A DEMONSTRATION IN THE "GREEN ROOM"
By SIR WILLIAM OSLER,
PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, 1887.

Reproduction of photograph furnished by
Miss Roberta M. West.

CHARLES ORVIS

Dr. Orvis was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1866, registering from Illinois. He was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1867.

His name appears in the "Lost and Dead List" of the Alumni Catalogue of the Jefferson Medical College. In the Philadelphia Hospital Reports, 1900, Vol. IV, page 298, Dr. Orvis is marked deceased and has no address.

WILLIAM OSLER

1849 - 1919

Dr. Osler was born at Tecumseh, Ontario, on July 12, 1849. He was the sixth son of the Reverend F. L. Osler and Ellen Frere (Pickton).

In May, 1892, he married Grace Linzee (Revere) Gross, widow of Dr. Samuel W. Gross, and daughter of John Revere of Boston, and granddaughter of Paul Revere. By this marriage there were two sons: S. Edward Revere, born December 28, 1896, died December, 1919; the other son dying in infancy.

He graduated at Trinity College, Toronto, 1868; received M.D. at McGill University, 1872; University College, London, and Universities of Berlin and Vienna, 1872 to 1874; LL.D., Yale, 1901, Harvard, 1904, Johns Hopkins, 1905, Edinburgh, 1898; D.C.L., Trinity University, Toronto, 1902, Durham, 1913; Sc.D., Oxford, 1904, Liverpool, 1910, Dublin, 1912; F.R.C.P., 1883; F.R.S., 1898. He was a foreign associate of the Academy of Medicine, Paris; president of the Bibliographical Society, 1913 to 1917; professor of the Institutes of Medicine, McGill University, 1874 to 1884; professor of clinical medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 1884 to 1889; professor of medicine, Johns Hopkins University, 1889 to 1904; regius professor of medicine, Oxford, England, 1905. In 1911 he was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

In 1874 Dr. Osler was made physician to the Smallpox Hospital in Montreal. His study of skin diseases with Tilbury Fox, in England, now proved of importance, for in the smallpox hospital he first acquired the power of close observation of skin lesions and the ability of differentiation and description, which was afterwards such a marked feature in his clinical work. His high attainments in the science of medicine, together with his skill in clinical and pathological investigations, are abundant evidence of his comprehensive knowledge of medical problems.

From 1887 to 1889 he was one of the attending physicians of the Philadelphia Orthopædic Hospital and the Infirmary for Nervous

Diseases. During this period the writer, an assistant of Dr. H. Earnest Goodman, made the acquaintance of Dr. Osler. This acquaintance proved to be the commencement of a highly valued and interesting friendship, which continued until interrupted by death. The attached letter written shortly before his death refers to his connection with the Philadelphia Hospital, where he was a member of the medical staff from December 28, 1885, to 1889. The reproduction of a copy of an autopsy performed by Dr. Osler at the Philadelphia Hospital shows his scrupulous exactness.

In 1889, as the Johns Hopkins Hospital was nearing completion, the trustees appointed Dr. Osler, the most brilliant clinician available, as professor of medicine in the university, and as physician-in-chief to the hospital. Dr. Osler was on duty when the first patient was admitted to the hospital on May 10, 1889.

Dr. Osler, a charter member of the Association of American Physicians, organized in 1886, became its president in 1895; from 1913 to 1919 he was president of the Bibliographical Society, and at the time of his death was president of the British Classical Association.

His voluminous contributions to medical literature are attested by a list of 730 titles. The first edition of "The Principles and Practice of Medicine" was published in 1892, and has been translated into French, German, Spanish and Chinese.

His recreation was bibliography. Therefore, as might be expected, he was keenly interested in numerous medical libraries; at the surgeon general's office, McGill University, the Boston Medical Library, and the New York Academy of Medicine he was an ever welcome guest. Throughout his stay in Philadelphia he was a Fellow of the College of Physicians and served on its library committee. From 1892 to 1905 he served in like manner on the library committee of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; in 1896 to 1897 he was president of the faculty. His unflagging interest found expression in the founding of the Medical Library Association in 1898.

In order to keep an appointment to lecture, during a railroad strike, Dr. Osler took a long drive in an automobile, from this exposure he developed pneumonia, empyema followed, and on December 28, 1919, he died.

JOHN JAMES OWEN

1850 – 1925

Dr. Owen was born in 1850. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1878, after which he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL

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Clinical Diagnosis, Ordered by

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to be loose over right kidney by old fibrous bands. Ileum & sm
in pelvis not adherent in angle between sigmoid & rectum
The cancerous nodule has perforated the vein & the papish which
Oozy gas rises free. Heart enlarged thickening about the
heart large Right Chambers distended with firm dark
the valves normal Left ventricle contains a large dark clot
thickened Aortic valves competent. The aorta is a little dilated & a
Pharynx & oesophagus removed. On the latter in the middle 3rd
It is most extensive in the anterior aspect is in a sloughing c
the wall which is infiltrated with the cancer. Bronchial gl
Lungs Left Crepitant except at base. Rt pleura covered
dirty papish brown in color in a condition of [illegible] pneumonia the
Left lung Emphysematous & Crepitant.
Spleen Small capsule fibroid
Kidneys Small, firm a little fibroid
Bladder contracted Prostate a little enlarged
Stomach Normal
Intestines The Coecum & appendix purple & fibroid adhesions
Liver Small. A little puckered on surface.

Cause of death: Cancer of Oesophagus.

POST-MORTEM RECORD.

nality, Germany

Attending Dr Osler

Resident. Dr McClure,

topsy 36 hours after death,

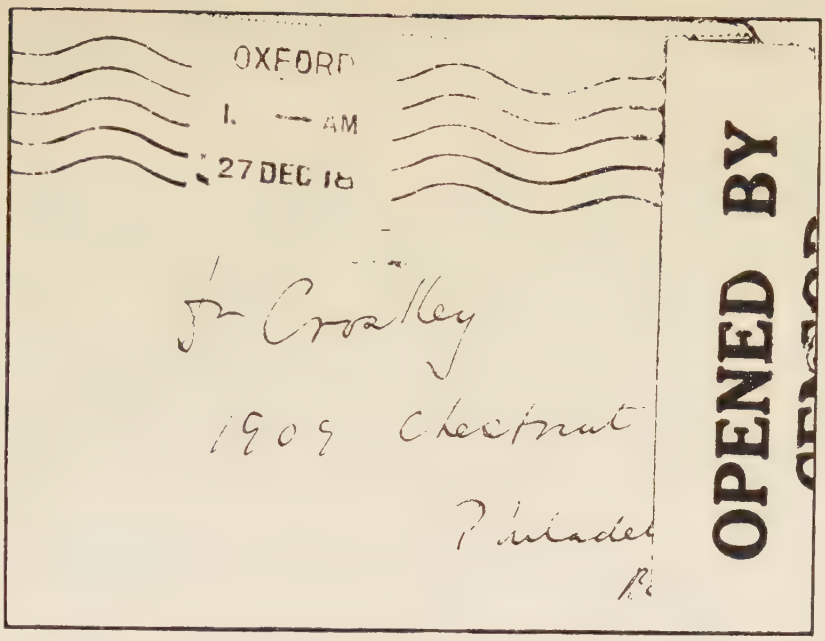
Performed by Dr. Osler.

BSERVED.

[illegible] pneumonia & recovery. Pigment of lungs. Healed
[illegible] recent adhesions. Cancer of appendix without
[illegible] cancerous mass occupying entire circumference, 4 inch
[illegible] cancer, about the size of a walnut the mass ulcerated in [illegible]
[illegible] penetrating directly into a dark firm looking cl[illegible]
[illegible] according appearance. Slight adhesions at [illegible]
[illegible] which extend into mesentery & pulmonary artery
[illegible] which also extend into aorta. Mitral valve slightly
[illegible] thickened

Cancer a large ulcerated cancer occupying 3/4 circle,
[illegible] Lee Peritoneum directly into colon, branches
[illegible] and serosa much involved
[illegible] with recent lymph. Lungs Solid. Section shows
[illegible] result of perforation of bronchus by the cancer

No pleurisy



From the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.

26. XII. 18

Dear Dr Crossley

Greetings — cardiac —

1) The Ann. Who's Who has all the essential data — would your secretary care why — I have added in the enclosed a few others.

2) You may also like to add the following:— "I look back with rare pleasure to my term of service at Bloomsbury — 1885 – 89. My appointment — I owe to Dr Pepper. The wards were always full of interesting cases, and my literary output, while in Philadelphia, came very largely from the Phila. Hospital service. The Malaria & pernicious were of special value. I had the best a kindest of colleagues, Tyson, Formad, Musser, Hughes & others. With Leuchars pleasure too I look back on my association with a group of keen & intelligent Residents, and with Miss Fisher & Miss Forrer, in the recently established Training School for Nurses: How must I forget dear old Owen, on the Medical floor, with his Rabelaisian gift of progress.

Yours ever.

William Osler

Dr. Owen died in Philadelphia, Pa., November 7, 1925, of angina pectoris.

Journal of the American Medical Association, November 28, 1925, p. 1747.

JOHN EDWIN OWENS

1836–1922

Dr. Owens was born at Charlestown, Cecil County, Maryland, October 14, 1836. He was educated at West Nottingham Academy and Rugby Institute, Mount Washington, Maryland. He took his medical course in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., graduating in March, 1862. After he graduated he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and spent thirteen months in this position, following which he entered the medical service of the Union Army, and from 1863 to 1865 served in a military hospital in Chicago. Dr. Owens was the first attending surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, having been appointed to that position in 1865, and retaining it until 1912, at which time he became consulting surgeon. Dr. Owens had a long career as teacher of surgery. From 1867 to 1871 he was lecturer on surgical diseases of the urinary organs at Rush Medical College, Chicago; he also lectured on the principles and practice of surgery in the spring courses of 1871 and 1872. He was professor of principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery in the Woman's Medical College, Chicago, from 1877 to 1883. He was professor of orthopedic surgery in Rush Medical College, Chicago, from 1879 to 1882. He was professor of operative surgery and surgical anatomy in the Chicago Medical College (now the Northwestern University Medical School), from 1882 to 1891, after which he was professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the same institution until advancing age made it difficult to fulfill his duties in this position, at which time he was honored with the appointment of emeritus professor of surgery, which position he held until his death.

Dr. Owens was appointed chief surgeon of the Illinois Central Railroad in 1869, and held the position until 1911. He became chief surgeon of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in 1888, serving until 1914. He was medical director of the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, from 1891 to 1893.

Dr. Owens was active in medical societies. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and also of the American Surgical Association of which he was at one time vice-president as well as other local, state and national associations, giving particular attention to associations made up of railroad surgeons.

Dr. Owens married Alethea Sophia Jamar in 1869. Mrs. Owens died in 1919. Dr. Owens had but one child, Mrs. John Crerar, who survives him.

Such is the brief statement of Dr. Owens' professional activities, an admirable record but giving no idea of his delightful personality, lofty personal and professional standards and the high regard in which he was held by his confreres.

Dr. Owens was instinctively looked up to as the highest type of gentleman and was entitled not only by birth but by habitual consideration for others to that more delicate appellation "Southern gentleman."

In the various executive positions which he filled his management proved his executive ability, but he accomplished his end by tact, diplomacy and gentle force, never resorting to methods which would bring discomfort or annoyance to those with whom he had to deal. He was regarded first as a friend, then as a commanding officer.

As a teacher he was clear and emphatic; what he wished to convey was brought home to the student in an impressive way which helped the memory to retain it. An ever present vein of quiet humor endeared him to his students.

The way in which he was looked up to by his colleagues is shown by the fact that when the Chicago Surgical Society was founded in 1900, he was elected as its first president and when the American Association of Railway Surgeons was organized in 1905 he was also chosen as its first president.

For many successive years he was unanimously elected president of the St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. No other candidate was ever considered until the infirmities of age made it necessary for Dr. Owens to relinquish the position.

One of the most interesting capacities in which Dr. Owens served was as medical director of the World's Columbian Exposition. Dr. Owens was appointed to this position in 1891, when building operations were begun. A large number of men were employed in construction work, many of them living on the grounds. At one time, the number of employees rose to nearly 10,000. During the exposition, employees and visitors were taken care of in an emergency hospital located on the grounds. This position called upon Dr. Owens for ability, not only as a surgeon and as an executive but as a sanitarian. It was necessary to deal with people of all occupations and professions, as well as of all nationalities, and in no position which he occupied did he show better his unfailing tact and diplomacy.

Dr. Owens was missed as one of the outstanding personalities in the medical profession of Chicago, a man beloved by all for his personal qualities and revered by all for his excellent attainments.

Dr. Owens died at his home, 2127 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., December 21, 1922.

Samuel B. Plummer.

FREDERICK ADOLPHUS PACKARD

1862–1902

Dr. Packard was born November 17, 1862. He was the son of John H. Packard, M.D., and Elizabeth Wood Packard.

After a preparatory education at Rugby Academy and an academic course in the University of Pennsylvania, his medical course was taken and completed in 1885 in the medical department of the latter institution.

After graduating Dr. Packard served as resident physician in the University and Pennsylvania Hospitals. At the termination of these courses he declined an offer of the chief assistant physician in the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Dr. Packard began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia in 1888, and at once became associated with the Episcopal Hospital and soon after was appointed physician to the out-patient department of the Children's Hospital, and visiting physician to the Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal Hospitals. Following this he became physician to the out-patient department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, his next appointment was visiting physician to the Children's Hospital; then to the Philadelphia Hospital. He was connected with the teaching staff of the University of Pennsylvania during the greater part of his medical career and later was appointed to the trusteeship of the same institution.

As a writer Dr. Packard stood above the average. His papers have been most extensively quoted in relation to infection through the tonsils, the first a "Report of Five Cases of Endocarditis Occurring in the Course of Tonsilitis," read before the Association of American Physicians, May, 1899; the second, the Wesley M. Carpenter Lecture on "Infection Through the Tonsils, Especially in Connection with Acute Articular Rheumatism," read before the New York Academy of Medicine, 1899. He also contributed valuable papers on "Thermic Fever," "Osteitis Deformans," "Acromegaly," "Lead Poisoning," "Intrathoracic Tumors," "Sarcoma of the Lungs," "Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis," and many others.

Dr. Packard was a firm believer in the educating power of the medical society and was a member of the College of Physicians; the Pathological Society; the Neurological Society; the Philadelphia Medical Society; the Association of American Physicians; the American Pediatric Society, and the American Medical Association.

One of the beautiful things in Dr. Packard's life was his gentle treatment of the poor and unfortunate sick. One of the ex-residents of the Philadelphia Hospital said shortly after Dr. Packard's death, "The one thing that impressed me most in that man was his tender consideration of those poor wrecks of manhood which he was called upon to care for in the wards of "Blockley." He was just as patient in answering their questions as he could have been for the wealthiest patient on his list."

Dr. Packard married Katherine P., daughter of Dr. Edward Shippen, June, 1893. He died of typhoid fever, November 1, 1902.

Address by Dr. Samuel McHamill, Philadelphia Pediatric Society.

WILLIAM BYRD PAGE

1817–1877

Dr. Page was the elder of the two sons of William Byrd and Evelin Byrd (*neé* Nelson). Page was born at "Pagebrooke," Clarke County, Virginia, May 26, 1817.

Shortly before attaining his majority he came to Philadelphia and matriculated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1839.

Instead of returning to Virginia, as did certain others of the Pages who obtained their degree of M.D. in Philadelphia, he remained in the latter city, established himself in practice there and became in due course of time, one of the "Quaker City's most successful and most eminent physicians."

He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, in 1843; became professor of surgery at the Pennsylvania Medical College, a leading institution in its day; was visiting surgeon at the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind, 1844 to 1854, and consulting surgeon, 1854 to 1862; also visiting physician to St. Joseph's Hospital.

In 1845 Dr. Page was chosen consulting surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, for which service he was to receive one hundred dollars per year. In 1848 he became a member of the American Medical Association; of the Philadelphia Medical Society in 1849; of the Academy of Natural Sciences in 1853; was a member also of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and was affiliated with kindred organizations whose scope was technical or semi-technical and whose membership embraces the leading scientific minds of the community.

Dr. Page's death occurred at 489 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, February 18, 1877. He had married November 29, 1839, Celestina

Anna Davis, daughter of Samuel and Maria (*neé* Vidal) Davis of Natchez, Miss.

North American, Sunday, May 25, 1913.
Frank Willing Leach.

JOSEPH PANCOAST

1805 – 1882

Dr. Pancoast, son of John and Anne (Abbott) Pancoast, was born in Burlington, N. J., on November 23, 1805, the descendant of an Englishman who came to this country with William Penn. Joseph was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and began to practise in Philadelphia, making surgery his specialty; in 1831 beginning to teach classes in practical anatomy and surgery.

He was appointed physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and head physician to the Children's Hospital connected with it. In 1838 he was elected professor of surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, and in 1847, professor of anatomy in the same institution. He held the latter chair until 1874, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son William H. Pancoast. In addition he was one of the surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital from March 27, 1854, until February 29, 1864.

Many operations new to surgery were devised by him. Among them was one for soft and mixed cataracts. In this a very fine needle, turned near the point into a sort of a hook, is passed through the front part of the vitreous humor, between the margin of the dilated iris and lens, without touching the ciliary body. The advantage of this needle is that the soft part of the lens can be deeply cut and the hardened nucleus withdrawn, by a sort of horizontal displacement, along the line of entrance of the needle, the piece being left in the outer border of the vitreous humor. In 1841 he devised the plow and groove or plastic suture, in which four raw surfaces, the beveled edges of the flaps and the margins of the groove cut by the side of the nose to receive the flaps come together. He used this suture in all his rhinoplastic operations, and union invariably followed. He likewise devised an operation for empyema, by raising a semicircular flap of the integument over the ribs, and puncturing the pleura, near the base of the flap; putting a short catheter down to the inner end of the puncture, secured with a strong string, and forming thus a fistulous opening, to which the movable flap served as a valve when the catheter was removed. He demonstrated that often bad cases of strabismus are due to the fact that the oblique muscle is girdled by rigid connective tissue, and that the tendons must be drawn out with a hook and cut. For occlusion of the nasal duct, in ordinary

cases of epiphora, he introduced, by a puncture of the lachrymal sac, a hollow ivory tube, from which the earthy matter had been removed and left it to dissolve slowly.

He several times restored a voice that was unintelligible by cutting the posterior muscles of the velum palati and loosening any attachments it may have made to the pharynx. He performed four times, with success, a lumbar operation for large abscesses, lying in the connective tissue between the colon and the cecum and the front of the quadratus lumborum muscle. He originated an abdominal tourniquet, first used in 1860, which, by compressing the lower end of the aorta and by shutting off the arterial blood from the lower limbs, prevented death by loss of blood in amputation at the hip-joint, or even high up on the thigh.

In 1862, before the class of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Dr. Pancoast performed for the first time his cure for certain cases of tic-douloureux, dividing the trunks of the fifth pair of nerves as they come out of their foramina, at the base of the skull.

In January, 1868, he performed for the first time an operation original with him, for the relief of exstrophy of the bladder, turning down cutaneous flaps from the abdomen and groin over the raw surface of the bladder.

Dr. Pancoast was a voluminous contributor to the American Journal of Medical Sciences, the American Intelligencer, and the Medical Examiner, and author of pathological and surgical monographs, essays and introductory lectures to his class, one of these being "Professional Glimpses Abroad," 1865.

He edited "Manec on the Great Sympathetic Nerve," and "Quain's Anatomical Plates," and published an annotated translation from the Latin of Lobstein's "Treatise of the Structure, Functions and Diseases of the Human Sympathetic Nerve," 1831, "Treatise on Operative Surgery," 1844, third edition, 1852, his chief work; a revised edition of Dr. Caspar Wistar's "System of Anatomy for the Use of Students," 1844. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and other scientific organizations.

Dr. Pancoast was married at Philadelphia in 1829 to Rebecca, daughter of Timothy Abbott. He died in Philadelphia, May 7, 1882, and was buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

WILLIAM HENRY PANCOAST

1835 - 1897

Dr. Pancoast was born in Philadelphia, October 16, 1835. He was a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Abbott) Pancoast, educated in the private schools of Philadelphia until he entered Haverford Col-

lege, from which he was graduated in 1853, with the degree of A.B., later receiving the degree of A.M. from the same institution. He was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1858, going abroad soon after and spending three years in study in London, Vienna and Paris.

He returned to Philadelphia in 1861 and established himself in practice at the same time, becoming assistant to his distinguished father, Professor Joseph Pancoast, at that time professor of anatomy in Jefferson College. He was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy and also assistant in the clinic of Professor Musser, then professor of surgery in the college.

Dr. Pancoast soon after becoming connected with the college formed a "Quiz Class," which under various names existed for many years. In 1862 Dr. Pancoast was made demonstrator of anatomy in the college and in the same year was appointed a member of the Sanitary Commission, which had come into existence. With several assistants whose names have become eminent in the medical annals of the city, he went to Whitemarsh, landing in the Panumky River, and gave valuable service during the celebrated seven days fight. Returning to the city he was stationed at the United States Military Hospital, at the corner of Sixth and Master Streets. Dr. Paul Beck Goddard being the surgeon in charge. He was also one of the surgeons at the Charity Hospital on Buttonwood Street at this time. In 1866 he was appointed a member of the surgical staff at the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1874 his father having gone abroad, he was made adjunct professor of anatomy and lectured not only to his own classes as demonstrator, but in his father's place as professor.

Dr. Pancoast was twice married, first to Mary Ann Gertrude Lewis, April 7, 1864, and secondly to Charlotte Matilda Robb. He had three children by the first wife who survived him: Mrs. W. Barklie Henry, William Howard Pancoast, and Mrs. Timothee Adamowski.

In 1875 Dr. Pancoast, together with Drs. Harrison Allen and Thomas H. Andrews, was appointed a commission to secure the bodies of the Siamese Twins who had died shortly before. They went to Mount Airy, North Carolina, and after much difficulty obtained possession of them and brought them north. These bodies were dissected in the hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and it was found that the band uniting them was merely a ligamentous attachment and might have been severed in their youth.

In 1874 Dr. Pancoast succeeded his father as professor of anatomy and was made clinical professor of surgery. He resigned his professorship in 1886, with the intention of taking a tour around the world, but before he could get away he became much interested in the Medico-Chirurgical College and was elected professor of ana-

tomy in that institution. This put an end to the proposed trip and he remained in active connection with the college until his death on July 5, 1897.

When the Alumni Association of the Medico-Chirurgical College was formed Dr. Pancoast was elected president and held the office for many years. He was a member of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; the Philadelphia County Medical Society, president in 1870; the Pathological Society; the Obstetrical Society; president of the Red Cross Society of Philadelphia, a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, elected April 7, 1689, Class 3, Insignia 1045; the Union League Club, and the Philadelphia Club. In 1890 he was made a member of the Ordra Humanitaire de Meritu Civil, in Paris.

THOMAS PARKE

1749–1835

Dr. Parke was born in East Caln Township, Chester County, Pa., August 6, 1749; he was a student of medicine under Dr. Cadwalader Evans, and received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine from the College of Philadelphia, June 5, 1770.

In 1771 he went to London and attended Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, and then went to Edinburgh. In 1773 he returned to Philadelphia and entered into partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Evans, in the practice of medicine.

He was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1774 until 1779. In 1777 he was elected a member of the medical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, resigning in 1823.

In April, 1775, he married Rachel, the eldest daughter of James Pemberton.

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society; president of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, and a director of the Philadelphia Library.

Dr. Parke died January 9, 1835, aged eighty-five years.

FLORA ESTELLA PARKER

Dr. Parker was a resident of Philadelphia. She was graduated in medicine from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1901, and in the same year became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

On May 28, 1902, Dr. Parker married William David Easton, D.D.S., retired dentist of Rockland, Mass.

Dr. Parker died October 25, 1918.

GLENN J. PARKER

1888 – 1924

Dr. Parker was born in 1888. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont College of Medicine, Burlington, in 1915. After graduation he served as resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital. He was lieutenant in the United States Navy and was surgeon to the U. S. S. *Florida.*

Dr. Parker died suddenly July 19, 1924.

Journal of the American Medical Association, August 9, 1924, p. 457.

CLAYTON PARKHILL

1860 – 1902

Dr. Parkhill was born in Vanderbilt, Pa., April 18, 1860. As a boy, he studied in the common schools, later graduating at the Southwestern State Normal School, and afterward taking a special course at Wooster University, in Ohio. He then taught school for two years.

Deciding to enter the medical profession, he began under a preceptor in 1881, entered Jefferson College in Philadelphia. At the same time he became a private student of the eminent anatomist and surgeon Dr. McClellan of that city. He also took the course at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. In 1883 he was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College.

Three weeks after graduating he entered a competitive examination for the position of resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, and stood third in a class of forty-eight applicants. He remained for one year in this position. On leaving the hospital he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy and operative surgery at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. He was also appointed physician for one of the city districts, and opened an office with Dr. McClellan.

In 1885 he removed to Denver, Colorado. The following year he returned, and married Miss S. Effie Brown in Redstone, Pa. With his bride he went again to Denver, where he practiced his profession until the time of his death.

In 1886 Dr. Parkhill was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the medical school of the University of Denver. Being one of the founders of the Gross Medical College in 1887, he was appointed professor of anatomy and clinical surgery remaining until 1892, when he resigned, to accept the professorship of the principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery in the University of Colorado.

He was appointed surgeon at the Arapahoe County and St. Luke's Hospitals; assistant surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railway;

consulting surgeon of the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railway, and surgeon-general of the Colorado National Guard. At one time he was dean of the medical department of the University of Colorado.

Dr. Parkhill was a member of the Arapahoe County Medical Society; the Clinical and Pathological Society of Denver; the Colorado State Medical Society; the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; the Association of American Anatomists; the Colorado State Board of Medical Examiners and of the Association of American Surgeons, at a time when there were but two other members of the Association in the entire west.

Dr. Parkhill took a prominent part in the military service of the west. He was organizer and first captain of the Denver City Troop, which since has been converted into a national guard unit. As surgeon-general of the Colorado National Guard, he did efficient work during the coal strikes at Leadville. As major and surgeon of the First Colorado Infantry, United States Volunteers, his reputation, personality and energy drew together a hospital corps which was without a superior during the Spanish-American War. Later he was promoted to divisional surgeon, first division, first army corps.

Dr. Parkhill was a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans, and of the Sons of the Revolution. Although he was transferred from duty with his original unit to duty in Porto Rico, he was made an honorary member of the Philippine Veterans.

Dr. Parkhill devised a number of new instruments also a number of original operations and his contributions to medical literature were numerous.

Dr. Parkhill died in Denver, January 16, 1902, leaving a widow and two sons: Clayton Parkhill, Jr., of Los Angeles, and Forbes Parkhill, of Denver.

Dr. R. Gilchrist Smith, Denver, Colorado.

WILLIAM H. PARISH

1845 - 1903

Dr. Parish was born on October 23, 1845, in the town of Holly Springs, Mississippi. His father, Reverend C. Parish, was a Presbyterian clergyman, a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of Williams College, and for a number of years president of Mississippi College.

Dr. Parish received a classical education, largely under the personal instruction of his father, and at Mississippi College.

In 1862 when he was in the junior class, the college was forced to close, because its students, about three hundred in number, had entered the Confederate Army.

At the age of 17 Dr. Parish volunteered, as a private, in the 20th Mississippi Regiment, in the Confederate service. At Kennesaw

Mountain, in the summer of 1864, he was wounded through the left foot.

After the close of the war he entered a drug store in Clinton, Miss., where he remained for about three years.

In 1868 he accepted an offer as principal of a boys' school in Texas, but when about to start from Mississippi for Texas he received an offer on the part of his aunt, Miss Isabella M. Marr, of Maine, to the effect that she would meet the necessary expense attendant upon his study of medicine, she knowing that the latter had been for some time the earnest desire of her nephew. This generous offer was gladly accepted, for the misfortunes of war had left Dr. Parish's family in Mississippi without financial resources.

Attracted by the reputation of the great surgeon, Gross, Dr. Parish entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia from where he was graduated in 1870. In 1871 he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, later becoming a member of the obstetrical staff, serving from 1876 to 1889. For several years he was chief of the gynecological clinic of the Jefferson Medical College Hospital, and at one time was professor of gynecology in the Philadelphia Polyclinic. These positions he resigned because of other professional work.

Dr. Parish was the consulting gynecologist and medical director to St. Agnes Hospital; consulting surgeon at Kensington Hospital; one of the consulting staff at the Woman's Hospital; consulting obstetrician at the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity; professor of anatomy Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; professor of obstetrics in the Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H.; a member American Gynecological Society, of which he was vice-president; Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, of which he was president for two terms; a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; the American Medical Association, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was a frequent contributor to the proceedings of different societies, and to the columns of various medical journals.

In 1876 Dr. Parish married Miss Isabel, daughter of Dr. Jacob De La Motta, who was a prominent physician of Charleston, S. C. They had one son, Dr. Benjamin Dores Parish.

Dr. Parish died July 19, 1903, from heart disease, after a long illness, at Bilsey Lodge in the Adirondacks.

Biography, Mrs. M. T. Valentine, p. 177.

ISAAC PARRISH

1811 – 1852

Dr. Parrish was born in Philadelphia, March 19, 1811, and was the second child of Dr. Joseph and Susanna Parrish of Philadelphia. His father took his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1805, and was a student of Dr. Caspar Wistar. Young Parrish began his education in the schools which were under the sole government of the Friends; and he spent several years in their well known classical academy, where his father had imbibed the rudiments of Latin..

Having attained a sufficiency of Greek and Latin he was transferred to the private boarding school of John Gummere, in Burlington, N. J., a seminary of great and deserved reputation, particularly for mathematics, astronomy, chemistry and natural philosophy.

He began the study of medicine with his father in 1829, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1832. He spent the last year of his pupilage in the Philadelphia Hospital, as a resident physician, and his experience therein appears to have suggested to him the subject of his thesis, "Spinal Irritation," which was honored with a place in "The American Journal of the Medical Sciences" for August, 1832.

On June 24, 1835, at the Friends Meeting House on Cherry Street, Dr. Parrish was married to Sarah Redwood, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah Redwood Longstreth, both of Philadelphia. Dr. Isaac Parrish's wife was born December 9, 1814, and died at Southampton, Long Island, New York, September 5, 1895.

Dr. Parrish was the first surgeon to be appointed to the Wills Eye Hospital, receiving his appointment February 3, 1834. He was the most active of his colleagues in bringing this hospital within the range of medical students as a clinical school. He gave the first regular course in instruction on ophthalmic surgery in that institution in the winter of 1839 and 1840; and in succeeding years he was always followed through the wards by classes of students.

He was physician to the Cholera Hospital, 1832; a member of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating Miseries of Public Prisons, 1834; College of Physicians; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Pennsylvania Medical Society; American Medical Association, 1846, and the Society for the Abolition of Slavery.

Dr. Parrish died July 31, 1852, Philadelphia, and was buried in South Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Records, Friends Meeting.
Tombstone, South Laurel Hill.
W. A. N. Dorland.
Memoir by Dr. Jackson.
Transactions of the College of Physicians, vol. 1, p. 427.

JOSEPH PARRISH

1779 – 1840

Dr. Parrish was born in Philadelphia, September 2, 1779. His parents being members of the Society of Friends, he was taught in their schools, especially in the higher branches, including Latin.

Although his early inclination was toward the medical profession, he engaged in the business of his father, who was a hatter, until his twenty-second year, when obtaining the consent of his parents to a change of pursuit, he decided to commence the study of medicine as a private pupil in the office of Dr. Wistar.

He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1805, from the University of Pennsylvania, his thesis being "Upon the Influence of the Passions in the Production of Disease."

In the beginning of his practice, he was appointed resident physician to the Yellow Fever Hospital. In 1807 to 1810 he gave popular lectures on chemistry.

He was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1807 to 1811, when he was transferred to the surgical staff, where he remained until 1821. He was elected to the medical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1816, resigning in 1829.

Dr. Parrish was vice-president of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; a member of the American Philosophical Society, 1815; president of the Board of Managers of the Wills Hospital, 1832 to 1840; president of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society. In the midst of his engrossing duties he had at one time as high as thirty medical students in his office.

In the autumn of 1808 he married Susanna, daughter of John Coxe, near Burlington, N. J. While not a voluminous writer, he contributed a number of papers on medical and surgical subjects to the medical periodicals.

Dr. Parrish died March 18, 1840.

Transactions of the College of Physicians, vol. 1, New Series, No. 1, p. 428.

JOHN STUBBS PARRY

1843 – 1876

Dr. Parry, a Philadelphia obstetrician, the only son of Seneca and Priscilla S. Parry, was born on the 4th of January, 1843, in Drumore, Lancaster County, Pa.

His mother, when widowed, worked her farm and educated her four children well. John, as a boy, was known as "the little doctor," and when 17 years of age began the study of medicine under Dr. I. M. Deaver, later he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania and took his M.D. there in 1865, when he became a resident physician

at the Philadelphia Hospital, where he had an opportunity of studying an epidemic of puerperal fever and gathering notes for a valuable paper.

On leaving the hospital in 1866, he married Rachel P., daughter of William and Annie Sharpless, of Philadelphia, and settled to practice in that city. He was appointed a member of the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital and with his colleague, Dr. E. L. Duer, reorganized the lying-in wards and utilized the valuable clinical material for the students. One result was his "Observations on Relapsing Fever in Philadelphia in 1869 and 1870."

As a member of the Pathological Society and the College of Physicians he wrote many papers for the meetings, notably one on "Rachitis," his conclusions as to its equal prevalency in Philadelphia being supported by exhaustive statistics; another paper was on "Inherited Syphilis."

Appointments and honors came rapidly; physician for women's diseases at the Presbyterian Hospital; counsellor of the College of Physicians; president of the Obstetrical Society; vice-president of the Pathological Society, and surgeon to the State Hospital for Women and Infants which he had helped to found.

Although in bad health he made a big fight to complete his notable book "Extra-uterine Pregnancy," 1875, and many remember how in his library, pale, haggard and racked with cough, he toiled day and night. He was persuaded on its completion to go to Florida, though but little hope was entertained of his return. This proved to be the case, for only the work-battered earthly tent returned for burial, after young Parry finished his pilgrimage in Jacksonville, on the eleventh of March, 1876.

His biographer, Dr. J. V. Ingham, describes him as a writer never idle, and gives a list of some thirty-five excellent articles, reviews, and his additions to the second American edition of "Leishman's System of Midwifery," notably those on "Forceps" and a whole chapter on "Diphtheritic Wounds of the Vagina."

THEOPHILUS PARVIN

1829 – 1899

Dr. Parvin was born in Buenos Ayres, on January 9, 1829. His father, Reverend Theophilus Parvin, was a graduate of the Arts Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and later of Princeton Theological Seminary, and became a missionary to the Argentine Republic. Dr. Parvin's mother, born in Philadelphia, was the daughter of Caesar Augustus Rodney, who was attorney-general of the United States, in the cabinet of Presidents Jefferson and Madison, and afterwards sent as Minister to Argentine Republic. Mrs. Parvin's

father was the nephew of Caesar Rodney, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The latter was a close friend of George Washington.

Dr. Parvin's mother died when he was only two or three weeks old. His father brought him to this country when he was about 7 years of age. The son subsequently lived with his guardian, Reverend Dr. Steel, at Abington, Pa., in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

Young Parvin entered the preparatory department of Lafayette College at the age of 12 years. He left that school while in the freshman class and entered the State University of Indiana, from which he received the degree of A.B. in 1847.

Young Parvin then taught in the Lawrenceville High School, New Jersey, until 1850. During this period he managed to study Hebrew at Princeton Theological Seminary. He received the degree of A.M. from the State University of Indiana in 1850. In 1852 he received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. September 6, 1852, he became resident physician at the Wills Eye Hospital in Philadelphia.

In 1853 Dr. Parvin married the daughter of the Late Amos Butler of Hanover, Indiana, a descendent of William Wallace.

Mrs. Parvin was a great-great-granddaughter of James Butler who came to America with William Penn.

In 1864 he was elected professor of materia medica in the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. From this position he resigned, in 1869 to accept the professorship of obstetrics and of the medical and surgical diseases of women, in the University of Louisville. In 1876 he was elected professor of obstetrics and of the diseases of women and children in the Medical College of Indiana. In 1882 he was recalled to the chair in the University of Louisville, previously held by him, and in 1883 he accepted the professorship of obstetrics and of diseases of women and children in the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia.

He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1872 from Lafayette College, and Lafayette also elected him an honorary alumnus.

From 1884 until 1892 he was a member of the obstetrical staff at the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Parvin was co-editor of the Cincinnati Journal of Medicine, 1866 to 1867; editor of the Western Journal of Medicine, Indianapolis, 1867 to 1869, and co-editor of the American Practitioner, Louisville, 1869 to 1883.

His communications to various medical journals and scientific papers and addresses submitted before the different medical societies were very numerous and varied. The text-book written by him, entitled "The Science and Art of Obstetrics," teemed with the characteristics of the man; it evinced the exact yet fluent writer, the pains-

taking and talented investigator. It passed through three editions and was adopted as a text-book by several colleges.

Dr. Parvin translated into acceptable English "Winckel's Diseases of Women," and wrote the article on "Injuries and Diseases of the Female Sexual Organs," in Ashhurst's Encyclopedia of Surgery. He was also a contributor to the "American Text-book of Applied Therapeutics."

Dr. Parvin was an ex-president of the State Medical Society of Indiana; of the American Medical Journalists Association; of the American Medical Association; of the American Academy of Medicine; of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society. He was an honorary member of the Washington Obstetrical and Gynecological Society; of the State Medical Society of Virginia, and that of Delaware. He was honorary president of the obstetric section of the International Congress at Berlin, 1890, in Brussels, 1892. He was honorary Fellow of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society and of the Berlin Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; a member of the American Philosophical Society and of the Sons of the Revolution.

Dr. Parvin was an indefatigable worker. At one time he had a very large practice, such as only a vigorous man enamored of his profession and devoted to his patients can or will take care of. Among the patients whose regular physician he was he was truly the beloved physician.

As one familiar with the science of obstetrics he had few equals; and his acquaintance with the literature of obstetrics was probably unsurpassed by that of any of his contemporaries. As a practical gynecologist, though meeting with good results he was not equal to many others in our profession. Dr. Parvin was lacking in manual dexterity and that vast experience as a gynecologist which is possessed by so many operators today.

Dr. Parvin was essentially a brain worker. As an intellectual man he was most highly endowed by nature and by persistent and prolonged education. He was an indefatigable reader. His library was his workshop and his pleasure ground. He loved to work with his books and his writings, and he found pleasure with both.

Dr. Parvin can be rightly classed among the great men who have illuminated the medical profession with their intellectual attainments. But he was not only a student of medical literature; he was fond of and familiar with writings of the historian, the poet, and the theologian.

Dr. Parvin was a thoroughly religious man and a thoroughly good one. Of an intense nature, his dislikes and his friendships were

intense. He did many acts of friendship and I believe that he never deliberately did any man a wrong.

Dr. Parvin died January 29, 1898.

From Transactions of the American Gynecological Society, 1899, vol. 24, p. 510.
William H. Parish.

HENRY STUART PATTERSON

1815–1854

Dr. Patterson was the seventh son of John Patterson, 1768 to 1850, and Martha Stuart Patterson, 1774 to 1818, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, August 15, 1815.

His father, John Patterson, a merchant of Philadelphia, was a native of Belfast, Ireland, who came to this country in the closing years of the 18th century, and here married Martha, a daughter of Colonel Stuart, of the Revolutionary Army.

The study of medicine was Dr. Patterson's early and decided choice, and this he was permitted to pursue. He was a private student of Dr. Joseph Parrish and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1836.

In 1839 he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, where he remained for two years, after the completion of this service he was appointed physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary.

In November, 1843, upon the reorganization of the faculty of the medical department of the Pennsylvania College, he accepted the chair of materia medica, and during the first year, he assumed the duties of the chair of chemistry.

In 1846 he was appointed physician-in-chief to the Philadelphia Hospital, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per year, the duties of which he performed during two years with great industry and success, at the same time continuing his medical lectures and contributing largely to the medical and general literature of the day.

Dr. Patterson was elected a member of the College of Physicians, in August, 1843; a member of the American Medical Association in 1846; Philadelphia Medical Society; Philadelphia County Medical Society and the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, of which society he was the recording secretary, having been elected at its first meeting in 1848, continuing in office until his death, with the exception of the year 1851.

His continued labors made a sensible impression on the condition of his health; and in 1852 he sought relief and restoration by a voyage to Europe, returning in the fall of the same year, without any improvement in his physical condition and as a last hope, in the winter of 1852 and 1853 he visited Georgia and Florida and there remained

until the following spring. The next summer he passed with his family at Chestnut Hill, returning in the autumn to his home in the city. The last six months of his life he was confined to his bed.

Dr. Patterson was married April 30, 1846, to Elizabeth Lummis, daughter of Henry Le Bonsall of Philadelphia, and by this union three children were born: Caroline Bartram, Joseph Henry and Harriette Kelley.

The death of Dr. Patterson was announced at the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, held May 31, 1854, and Dr. Mayburry presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, It has pleased our Creator, in his infinite wisdom to remove from this temporary sphere of probation to his eternal home Dr. Henry S. Patterson, our late efficient secretary and highly gifted colleague: Therefore

Resolved, That this society has received with unfeigned regret the intelligence of the death of Dr. Patterson, in the prime of his life and usefulness; and that, in common with the great body of the medical profession, we deeply deplore the irreparable loss which, by afflictive dispensation, the interests of medical science and of medical organization have sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of the preceding preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, with the condolence of this society in their sad bereavement."

Dr. Patterson died April 27, 1854, in his 39th year, of phthisis pulmonalis.

Minutes of the State Society.
C. Stuart Patterson.
Simpson: "Lives of Eminent Philadelphians."

JOHN P. PATTERSON

Dr. Patterson was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in 1870. In 1871 he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

There is no other information obtainable except that he is in the dead or lost list of the Jefferson Medical College Alumni Register.

WALTER SCOTT PATTERSON

1878–1921

Dr. Patterson was born near Carlisle, Pa., April 9, 1878. His early education was acquired at the public schools and the Ohio Northern University. He was graduated in medicine from the Jeffer-

son Medical College in 1901, and in the same year became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Patterson was married twice, his first wife being Dr. Ella Hackett of Philadelphia, Pa., by whom he had two children: Wilmer L. and Walter S. Patterson. Dr. Patterson later married Miss Gertrude Connors of Butler, Pa.

Dr. Patterson died January 18, 1921.

EDWARD PEACE

1811 – 1879

Dr. Peace was born February 10, 1811, in Philadelphia. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and was a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, 1827 to 1829, and a member of the medical staff from 1838 to 1841. In 1841 he was elected to the medical staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, resigning in 1861.

Dr. Peace was a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society; the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

Dr. Peace died September 9, 1879, aged 68 years.

JOSEPH PEACE

1807 – 1845

Dr. Peace was born January 14, 1807. He received his education at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B. in 1825; A.M. in 1828, and M.D. in 1829. He was a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital in 1827 to 1829. He was a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, December, 1831; College of Physicians, Philadelphia, October, 1840.

He was appointed a physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary in 1832; one of the attending physicians to the Wills Eye Hospital, June 6, 1836, resigning in 1843.

Dr. Peace died July 25, 1845, at Bristol, Pa.

W. A. N. Dorland.

FRANK SAVARY PEARCE

1867 – 1904

Dr. Pearce was born in Steubenville, Ohio, October 14, 1867, son of Enoch Pearce, M.D., and Cecelia Jane Savary. He was an indirect descendant of the late ex-president Franklin Pierce and of Thomas Savary, a Quaker divine of Revolutionary times in Philadelphia. After having attended the public schools of his native town,

he was graduated at the Steubenville High School in 1886, and afterward took a course of mercantile training at Duff's Business College in Pittsburgh, Pa., from which he was graduated in June, 1887.

Having passed with high grades at both the competitive examinations in Ohio, and at the final examinations in Annapolis he was commissioned a cadet-midshipman at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, but did not pursue his course at that institution, owing to an intense desire to enter upon a medical career. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, May 1, 1891, after which he spent two years in the Presbyterian and Orthopædic Hospitals of Philadelphia.

Dr. Pearce maintained connection with the University of Pennsylvania as "instructor of physical diagnosis" until 1900; and was then elected clinical professor of nervous diseases in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. In 1901 he was elected professor of nervous and mental diseases in the Medico-Chirurgical College and a member of the neurological staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital. He was a member of the American Medical Association, and was the secretary of the section on nervous and mental diseases; the Philadelphia County Medical Society, serving as chairman of its board of directors; Medical Club of Philadelphia, of which he was treasurer; the Neurological, Pathological and Pediatric Societies of Philadelphia; was a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, a member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and an honorary member of the Eastern Ohio Medical Association, the University Club of Philadelphia, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, in which latter organization he held membership through inheritance from his father, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Enoch Pearce, who was field surgeon during the four years of the Civil War.

As an author Dr. Pearce made many contributions to medical literature, having written more especially upon subjects pertaining to nervous diseases.

Dr. Pearce died May 27, 1904, at Steubenville, Ohio.

J. W. PELHAM

Dr. Pelham was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College and then served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. In the Hospital Report, 1900, Vol. IV, page 298, his address is given as Asheville, N. C., marked deceased. In the Alumni Catalogue of the Jefferson Medical College his name is among those marked "Dead or Lost."

CASPAR WISTAR PENNOCK

1799 – 1867

Dr. Pennock was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 2, 1799. He was a son of George and Sarah Wistar Pennock.

He began the study of medicine October, 1826, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, the subject of his thesis being "Absorption of Poisoned Wounds."

After spending one year at the Philadelphia Hospital, he sailed for Europe in the spring of 1830, where he remained between two and three years, devoting his time more especially to the study of diseases of the heart and skin.

In 1835 he became a member of the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, which position he held until 1845.

For more than twenty years he was a patient sufferer from a form of progressive paralysis, complicated with tuberculosis. This affliction he bore with wonderful patience, retaining his cheerfulness and interest in all professional matters to the last; even leaving directions for the examination of his brain and spinal marrow, after death.

In 1833 he married Caroline, daughter of Caspar Wistar Morris; they had one daughter, Sarah Wistar.

Great as were his professional labors, his moral excellences were still more remarkable; and his interest in his patients was so intense that he often suffered from it, and sometimes was rendered ill from the mental anxiety caused by the severe cases of disease which he was called upon to treat.

An excellent treatise of Bouilland on the Diseases of the Heart, with copious notes by Dr. Pennock, was published in 1837.

Dr. Pennock was a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, February, 1834; a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, September, 1834; physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary.

Dr. Pennock died in Howellsville, Chester County, Pa., April 16, 1867.

Transactions of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, New Series, vol. 4, 1863-1874, p. 245.

Philadelphia Hospital Reports, vol. 4, p. 305, 1900.

Transactions of the American Medical Association, vol. 21, p. 457.

Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biographies, vol. 4, p. 718.

Kelly: American Medical Biographies, p. 903.

RICHARD ALEXANDER FULLERTON PENROSE

1827–1908

Dr. Penrose, son of Honorable Charles Bingham Penrose by his wife, Valeria Fullerton Biddle, was born at Carlisle, Pa., March 24, 1827. He was graduated at Dickinson College in 1846, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1872.

After completing his college course, he entered upon the study of medicine at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated at the same in 1849. From 1851 until 1853 he was resident physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he delivered clinical lectures on diseases of women and children. Here it was that Dr. Penrose first distinguished himself as a medical teacher. In 1856 he was one of the founders of the Children's Hospital, and contributed to its success much of his time, energy, and pecuniary resources. He was for a number of years a successful private teacher of medicine, and his private course of lectures was largely attended.

In 1863 the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania elected him to the professorship of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, made vacant by the resignation of the illustrious Dr. Hugh L. Hodge, which chair he filled with great distinction until 1889, when he voluntarily retired from the position, and at the same time gave up active practice in medicine.

Dr. Penrose always attracted very large classes of students, who listened to his lectures with the closest and most absorbed attention, and his bearing toward them was always dignified, graceful and affectionate.

On October 6, 1873, he delivered a discourse commemorative of the life of Dr. Hugh L. Hodge, his predecessor, before the trustees, professors, and students of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, which discourse was published in pamphlet form.

Dr. Penrose had a large private practice. During the Civil War he served as surgeon at the Satterlee Hospital, this being one of the largest and most important of the army hospitals in Philadelphia. He became a member of the College of Physicians in 1854; was one of the founders of the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, as well as the Gynecean Hospital of Philadelphia, and was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

Dr. Penrose married September 28, 1858, Sarah Hannah, daughter of Jeremiah Smith Hubbard Boies, by his wife Mary Frances Caroline Thomas. Mrs. Penrose was born at "Rockland," Cecil County, Maryland, March 31, 1834, and died of pneumonia at Philadelphia,

March 30, 1881. Dr. Penrose died in Philadelphia in his eighty-second year, on December 26, 1908.

Dr. Penrose left the following children: Honorable Boies Penrose, Dr. Charles B. Penrose, R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., and Spencer Penrose.

Charles B. Penrose, M.D.

GEORGE PEPPER

1841 – 1872

Dr. Pepper was born in Philadelphia, April 1, 1841, and received his entire education in this city. Entering the collegiate department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1859, he graduated in 1862, and began the study of medicine in the office of his father, the late William Pepper of the University of Pennsylvania.

The following year he enlisted as a private in the Civil War, and was soon promoted to the rank of a lieutenant. He passed through the hardships and dangers of war, but an accident, while on a scouting party, rendered him unfit for further service, resulted in his being honorably discharged May, 1863. In October, 1863, Dr. Pepper entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in March, 1865.

Dr. Pepper married a daughter of the late George M. Pepper, Esquire, a leading member of the Philadelphia bar, in March, 1865.

Soon after this, he obtained a district from the Philadelphia Dispensary, and during his term of service faithfully discharged its onerous duties. Taking a great interest in the higher studies of his profession, he early became a member of the Pathological Society; for some time held the office of treasurer, and contributed numerous short papers to its proceedings. While yet a mere youth, he gained an election to the College of Physicians and to the Academy of Natural Sciences. In addition to a membership in these active societies he was made a corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston, and was honored by several official positions.

For years he was the sole physician to the Magdalen Home. At this institution he gave clinical instruction on the diseases of women. He also delivered a course of didactic lectures on the same subject at the Jayne Street Medical Institute. In addition as the assistant of Dr. J. Forsyth Meigs, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, he took elaborate notes of every interesting case, and contributed to the Hospital Reports for 1868 an admirable paper upon a case of retroversion of the womb, complicated by a large fibroid.

A few months before his health began to fail, he won, after an exciting contest, an election to the Philadelphia Hospital as one of its accoucheurs.

Dr. Pepper died on the fourteenth of September, 1872, leaving a wife and two children.

From an Obituary by William Goodell, M.D., read before the Obstetrical Society, January 2, 1873.

WILLIAM PEPPER, JR.

1843 – 1898

The reformation of medical education, the re-organization of the University of Pennsylvania, the establishment of a great commercial museum and free library are the fruit which is long enjoyed but the author is soon forgotten. William Pepper, enthusiastic, persistent, wise, set out in life with a breezy determination to effect necessary changes and did so.

Dr. Pepper was born in Philadelphia, August 21, 1843, the son of Dr. William and Sarah Platt Pepper, of Philadelphia, who were rich enough to give their son a good education at the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated A.B. in 1862, as the valedictorian of his class, after a brilliant undergraduate course. He carried off the Senior English prize and divided the Senior Philosophical prize, was the class president and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. Pursuing his studies in the medical department of the University, he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1864, and established his practice in Philadelphia, where his services were in great requisition by the hospitals.

His connection with these institutions included that of curator and physician of the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Hospitals, physician to the Lincoln Institute and the Children's Hospital, and consulting physician to St. Christopher's Hospital, extending over a period of years, from 1866 to 1871. He was called to the University of Pennsylvania as lecturer in 1868, on the subject of morbid anatomy, following this with lectures on clinical medicine, 1870 to 1874, and physical diagnosis 1871 to 1873, and was made professor of clinical medicine in 1874. This chair he filled for ten years, when he was appointed to succeed Dr. Alfred Stillé in 1884, as professor of the theory and practice of medicine, a position he held to the time of his death.

He made some original contributions to medical science, having published with Dr. Forsyth Meigs in 1866 a treatise on the "Condition of the blood in Malarial Fever," which was one of the earliest studies in the modern field of bacteriology. Most of his medical work, however, was as an editor, writer, author of text-books and as a practitioner. He founded the Philadelphia Medical Times and was its editor in 1870 and 1871. He edited the "System of Medicine by American Authors," which has passed through numerous editions

and is recognized as the chief American authority on medical questions, as well as being highly spoken of in foreign medical magazines. He also wrote a "Text-book of Medicine" in two volumes which has been used in a great number of schools and also made a strong impression abroad. He made many notable medical addresses, those at the opening of the medical course at the University in higher medical education, in 1877 and in 1894 representing the beginning and the completion of a campaign of almost twenty years in favor of a longer and better course of medical instruction and more adequate equipment for the work. His foundation of the Pepper Clinical Laboratory, named in honor of his father was a further step in the same plan. In 1889 he gave a striking address before the National Medical Association on Dr. Benjamin Rush, and his address as president of the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893, also attracted much attention. He was medical director of the Centennial Exposition, and in recognition of his distinguished service in that capacity he received in 1877, from the King of Sweden, the decoration of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Olaf. He was engaged for many years in an effort to have the insane patients in the Philadelphia Hospital removed to a more suitable locality and the pauper inmates placed in a more satisfactory condition. He was perhaps best known as a practitioner, patients coming to consult him from many parts of the world and his services being in constant demand nearer home.

In January, 1881, on the resignation of Dr. Charles J. Stillé, Dr. Pepper was elected Provost of the University by the unanimous vote of the trustees, and held that office for thirteen years, a period in which the interests of the University were notably advanced through his wise and energetic effort. The Provostship became under him, by the very conditions on which he accepted it, a purely administrative office. It was therefore chiefly through his instrumentality or with his full concurrence and encouragement that those forms of extension of the educational work of the University have been made, and the boundaries settled in which it seems destined to work for a considerable time. He did a large part of the collection of funds for the erection of the University Hospital, and was chiefly instrumental in securing as a gift from the city, the site on which the hospital was erected as well as most of the other land which now forms the University tract and on which the other buildings have since been placed.

Although the work of securing the funds for building these has been largely done by another, yet Dr. Pepper's influence, readiness of appreciation of the needs and possibilities of the institution, his devotion to its interests for almost twenty-five years, his capacity for infusing enthusiasm and energy into others, was a condition

precedent to the successful completion of the great work done in his own period and that of his successor. When he took office on February 22, 1881, the University site covered fifteen acres of land; when he retired in 1894, it had extended to fifty-two acres; the number of instructors of all grades increased from eighty-eight to two hundred and sixty-eight, and of students from nine hundred and eighty-one to two thousand one hundred and eighty. Under Dr. Pepper, also the prize scholarships for pupils of the public schools were established, the University Extension system was developed, the dormitory principle adopted, and the University was brought closely in touch with the public.

On his resignation in 1894, the trustees accepted from his University associates a statue of Dr. Pepper in bronze by Karl Bitter, which was placed on the grounds of the Archaeological Museum. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, and for several years held a seat on its board of managers. Closely allied to Dr. Pepper's University activity was his interest in the University Extension movement, in the foundation of the Philadelphia Free Library System on the basis of the bequest by his uncle, George S. Pepper, in the establishment of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum or "Free Museum of Science and Art" in connection with the University.

Of all those bodies he was president, and to the last of them he devoted himself more especially after his resignation of the Provostship. He gave $50,000 to the building fund and his widow has subsequently given an equal sum towards its sustentation. In his lifetime some $500,000 was obtained for museum purposes. He was also deeply interested in other civic projects in Philadelphia, especially those for water filtration, for the laying out of a great boulevard, and for the reform of the school system of the city and state. During the last ten years of his life he was also in constant communication with Senator Edmunds and others who were working for the establishment of a National University for post graduate study at Washington. The remarkable administrative capacity of Dr. Pepper was availed of in many other directions. He was president of the Foulke and Long Institute for Orphan Girls, of the Pan American Medical Congress at Washington in 1893, of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia in 1873 to 1876, manager of the University Hospital in 1874, and in a large number of scientific and learned associations he held positions of active responsibility.

To the literature of his profession and of educational movements generally he was an extensive contributor, his writings adding up to some two hundred titles. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Lafayette College in 1881 and from Princeton in 1888. Dr. Pepper was a man of the most intense energy and capacity for work.

His numerous interests and constant activity entailed labor that but few men could perform, and his almost irresistible persuasiveness was brought frequently into contact with prominent politicians and others in long and exhausting interviews.

"As a man" said Osler, his biographer, "he formed a most interesting study. In Athens he would have been called a Sophist and I do not deny that he could, when the occasion demanded, play Belial and make the worse appear the better cause to perplex and darken maturest counsel, but how artistically he could do it! He was human, and to the faults of a man he added those of a college president . . . but a man engaged in vast schemes with many clashing interests is sure to be misunderstood and to arouse sharp hostility in many quarters."

"I prefer the life of a salmon to that of the turtle" he said once to Professor Osler, but an arduous life of thirty years began to tell on him in 1898, when he had signs of dilatation of the heart with bronchitis and dyspnea. A visit to the Pacific Coast was contemplated. Then came the news of his death in Pleasonton, Calif., July 28, 1898. "He died" wrote his physician "at eight in the evening with a copy of Stevenson's 'Treasure Island' in his hands, gazing upon Mt. Diabolo shadowed in the gathering darkness."

Kelly: American Medical Biographies.

FRANCIS MOORE PERKINS

1851 – 1927

Dr. Perkins was born in Philadelphia, June 6, 1851, and was graduated from Williams College, Mass., 1872, and in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1876. He served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, 1876 to 1878, and later house surgeon at the Wills Hospital, and surgeon at the House of Refuge, Philadelphia. He later became ophthalmic surgeon at St. Agnes' Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital. For thirty-five years he served as ophthalmic surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital and served for a number of years as ophthalmic surgeon for St. Vincent's Orphanage.

Dr. Perkins remained in active practice until January, 1927, when he was taken ill. He was vice-president, president and the first life member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, formerly a member of the Union League and the City Club. He came from an early New England Colonial family, and was a member of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America; American Academy of Medicine; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Franklin Institute; Medical Jurisprudence Society.

Dr. Perkins died August 6, 1927.

HEXT M. PERRY

Dr. Perry was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1872, registering from South Carolina. In 1873 he became a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital. He practised for a time at 3501 Hamilton Street, Philadelphia.

Dr. Perry was a great lover of collie dogs, which he bred and sold, the writer having bought one from him when he was located on Hamilton near 38th Street, about 1885.

Dr. Perry died at Greenville, South Carolina, aged 60 years.

JOHN CALHORDA PERRY

Dr. Perry was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1840, and then served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

In 1846 Dr. Perry's address is given in the City Directory as 206 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. In the Hospital Report, 1900, Vol. IV, page 298, no address is given. In the General Alumni Catalogue he is marked deceased.

RICHARD JONES PHILLIPS

1861 – 1926

Dr. Phillips was born at Kennett Square, Chester County, Pa., May 30, 1861. He was the son of Harvey and Ann Baily Phillips.

He received his early education in private schools and at the State Normal School at West Chester. He received his M.D. degree at Jefferson Medical College in 1883, and then served two years as interne at the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Phillips married Lydia Meredith of Philadelphia in 1888.

In addition to his private practice he was a member of the staffs of Wills Eye Hospital, Eye Clinic of Philadelphia, Presbyterian Hospital, Jefferson Medical College, Friends Home for Children and Presbyterian Orphanage. He was a member of the American Ophthalmological Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia County Medical Society, and American Medical Association. He was also known for many articles he had written for medical papers.

Dr. Phillips died at his residence, Llanerch, Pa., March 30, 1926, aged 65 years, and was survived by his wife.

WILLIAM LATTA PHILLIPS

1845 – 1905

Dr. Phillips was born in Mount Washington, Pa., in 1845. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1874. Served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1875.

Dr. Phillips died September 9, 1905, Uniontown, Pa., from brain disease.

Journal of the American Medical Association, 1905, vol. 45, p. 1185.

PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK

1768 – 1837

Some biographers of Dr. Physick have attributed his fame as the "Father of American Surgery" to the fact of his having had few rivals, but a name is not easily retained if undeserved, and the scanty records of Physick show a man who was forceful enough to overcome the physical disabilities which might have hindered his medical career.

He was born July 7, 1768, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania., and christened at Christ Church, Philadelphia, December 30, 1770. He was a son of Edmund and Abigail (Syng) Physick, a daughter of a silversmith, his father, receiver-general of the Province of Pennsylvania, and after the Revolution, agent for the Penn estates.

The father intended his son to be a doctor and made him one in spite of the lad's expressed objection to studying medicine.

From the Friends School, kept by Robert Prout, the local historian, he went to the Pennsylvania University, and was graduated B.A. in 1785; A.M. in 1788, studying afterwards with Dr. Adam Kuhn. He was, to quote Gross, "a faithful, scrupulous, toiling soul, something of a prig and not popular with his mates, but readily devouring any mental pabulum offered him, notably when advised to read Cullen's first lines on the 'Practice of Physic' he learnt by heart all the dreary stuff."

His father was determined to give the son every opportunity of learning the profession of medicine, and therefore sent him in 1789 to London, England, where he was fortunate enough to live with John Hunter, and to gain his esteem for his skillful dissections, and his influence to obtain the post of house-surgeon to St. George's Hospital, 1790. There he stayed for one year, and on leaving was made a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. When he left St. George's, five testimonials, as to the "medical qualifications and correct deportment" were given him, and Hunter offered him a partnership. Why he refused the honor of this collaboration and the

opportunity of working with Astley Cooper, Abernethy, Home, etc., Physick, reticent always, does not state. He went instead to Edinburgh and took his M.D. there in 1792, when only 24 years of age.

Everything seemed to point to rapid success when the young doctor, fresh from John Hunter and Edinburgh and armed with good recommendations, landed in Philadelphia in 1792, but perhaps for want of "push" he was some three years with scarcely any practice.

In 1793 a terrible epidemic of yellow fever broke out and Physick volunteered, he was elected physician to the fever hospital at Bush Hill, a position which would have brought him in contact with those who would have proved useful, he resigned the next day owing, so it is said, to his objection to serve with one Deveze, a Frenchman. But he did faithful work among the yellow fever patients, always following his master, making careful notes and frequent autopsies and making a living by taking care of several families for a small annual sum, and in 1794, Deveze being no longer at Bush Hill, he took service there; this with his being a surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, brought him into prominence.

The year 1800 saw him lecturing in the University school to certain students, lectures which Rush himself attended and applauded. During thirteen years he was professor of surgery and during that period made his great reputation. "For the first time here students heard something more than theory and a mere setting forth of operations and technic; they were taken to the root of things and made to observe, deduce and record."

In the operating room his deftness and precision were remarkable, and as a lithotomist he was probably without equal in skill or the number of operations performed. One of his last was upon the aged Chief Justice Marshall, a remarkable case, nearly a thousand calculi, in size varying from a partridge shot to a pea were removed and the patient made a good recovery.

In orthopaedic surgery his facility and inventive mechanism brought him wide fame, and his treatment of coxalgia is well known and most of the appliances today are modifications of his methods. His modification of Desault's splint for fractured thigh is still in use and his appliance for outward displacement of the foot in "Pott's fracture" seems to have anticipated that of Dupuytren. Like Hunter his surgery was conservative—a conservatism often carried to excess. From 1801 to 1804 he was a member of the staff of the Philadelphia Hospital.

As to general practice he went by the light of experience, of common sense, and was intolerant in his practice and teachings of the theories of others. He had great faith in venesection and Dr. Charles D. Meigs tells of a patient of his for whom he consulted

Physick. She had a violent attack of conjunctivitis; great pain and threatened destruction of the eye. "She was duly bled, today, tomorrow, the next and next morning, and so on until at last she fainted, so badly, that terror laid hold on us both and we fled for succor to Physick. He came the next day at ten o'clock, looked at the eye and asked 'who is your bleeder'; send for him and tell him to take twelve ounces of blood from the arm and request him to meet you in the morning and repeat the operation if necessary. Although I was horrified I complied with the request and the next day on looking into the eye could discover only the faintest trace of inflammation, in fact the woman was virtually cured."

Physick's lectures were never printed, the author found at Gettysburg, Pa., a bound volume of lectures delivered by Dr. Physick at the University of Pennsylvania, 1808 to 1809. These lectures were written by an amanuensis on a good quality of writing paper, with notes in Dr. Physick's handwriting, identified by the late Dr. Emlin Physick of Cape May, N. J. This volume was presented to the library of the University of Pennsylvania.

Physick was not a great reader, even on his own subjects. His lectures, which he often got up at 4 A.M. to write, were carefully written, as if for publication, he deemed it wrong to trust to memory and to instruct others upon subjects he did not clearly understand.

"On Wednesday last a lady in crossing Chestnut Street above Third was knocked down and run over by the abominable carelessness of a drayman, and most seriously hurt. Two gentlemen belonging to the Society of Friends had the kindness to convey her to her residence. Dr. Physick, being sent for and upon examining the injuries received by the unfortunate lady, found the nose to be broken, the temple and cheek lacerated and one complete bruise from head to foot, the dray appearing to have gone over her whole length. It is really high time some regulation should be made to prevent the recurrence of such shameful and wanton carelessness."

Dr. Physick was married September 18, 1800, to Miss Elizabeth "highly gifted and talented" daughter of Samuel Emlin. By this union there were five children: Sarah Emlin, born December 6, 1801, married Dr. Jacob Randolph, died December 6, 1873; Susan Dillwyn, born June 22, 1803, married Commodore David Conner, U. S. Navy, died November 30, 1856; Edmund Emlin, born September 22, 1804, died July, 1805; Samuel, born July 8, 1805, died December 27, 1806; Philip, born November 12, 1807, married Caroline Eliza, daughter of Major William Jackson, U. S. Army, who served in the Revolutionary War, was assistant Secretary of War, 1782, and secretary to President Washington. Mr. Physick was a member of the Bar of Philadelphia, a Guardian of the Poor and a director of the public schools. He inherited a considerable fortune from his parents and sought to in-

crease it by a speculation in upper Germantown, where he attempted to cultivate the mulberry tree on a large scale and raise silkworms, at what was styled "The Cocoonery." He lost his fortune in this venture and was forced to abandon his projected residence at the N. W. Corner of 19th and Walnut Streets, which residence was known as Physick's Folly. This residence subsequently was bought by a Mr. Roberts. It had been offered to the grandmother of Mrs. Charles Penrose Keith, for the sum of seventeen thousand dollars, but she thought it too far out in the country. The same property was offered for sale in 1922, for one-half million dollars.

In the Pennsylvania Gazette, June 26 and July 5, 1732, may be found the following advertisement: "Dr. Godfrey's General Cordial, so universally approved of for Cholick and all manners of Pain in the Bowels, Fluxes, Fevers, Small Pox, Measles, Rheumatism, Cough; Colds and Restlessness in Men, Women and Children; and particularly for feveral Ailments incident to Child-bearing Women and relief of young children in breeding their teeth. For sale by Samuel Emlin, near the Market in Philadelphia. The above Samuel Emlin also selleth by licence." This Samuel Emlin was probably the grandfather of Dr. Physick's wife.

Dr. Physick was professor of surgery, University of Pennsylvania, 1805 to 1819; professor of anatomy, 1819 to 1831; president of the Philadelphia Medical Society, 1824; emeritus professor of anatomy and surgery, University of Pennsylvania, 1831 to 1837; a member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, France, 1825; honorary Fellow, Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, London, 1836; American Philosophical Society, from 1802; president of the Philadelphia Phrenological Society, 1822.

Dr. S. D. Gross describes Physick as a cold, dyspeptic, pessimistic, unsociable man, but full of sympathy for suffering humanity; strikingly erect and handsome but pallid, his face as if chiselled out of marble, his eyes black and his hair powdered and worn in a queue. Fond of money but never claiming high fees, he yet left nothing of his large fortune to the advancement of medicine. He was a "faithful domestic character" allowing his daughters to entertain as much as they liked and only allowing himself recreation towards the end of his life when he loved to go with them to his summer home Octorara, Cecil County, Maryland.

His mind was much troubled on theological matters but what conclusions he came to in the end his reserved nature did not allow him to disclose. Post-mortem fears also disturbed him and he left orders for his body to be wrapped in flannel and kept in a warm temperature so that decomposition might be evident, a double coffin,

and his grave to be watched for several weeks for fear of body snatchers.

Dr. Physick died in Philadelphia, December 15, 1837.

Porter F. Cope.
Kelly: American Medical Biographies.
Autobiography, S. D. Gross, 1887.
Pennsylvania Gazette, June 26 to July 5, 1732.
Philadelphia Hospital Reports, vol. 4, 1900.

MITCHELL H. PICOT

Dr. Picot was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1851. In the Hospital Report, 1900, Vol. IV, page 298, the name is spelled Picott, and is marked deceased, Geneva, N. Y. It also states that he was a resident in 1861. This is probably an error and should be 1851.

DR. PLESANTS

Dr. Plesants' first name not known. He was a member of the medical staff, date of appointment is unknown, but his service ended in 1797.

W. ROBINSON POLK

1857 – 1918

Dr. Polk was born in Delaware, June 10, 1857. His father was married to a Miss Annie Robeson.

Dr. Polk's early education was acquired in Lancaster, Pa., after which he attended Princeton University, where he received his B.A. degree. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1881, after which he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

In 1887 Dr. Polk was married to Anna Margaret Tasker by whom he had two children, Joseph Tasker and Charles Robeson.

Dr. Polk practiced in Minneapolis, Minn. He was an invalid for a number of years before his death which occurred in Philadelphia, Pa., January 4, 1918.

Information furnished by his son, Charles Robeson Polk.

PETER BRYNBERG PORTER

1845 – 1915

Dr. Porter was born January 17, 1845. He was a son of Peter Brynberg and Elizabeth (Olrich) Porter. He was graduated at Yale University as A.M. in 1864, and in medicine at the University of

Pennsylvania in 1869. He was never married. In 1869 he served as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital. He began the practice of medicine in Wilmington, Delaware, but soon moved to New York City, where he practised for over forty years.

He had that taste for literary work which is often noted in physicians with academic degrees, and which impelled him often to neglect the more remunerative exercise of his profession. During the last years of his life he was devoted to pediatrics. He was editor of "Transactions of the American Therapeutical Society"; a contributor to several departments, including the editorial, of the New York Medical Journal; he was the recording secretary of the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York, of which he was one of the founders; recording secretary of the New York County Medical Association, until its dissolution; attending physician at the Demilt Dispensary.

Dr. Porter died at the St. Marks Hospital, in New York, on August 6, 1915, of acute dilatation of the heart (chronic myocarditis).

New York Medical Journal, 1915, vol. 102, p. 365.
Bureau of Health, New York City.

ROBERT R. PORTER

Dr. Porter was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1833, after which he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. In the General Alumni Catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania Dr. Porter is marked deceased.

WILLIAM GIBBS PORTER

1846 – 1906

Dr. Porter was born April 25, 1846, in Philadelphia, Pa. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the academic department in 1867 and from the medical department in 1868. He was for some time assistant resident physician at the Philadelphia Dispensary, and subsequently for fifteen months, resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital.

He was a member of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, secretary for four years; member of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; member American Surgical Association; Philadelphia Academy of Surgery.

He was a member of the surgical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1875 to 1895, also surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital;

consulting surgeon, Educational Home; consulting surgeon, Philadelphia Dispensary.

Dr. Porter died January 30, 1906, at Oak Lane, Philadelphia.

W. A. N. Dorland.

THOMAS CLIFFORD POTTER

1847 – 1906

Dr. Potter, son of Thomas Evans Potter and Mary Reigert Baker, was born in Philadelphia, Fisher's Lane near Second Street Pike, on September 5, 1847.

He attended Germantown Academy and later went to boarding school.

Dr. Potter entered the service of the United States Army at the age of fifteen years, where he served in Co. H, Gray Reserves, in 1863 and 1864. He was officially sworn into service April 11, 1865, and received his discharge July 31, 1865.

He was a veteran of the Union League Regiment, was sergeant-major of the 215th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; elected a member of the Veteran Corps, March 10, 1896, and was appointed assistant surgeon of this organization in January, 1905. He was a member of Ellis Post No. 6, G. A. R., which he joined November 13, 1902.

Three years after the war closed he began the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree in 1871. After serving as a resident physician for eighteen months to the Philadelphia Hospital, he took up the practice of medicine in Germantown and quickly rose to distinction in his profession.

Dr. Potter was active in the establishment of the Germantown Hospital, and for many years served on the staff, later on the consulting staff of that institution. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, December, 1885.

Dr. Potter in 1876 married Mary Marshall Philips, a daughter of the late Moro Philips of Philadelphia, from whom he secured a divorce. Of this marriage there was one son, Thomas Clifford Potter, Jr. In 1899 Dr. Potter married Sarita Elizabeth Bond Reed, widow of Judge Henry Reed.

There was never a more self-sacrificing physician; beloved by all not only as a physician, but staunch friend and adviser.

His untiring administration to the sick and poor began to tell upon him the last few years of his practice. It was in April, 1905, while returning from a trip abroad, that he suffered a severe attack of angina pectoris. He rallied from this attack and returned to

Germany later in the year to take the baths, which proved of no avail. He returned to his home in Germantown where he died on January 7, 1906.

Robert Perry Cummins, M.D., 5736 Greene Street, Philadelphia.

LOUIS AURELE PREFONTAINE

1866 – 1905

Dr. Prefontaine was born June 12, 1866, at St. Ephre, Upton, Province of Quebec. His early education was acquired at St. Boniface College, Manitoba, and he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1892.

He served as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital. He was never married; a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; American Medical Association, and American Laryngological Society.

Dr. Prefontaine died June 19, 1905, in Springfield, Mass.

Henry Lewis Smith, Springfield, Mass.

JAMES PROUDFIT

Dr. Proudfit was a native of Pennsylvania. He came to Philadelphia and studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1790 with the degree of M.B.

Dr. Proudfit started to practice medicine in Philadelphia with no advantages, except his knowledge, skill and his kindness of manner, and the great care and attention which he paid to his patients. He served as a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1801 to 1804. He was killed by a fall from his horse, August 8, 1813.

Wescott's Newspaper History of Philadelphia, vol. 5, Chap. 851.
Loxley's Manuscript, p. 194.

JOHN MITTELKAUFF RADEBAUGH

1851 – 1920

Dr. Radebaugh was born in Chambersburg, Pa., March 11, 1851. His A.M. degree he took at Gettysburg College in 1870; his M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1873. After graduating he was appointed a resident physician to the Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases. In 1874 and 1875 he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. Dr. Radebaugh never

married. He started practice with his half brother, Dr. Robert Horner, in Gettysburg in 1876. Failing health in 1881 compelled him to relinquish his work in Gettysburg and he moved to Pasadena, California, where he resided until his death, which occurred December 15, 1920.

Information furnished by Dr. Radebaugh before his death.

LEONARD RAFERTY

1880 – 1928

Dr. Raferty was born in Philadelphia, August 19, 1880. His early education was acquired at Girard College from which he graduated in 1898.

Dr. Raferty was married to Miss Julienne Schlegel.

In 1910 he was graduated from the medical department of Temple College, and in 1911 became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Raferty died at his home, 5824 Pine Street, September 6, 1928.

JACOB RANDOLPH

1796 – 1848

Dr. Randolph was born in Philadelphia, November 25, 1796. He was the sixth son of the patriot, Edward Fitz-Randolph, whose ancestors came to America from England in 1630, and Anna Julianna Steel.

Early in life he was sent to the Friends School, on Fourth Street, and was there taught the common branches of an English classical education. At the completion of his course in 1814, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph Wollens, of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia. Dr. Wollens dying he completed his pupilage with a Dr. Cleaver. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1817, at the age of 21. Soon after his graduation he received an appointment as surgeon to a ship bound for Canton, China; but owing to severe and protracted suffering from sea-sickness, he left the vessel in England, and after some months, passed principally in Scotland and France, returned home.

On his return to America he established himself as a practitioner of medicine in Philadelphia. About 1822 he appears to have determined upon devoting himself to the practice of surgery, it was also in this year he was married to Sarah Emlin Physick, born December 6, 1801, died December 6, 1873, the eldest daughter of Dr. Physick. By this marriage there were three children born. His father-in-law

recognizing the ability of his son-in-law predicted a brilliant success, a prediction which was amply verified in his after life, for he ultimately became a most distinguished surgeon.

From 1832 to 1837 he was a member of the staff of the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1830 he became associated with several other gentlemen in an institution for summer teaching, called the School of Medicine, and first appeared as a lecturer on surgery. He proved a most impressive and agreeable lecturer.

In 1835 on the resignation of Dr. Hewson, Dr. Randolph was elected one of the surgeons to the Pennsylvania Hospital, a post which he retained until his death. In 1848 he was made professor of clinical surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1840 he revisited Europe, and during his absence he was elected professor of operative surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, which appointment he declined. Upon his return to Philadelphia, after an absence of two years, he again resumed practice as a consulting surgeon.

Dr. Randolph was one of the earliest advocates of lithontripsy, and was one of the most successful operators. In the medical periodicals he contributed but little. In the North American Medical and Surgical Journal, he published the history of a case of femoral aneurism, where the external iliac artery was tied, being the second instance in which this operation was performed in Philadelphia. The most extended paper published by him was one on the nature and treatment of morbus coxarius, which appeared originally in the American Journal of Medical Sciences for 1830. He also published in the same journal a case of amputation of the lower jaw, in a case of osteosarcoma, and some valuable articles on lithontripsy. He was the author of the "Memoirs of Philip Syng Physick." To the Medical Examiner he contributed an account of the removal of the parotid gland, and in the same journal will be found many of his clinical lectures.

He was a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, November, 1815; American Philosophical Society, April, 1833; American Medical Association, 1847; a Fellow of the College of Physicians, of Philadelphia, December, 1838.

Dr. Randolph died February 29, 1848, from an attack of intermittent fever, followed in a few days with copious hemorrhages.

Stone's Biography of Eminent American Physicians and Surgeons.
Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography.
Kelly: American Medical Biographies.
Gross, S. D.: Lives of Eminent American Physicians, vol. 5, p. 173.
Transactions of the American Medical Association, vol. 3, p. 457.
Transactions of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, 1848, 11, 283.
History of Pennsylvania Hospital, 1897, p. 507.
Philadelphia Hospital Report, vol. 4, 1900, p. 304.

JAMES WENDELL REBER

1867 – 1916

Dr. Reber was born in St. Louis on April 3, 1867. He studied medicine in Washington University and was graduated in 1889. For several years he practised in his native city.

He early determined to make ophthalmology his specialty and his capacity for work and his close application to his profession were in evidence from his first entrance into American ophthalmology. He served with distinction in the Wills Hospital, Jefferson Medical College and many other institutions in and about Philadelphia.

At the time of his death he was professor of diseases of the eye in Temple University and at the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine; he was visiting ophthalmologist to the Philadelphia, Samaritan and Garretson Hospitals, and was consulting ophthalmologist to the Friends Hospital and the Rush Hospital for consumption and allied diseases.

Dr. Reber was a Fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, serving as president in the latter organization; he was also chairman of the ophthalmologic section of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania and president of the Philadelphia Clinical Association; a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; American Medical Association; American College of Surgeons; Philadelphia Medical Club; in 1914 he was the American representative of the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress and delivered an address before that distinguished body.

His contributions to literature were many and of great merit. His text book on the ocular muscles, which he wrote with Dr. Howard F. Hansell, of Philadelphia, was considered his masterpiece.

He was married January 6, 1902, to Miss Jessie Dalrymple. He was a man of many sides, not only a scientist and teacher, but a man of rare culture and refinement—genial, artistic, optimistic and enthusiastic in temperament; possessing a keen sense of humor which attracted to him a large circle of friends; a man with an abounding sense of honor and justice and above all, of loyalty in his friendships.

Dr. Reber died December 30, 1916, from pneumonia.

Kelly: American Medical Biographies, p. 963.
Pennsylvania Medical Journal, vol. 20, 1916-1917, p. 294.
New York Medical Journal, vol. 105, 1917, p. 34.
Ophthalmology, vol. 13, 1916-1917, p. 550.

JOHN JAMES RECTENWALD

1873 – 1925

Dr. Rectenwald was born at Carrick, Allegheny County, Pa., October 15, 1873. He attended the public school and graduated from the high school at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1895, and served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1896.

On July 19, 1900, Dr. Rectenwald married Marie Leal Seuely, by whom he had three children: George, Mary and Ruth.

Dr. Rectenwald practiced at Mt. Oliver, Allegheny County, Pa. He was a member of the Allegheny County Medical Society, secretary; Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and American Medical Association.

Dr. Rectenwald died November 3, 1925, at the St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES HENRY REED

1852 – 1914

Dr. Reed, whose office was at 121 South 17th Street, Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, January 26, 1852. He was a son of Dr. Thomas Sydenham and Mary (Shinn) Reed, his father having graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1846.

Dr. Reed took his A.B. degree at Yale in 1878, and the same year was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1882 he was appointed a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital.

On December 12, 1883, Dr. Reed was married to Joan L., daughter of Johann Schmeral of Vienna, Austria, and by this union there were 3 children: Martha C.; Marion, and Lee, a son who died in Vienna in 1893.

Dr. Reed died November 23, 1914, aged 62 years, Philadelphia, Pa.

Horace Mather Lippincott.

Journal of the American Medical Association, 1914, vol. 63, p. 2303.

JOSIAH REEVE

1842 – 1899

Dr. Reeve was born on a farm near Medford, N. J., November 27, 1842, a son of Josiah R. Reeve and his wife, Maria S. Smith, a daughter of Richard M. Smith.

Dr. Reeve's early education was acquired at Westtown, Pa., and at a preparatory school kept by Mr. Joseph A. Jones, of Burlington, N. J. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1863, and served as a resident physician to

the Philadelphia Hospital in 1864. At the expiration of his term of service at the hospital he started in private practice with his uncle, Dr. Henry P. Ely, of Medford, N. J.

On November 2, 1870, Dr. Reeve was married to Jannetta E., a daughter of John R. Johnson, of Germantown, Philadelphia, by whom he had three children: Percival J.; Susan Smith, and J. Stanley.

Dr. Reeve died at Medford, N. J., December 25, 1899.

Mr. J. Stanley Reeve, Bellevue Court Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

OLIVER PAYSON REX

1840–1910

Dr. Rex was born February 18, 1840, in Readville, N. J., his father being a well-known physician. Father and son both entered the Union Army, serving through the Civil War, the former as surgeon, the latter as hospital steward, retiring with the rank of first lieutenant and assistant surgeon. He was a junior at Lafayette College when he enlisted, and entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, at the close of the war, graduating in 1867. He was a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, quiz master and lecturer at Jefferson, assisted Professor Da Costa, was one of the attending physicians at the Jefferson and Presbyterian Hospitals.

In 1869 he married Anna B., daughter of Mr. John B. Stevenson of Philadelphia, Pa. In 1881 he was made medical examiner of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and ten years later, upon the retirement of Dr. Keating, the first president of the association, he became medical director, a position which he held at the time of his death.

While he had not attended the meetings of the association of late years on account of failing health, he had always been deeply interested in its affairs and kept in close touch with its progress. He was one of the few who belonged to the "Old Guard," counting among his best friends many of the members who were active in its earlier years.

Dr. Rex became ill April, 1910, while returning from his annual vacation, soon after his boat left Naples. It was deemed advisable to remove him to a hospital in Bremerhaven, but after two weeks he urged to be taken home. His death occurred at sea, on May 12, 1910, from nephritis.

Memorial *in re* Oliver P. Rex, adopted by the Board of Trustees, June 8, 1910:

Oliver P. Rex, Medical Director of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, who passed to his eternal rest May 12, 1910, was elected Medical Examiner of the Company May 3, 1881, serving in that capacity during the incumbency of Dr. Keating, then Medical

Director, until the death of the latter, whom he then succeeded as Medical Director September 9, 1891.

In this long period of service in the positions named, he contributed much to the growth of the Company, aiding in its advancement from a relatively small place in the beneficent work of life insurance carried on so extensively in this country, to one of prominence and high repute.

Under his direction and supervision a system of compiling records of departmental experience was developed, greatly assisting the medical staff in its work of risk selection, and resulting in a more favorable mortality.

His firm character and gentle manners greatly endeared him to his official associates, and made a deep and lasting impression upon the Trustees and his many friends, who, whilst striving to emulate his manly virtues, will keep his memory fragrant in the years to follow.

To his bereaved family we tender a sincere sympathy.

JAMES REYNOLDS

Dr. Reynolds was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, 1804 to 1807. This is the only information obtainable. It is safe, however, to presume that he is dead.

BENJAMIN RUSH RHEES

1798 - 1834

Dr. Rhees was born in Beula, Pa., in 1798, of Welsh parentage. He came to Philadelphia in 1804 and later studied medicine with Dr. James Rush as his preceptor. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1821. He was a resident physician of the City Hospital, probably the first resident physician of whom we have any record.

After a period of foreign travel, Dr. Rhees settled in practice in the historic Loxley House of Philadelphia, where he gave private instructions. Henry D. Smith, one of his students, was the first to matriculate at the Jefferson Medical College. Dr. Rhees taught several subjects at various times as emergency required.

Dr. Rhees died October 9, 1834.

Henry: Standard History of Medicine of Philadelphia, footnote, p. 164.

JOHN HENRY WALLACE RHEIN

1869 – 1925

Dr. Rhein was born in Philadelphia, May 21, 1869. He was a son of John and Wilhelmina Martha Early Rhein. His early education was acquired at the public schools and from private tutors. He graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1890, after which he became a resident to the Philadelphia Hospital.

On August 15, 1901, he was married to Elizabeth Kane Norris, a daughter of John K. Norris. Four children were born: John Henry Wallace, Jr.; Cornelia Rutzen; Florence Bayard, and Francis Bayard.

Dr. Rhein was professor of the diseases of the mind and nervous system, Graduate school of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the American Neurological Society; American Psychological Association; Neurological Society of Philadelphia; American Psychiatric Society; Pediatric Society of Philadelphia; College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association. Neurologist to the Howard Hospital; bacteriologist to the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded.

For five years Dr. Rhein was a member of the State Naval Militia of Pennsylvania, four years as surgeon. April 20, 1917, Major M. R. C., active duty July, 1917, Camp Travis, as neuropsychiatrist for the 90th Division. February, 1918, went to London with the British Army in shell shock hospital; Maudsley Neurological Clearing Hospital for ten months; April, 1918, reported as consultant in neuropsychiatry for the American Expeditionary Force at Neufchateau; from August to October, 1918, commanding officer of the army neurological hospitals, Nos. 1 and 2 at Toul and Benoite Vaux, during the St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives; October, 1918, appointed consultant of neuropsychiatry to second army, serving for six weeks, when he was appointed consultant in neuropsychiatry for Base Section No. 5, for the purpose of examining the wounded for nerve injuries and supervising the treatment of mental and other nervous cases. Discharged from the army February, 1919.

Dr. Rhein died October 14, 1925.

EDWARD RHOADS

1841 – 1871

Dr. Rhoads was born September 29, 1841, in Philadelphia, Pa. At 12 years of age he was placed at the school of the Brothers Smiley, where he remained nearly two years. He entered Harvard College in 1855, graduating in 1859 at the head of his class. While at Harvard he wrote an essay entitled "The Trial and Condemnation of Socrates," for which he was awarded the Alumni prize.

He commenced his medical studies in the autumn of 1860, matriculating at the University of Pennsylvania, from where he was graduated with eminent distinction in March, 1863.

Immediately after graduating he became a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, remaining until April, 1864, when he was elected to the corresponding position in the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he passed eighteen months. In November, 1865, he went abroad for his health. Very soon after his return, in the summer of 1866, he was elected one of the visiting physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital, resigning only a few weeks before his death.

For some years before his death, Dr. Rhoads had paid special attention to the study of diseases of the chest, designing to devote himself more particularly to that branch of medical practice, and in the spring of 1870 he was chosen, by the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania to fill the newly-created position of lecturer on physical diagnosis. He delivered the first portion of a course on this subject during April and May, 1870, when his last illness caused him to relinquish teaching.

At the time of his decease he left many valuable records of observations made at the Philadelphia Hospital, which would doubtless have served, had his life been spared, as a basis for important clinical treatises. He wrote several able reviews, which appeared in the American Journal of Medical Sciences. When in the spring of 1870 it was determined to establish a semi-monthly medical journal in Philadelphia, its editorial management was intrusted to the care of Dr. Rhoads, by the unanimous choice of the executive committee. He was enabled only to make the preliminary arrangements for the publication of "The Medical Times," when his failing health compelled him to relinquish the helm, which he could have guided with such consummate judgment and skill.

For about ten years before his death he had suffered with organic disease of the heart. Frequently during this period he presented from the effects of overwork, alarming symptoms of disturbance of the circulation. The spring of 1870 was to him a season of incessant toil and anxiety as at that time Philadelphia was visited by a grave epidemic of relapsing fever and the wards of the Philadelphia Hospital were overcrowded.

Dr. Rhoads became a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1867, held the position of recording secretary; he joined the Academy of Natural Sciences in May, 1868; the American Philosophical Society, April, 1868, and the Pathological Society, December, 1864, of which he was secretary.

Dr. Rhoads died January 15, 1871.

Philadelphia Medical Times, 1871, vol. 1, p. 164.

Transactions of the College of Physicians, 1872, New Series, 4, p. 403.

JOHN D. RICHARDSON

Dr. Richardson graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1839, and the same year was a resident physician.

In the Alumni Catalogue Dr. Richardson is marked deceased.

DAVID DORRINGTON RICHARDSON

1832–1906

Dr. Richardson was born May 11, 1832, in Richmond, Virginia. He was the son of Major George Park Richardson, and was educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., from which he received the degree of M.D. in February, 1858. He moved to Philadelphia the same year, and subsequently received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1871. After arriving in Philadelphia he organized the school of preparation for the degree of Doctor of Medicine for the medical staff of the army and navy.

His quizzing classes were very successful, numbering more scholars than those of any other teacher who ever engaged in the profession of quiz master in Philadelphia. The institution proved to be Dr. Richardson's first successful achievement. After serving as interne in the Howard and Philadelphia Hospitals he became resident physician at the Northern Dispensary, Philadelphia, and in 1866 he was appointed superintendent of the insane department of the Philadelphia Hospital.

After thirteen years in that highly responsible position, and when it had become evident that the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., was capable of fuller organization and development, Dr. Richardson was summoned to its charge, from which he was unanimously recalled to the Philadelphia Hospital, where he remained until resigning in 1886 for the purpose of establishing a private practice.

But the Doctor's skill in alienism and his talent for superintendence had by this time become recognized, and when the state of Delaware founded its hospital for the insane at Farnhurst, Dr. Richardson was chosen and became its first superintendent.

He still considered Pennsylvania his professional home, however, and thus he was called and came to the State Hospital at Norristown, Pa., on October 1, 1893, where his signally useful and beneficent life was to be completed.

Dr. Richardson married a widow, Mrs. Maggie Hancker, who had two children: Dr. Hancker who was superintendent at Farnhurst Hospital, and Miss Clara V. Hancker.

Dr. Richardson was a teacher both at the University of Pennsylvania and the Jefferson Medical College; a past worshipful master

of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Kentucky; a member of the American Medical Association; the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane; in 1861 he published a textbook of "Medical Chemistry," also "A New Notation of Chemistry."

Dr. Richardson died March 6, 1906, at Norristown, Pa.

State Hospital, Norristown, Pa.

ELLIOTT RICHARDSON

1842 – 1887

Dr. Richardson was born in 1842, and came of an old Quaker family. He was educated at the Friends School. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, medical department, in 1867, and served a term as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital. He started private practice in 1870 and soon devoted himself especially to the study of obstetrics and gynecology, and spent years of laborious practice among the poor and in dispensaries until he obtained a thorough knowledge of these subjects. He located at first on Spruce Street, near Seventh, but later moved westward to the more fashionable part of the city, where he was rapidly building up a large practice among the better class, when death overtook him just as he was beginning to reap the fruits of nearly twenty years of study and unrequited labor.

He was a lecturer on operative obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania; obstetrician to the Philadelphia Hospital. He served one year as resident physician to the Wills Hospital and eighteen months as resident at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Dr. Richardson died May 9, 1887, and was buried from 1829 Spruce Street.

Philadelphia Medical Times, 1886-1887, vol. 17, p. 556.

KENNETH C. RICHMAN

1886 – 1917

Dr. Richman was born in 1886. He was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in 1911. In 1914 Dr. Richman was appointed assistant laryngologist to the tuberculosis department of the Philadelphia General Hospital. He resigned from this position in 1915.

Dr. Richman was a member of the Phi Beta Pi; Spitzka Anatomical Society; Forbes Anatomical League; Philadelphia Laryngology Society; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Richman died December 8, 1917.

HENRY CARL RICHTER

1881–1918

Dr. Richter was born April 25, 1881, at Dubuque, Iowa. He was graduated from Lafayette College in 1903 and took his medical degree at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1906. He served a term as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital in 1906.

Dr. Richter married Carrie H. Hamill, daughter of Mr. Joseph H. Hamill of Globe, Arizona, by whom he had two children: Albert and Carrie Mary.

He served as assistant surgeon, Marine Hospital Service, United States Public Health Service. He was a member of the medical examining board for Imperial County of California until December 30, 1917.

He was a member of the National Association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis; California Medical Association; Knights of Columbus; Delta Kappa Epsilon; Woodman of the World, and advisor for the Mexican Government, State of Lower California, 1907 to 1914.

Dr. Richter died March 1, 1918, at Monrovia, California, of tuberculosis, after an illness of two years.

SEMFRIO RICIO

Dr. Ricio was a Spaniard, from Cuba, and while a resident at the Philadelphia Hospital was continually in trouble because of his slight knowledge of English. He was continually resenting fancied insults, unintentionally offered, simply misinterpreting the meaning of words.

When his term of service expired he left the country and went to Austria and was killed in the streets of Vienna by a policeman, who attempted to arrest him for some breach of peace.

Dr. John H. Jamar, Elkton, Md.

ALGERNON SYDNEY ROBERTS

1855–1896

Dr. Roberts was born December 19, 1855, in Philadelphia. He was a son of Algernon S. and Sarah (Carstairs) Roberts, and grandson of Algernon S. Roberts.

Dr. Roberts was educated at Hallowell's and Eastburn's schools, under private tutors at home, and at Haverford College. He was matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania medical department,

in 1873, Professor W. W. Keen being his preceptor. He attended three full courses of lectures at this school, and was graduated therefrom in 1877. He served as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Roberts was an instructor in orthopedic surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, 1882 to 1888; member of the surgical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, 1881 to 1887; surgeon to the Episcopal Hospital, out-patient department, 1879 to 1880, and assistant surgeon to the New York Orthopaedic Hospital, 1880 to 1881, retired from practice in 1889.

Dr. Roberts served in the emergency corps of the State Militia, in the coal region riots of Pennsylvania in 1877.

Dr. Roberts died August 17, 1896.

ISAAC ELLMAKER ROBERTS

1841 - 1921

Dr. Roberts was born in Pennsylvania, May 28, 1841. He was a son of Anthony E. and Emma (Bushong) Roberts. In 1867 Dr. Roberts was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania and in the same year became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Roberts died of epilepsy-senile-arteriosclerosis, February 15, 1921, and was buried February 18, 1921, at the Chelten Hills Crematory, Lancaster, Pa.

WILLIAM FLETCHER ROBESON

1863 - 1914

Dr. Robeson was born in Birmingham, Pa., in 1863, the son of David E. and Martha McCullough Robeson.

After spending his early years in the Lewistown local schools, he went to Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., where he received the degree of A.B. In 1882 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1885. He received the appointment of resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and after completing this service was elected house surgeon to the Wills Eye Hospital, 1887. The following year he pursued his ophthalmic studies in Berlin. In 1889 he located in Pittsburgh, Pa., to follow his profession, which he continued until his failing health prohibited.

Dr. Robeson was greatly interested in military affairs, having been surgeon to the 18th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, 1890 to 1893, and commanding officer to the Naval Reserve from 1894 until 1896.

He gave devoted service, as ophthalmic surgeon, at Mercy Hospital; the Pittsburgh Hospital for Children, and the Pittsburgh Hos-

pital. He was also a member of the staff of the Eye and Ear Hospital. In addition to these offices he held that of oculist for the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind; the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroads.

He was a charter member of the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, being at one time its president; a member of the Allegheny County Medical Society; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association. He was also a member of the University Club; the Pittsburgh Country Club; the Duquesne Club; all the Masonic bodies, and the Mystic Shrine.

In 1892 he was married to Miss Marion Giddings, daughter of E. W. Giddings of Waterbury, Conn. Mrs. Robeson died in 1908.

In 1910 he married Miss Florence Mullin, who with two children, Frances and David E., survive him.

Dr. Robeson died June 3, 1914.

Glendon E. Curry, M.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDWIN TAYLOR ROBINSON

Dr. Robinson whose address was 1906 Pine Street, was born in Hartford, Conn., February 18, 1872. A son of John Stone Robinson, who was also born in Hartford, and his wife Julia Taylor, a daughter of Edward Taylor.

Dr. Robinson's early education was acquired at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1900, and was then appointed one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital.

On June 10, 1907, Dr. Robinson was married to Florence Ebey, who bore him one daughter, Priscilla Alden Robinson, born May 20, 1909.

Dr. Robinson, who was the stepson of the late Dr. Roland G. Curtin, died at his home, September 4, 1917.

Information from Mrs. S. D. Risley.

GEORGE S. ROBINSON

1856 – 1924

Dr. Robinson was born in 1856. He was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College in 1881, after which he was connected with the Philadelphia General Hospital, the House of Correction, and the Masonic Home.

Dr. Robinson died of cerebral hemorrhage, August 22, 1924.

Journal of the American Medical Association, Sept. 11, 1924, p. 860.

JOHN RICHARDSON BAYARD RODGERS

1763 – 1833

It has been impossible to obtain information in reference to Dr. Rodger's early life. It is known that he obtained his A.B. degree from the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1775, his A.M. degree was taken at the same college in 1782, and his degree of Bachelor of Medicine was taken at the University of Pennsylvania in 1784. Later he went abroad and received his M.D. from Edinburgh.

Upon his return to America he became attending physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary, January, 1787. For one year, 1788 to 1789, he was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital.

From October 1, 1779, until January 1, 1783, five years before he received his bachelor's degree he was the surgeon to the First Pennsylvania Continental Troop, he was transferred to the Third Pennsylvania Continental Troop and served until June 3, 1783. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, August, 1787; an associate member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1787. We next find him in New York as a member of the Tammany Society and its Grand Sachem, 1792 and 1793, the name here is spelled without the d; health officer, port of New York, 1809; professor of midwifery and clinical medicine, Columbia College, New York, also in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1811; member of Medical Society, City and County of New York, 1807, its vice president and president; member of the Medical Society of New York, Censor, 1811, president 1813; New York County Medical Society, 1819, president; member of State Society, Cincinnati, Pennsylvania Section.

His address, during the first year of his presidency of the New York County Medical Society, is a practical review of certain epidemic diseases which appeared during the previous year. This was a favorite topic of his, for the following year his address was a continuation of the same subject. In the last year of his presidency, the subject of his presidential address was the diseases peculiar to women. While his addresses on the infectious fevers are full of practical hints and careful observations, with many suggestions from the literature of the times, as might be expected, the address on the diseases of women is perhaps too general and unsatisfactory to the modern mind. The hint, however, thus early in the nineteenth century that puerperal fever was a contagious disease shows that men's minds were waking up to the thought, which was to be so

fruitful of good, at least a quarter of a century before the doctrine was actually formulated.

Dr. Rodgers died January 29, 1833.

The Tammany Society, E. Vale Blake, p. 185.

Historical Register, Officers of the Continental Army.

Francis B. Heilman, p. 471.

Transactions of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, Centennial Number, p. 261.

New York State Journal of Medicine, 1809, p. 194.

WILLIAM L. RODMAN

1858 – 1916

Dr. Rodman was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, September 1, 1858, the fourth child of John Rodman and his wife, Harriet Virginia. There were ten children in the family, seven from the marriage of John Rodman and Harriet, and three sons of John Rodman by a former marriage.

John Rodman was a man of parts and achieved marked success in his profession, attorney-at-law. He was said to have been one of the ablest jury lawyers of his day, and was attorney-general of the State of Kentucky for a number of years.

In fact, both parents of William Louis Rodman were unusual. His mother was one of the gentlest of women, but with it all she had a lofty and unflinching character. There was even in Dr. Rodman's early childhood a great devotion between these two, which lasted throughout his life.

Dr. Rodman first attended a private school in Frankfort, conducted by a Mr. Sayre, evidently a learned gentleman and something of a strict disciplinarian. When he was very young the Civil War was fought and it changed, to a certain extent at least, the fortunes of the family. General John Rodman was on the Confederate side and spent a great deal of his money in that cause, as well as losing a large amount of property, including, of course, his slaves. While he was again successful in the practice of law, after the war much of the comfort of ante bellum days was gone.

From Mr. Sayre's school William L. Rodman went to the Kentucky Military Institute, with his brother Hugh. He was then only 13 years of age, but he had already shown unusual ability as a student and so was allowed to go to be with his brother although he was under the age limit. In fact Dr. Rodman was one of those uncommon natural students to whom knowledge came as if it by right belonged to his brain. Once learned nothing of it was forgotten. After graduating from the Kentucky Military Institute, he went to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, for a time and lived with an uncle,

Dr. James Rodman, a gifted alienist of his day. After reading medicine there he returned to Frankfort, and again read medicine with his cousin Dr. W. B. Rodman for a year.

When 19 years old he entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and finished the two year course before becoming of age. He and Dr. William L. Kneedler tied for first honors of their class and as a reward were elected resident physicians in the Jefferson Hospital. While resident he served under distinguished men, some of them even famous men. The two Grosses, Da Costa, Brinton *et al.* The elder Gross made a tremendous impression on William L. Rodman as he did on all with whom he came in contact.

After spending a year in the Jefferson Hospital, Dr. Rodman entered the United States Army as a contract surgeon and was stationed at Fort Sill, Indian Territory. He saw and took part in almost the last of the Indian insurrections, during his army service. He soon decided that as a career, the Army did not offer enough to his ambition. After two years of service he resigned and returned to Frankfort and married Bettie Crawford Stewart, the oldest daughter of Dr. J. Q. A. Stewart, who had achieved a reputation as an alienist and practitioner and was at one time president of the Medical Society of Kentucky.

Shortly after his marriage, Dr. Rodman went to Abilene, Texas, where he entered practice in partnership with his cousin, Dr. John Rodman. He found in Abilene a growing town and soon had a large practice, but, as in the army, he dreamed of larger fields and so returned to Kentucky after spending two years in Texas.

In 1887 he entered practice in Louisville and decided definitely on a surgical career. He was fortunate in becoming attached to the staff of David W. Yandell, the most gifted and best known of the southern surgeons of his day. Dr. Yandell was then professor of surgery at the University of Louisville and Dr. Rodman became demonstrator of operative surgery and Dr. Yandell's clinical assistant. The University of Louisville had had many distinguished men connected with its faculty at one time or another, Gross (the elder), Austin Flint and Yandell, in this inspiring professional atmosphere Dr. Rodman did his first teaching and the writer knows that he never enjoyed teaching more than then. Possessing to a high degree the ability to impart his knowledge to others, his course in operative surgery soon became among the most popular given there, and laid for the teacher the foundation of surgical success in later years. The profession of Louisville was graced by many able men at that time and most of them became the warm friends of Dr. Rodman. He profited much in the friendship of such men as his chief, Dr. Yandell, D. O. Roberts, Anderson, Palmer, Kelly, Marvin, Ouchterlony, McMurtry and a host of others.

From the University of Louisville he was called to the chair of surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine, becoming professor there in 1893. Dr. Rodman continued to hold this chair of surgery until 1897. In the fall of that year he accepted a call to the Medico-Chirurgical College, becoming professor of the principles and practice of surgery. He moved his family to Philadelphia in the fall of 1898 and continued to live there until his death.

Always interested in public medicine he was prominently identified with teaching and with the American Medical Association. In 1897 he was chairman of the section on surgery, presiding at the Denver meeting; in 1900 he delivered the oration in surgery on Gastric Ulcer. He was a member of the board of trustees from 1900 to 1903. He was a member of the House of Delegates from Pennsylvania in 1905 and 1906; a member of the Committee on National Legislation for many years, and for seven years chairman of the committee on reciprocity, until the work of this committee was turned over to the council on medical education. He was elected president of this association in 1915 at its meeting in Atlantic City, and was installed in that office in 1916 at San Francisco, and thus was serving in this capacity at the time of his death.

He was professor of surgery at the Woman's Medical College from 1900 to 1908; surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital from 1905 to March, 1916; surgeon to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital from 1897 to March, 1916; to the Philadelphia Hospital from 1904 to 1916.

Always interested in the younger medical men and believing that there should be established in this country a standard qualifying board whose certificate should be accepted by any state board in this country, he founded the National Board of Medical Examiners in 1915. His active professional life caused him to be interested in most of the diseases which the general surgeon is called on to treat. He became especially interested in cancer early in his career. The modern treatment of cancer of the breast and cancer of the stomach owe much to his writings and teachings and perhaps for this work he is best known, not only in this country but abroad. His monograph on "Diseases of the Breast," published in 1908, is a standard treatise on this subject. He was the first to advise excision of the "ulcer-bearing area of the stomach to prevent malignant degeneration," this being done in 1900 in his oration on Surgery, before the American Medical Association. In 1911 he served as president of the Medical Club of Philadelphia, and the president of the United States, William H. Taft, was the guest of the club at one of its receptions.

Dr. Rodman was a prolific writer and made many contributions to the surgical literature of his day.

On March 8, 1916, Dr. Rodman died at his home from double pneumonia, after an illness lasting only five days. A master surgeon, an inspiring teacher, and a leader of men, he had graced his profession and left it the better because of having been connected with it. His name will always stand out in bold letters upon the "Roll of Honor of the Medical Profession."

WILLIAM JOHN ROE

1868 - 1915

Dr. Roe was born in Wingham, Ont., Canada, August 25, 1868. He was a son of John and Mary Ann (Spence) Roe. His early education was acquired at the public and high school of Wingham, Ontario, Canada. He was graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1892, with the degree of D.D.S., and from the Jefferson Medical College, with the degree of M.D. in 1895.

Dr. Roe was never married. He was professor of surgical pathology and oral surgery in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, also first assistant demonstrator of anatomy and surgery in the Jefferson Medical College.

In 1907 he was appointed as one of the oral surgeons to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Roe died in St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn., on November 27, 1915, from tuberculosis of the kidney.

W. R. Roe, D.D.S., 1210 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM DUNLOP RONALDSON

1850 - 1891

Dr. Ronaldson was born January 21, 1850, in Pottsville, Pa. Although born in Pottsville, Dr. Ronaldson's early life was spent in Philadelphia. His early education was partly acquired at the Episcopal Academy and partly at Lehigh University, graduating from the latter institution in 1870. After this he entered Jefferson Medical College from which he was graduated in 1873. He then became a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, afterwards serving at the Presbyterian and other hospitals.

He practiced medicine in West Philadelphia for a few years but in 1889 he became surgeon of the Pacific Mail Steamer Colon, running between New York and Panama. At Panama he contracted a fever, from which he never fully recovered. In 1890 he began practice in New York City, continuing until attacked by pneumonia, from which he died June 29, 1891, at his residence in New York, 438 West 23d St.

Dr. Ronaldson was married in Philadelphia and left a wife and two children; he was a member of the Masonic Order, being a past

master of Lodge No. 51. He was buried from the residence of his brother, Charles F. Donaldson, 4017 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

Newspaper clipping.

HERMAN S. ROOKER

1864–1890

Dr. Rooker was born in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1864. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1885, and was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital where he served from May, 1885, to May, 1886.

Dr. Rooker died September 2, 1890, at 1408 North 11th Street, Philadelphia, and was buried in Greenmount Cemetery, Second and Bristol Streets, Philadelphia.

W. A. N. Dorland.
Bureau of Vital Statistics, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM VAN VRANKEN ROSA

1819–1882

Dr. William Van Vranken Rosa was the son of M. Van Vranken Rosa, who was born in Schenectady, 1780, moved to Adams and later to Watertown, N. Y., and died there in 1870.

Dr. William Van Vranken Rosa was born October 24, 1819, in Herkimer County. He received his preliminary education in Adams village and attended the Union College in Schenectady. He graduated as physician and surgeon from a college in Philadelphia and spent two years in Paris, studying medicine. In 1843 he was admitted to the Jefferson County Medical Society and in 1857 married Cornelia Stanley, *nee* Osgood, and settled in Watertown, N. Y., where he resided until his death which occurred on April 12, 1882. His widow was his only survivor.

Dr. Rosa was a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital in 1839, and in 1841 was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania.

The following is taken from the Watertown Daily News published on April 13, 1882.

"Dr. Rosa was a man liable to be misjudged by those who did not know him. With a mind stored with scientific and useful knowledge, he was of a retiring and unostentatious nature. While he had deep sympathy with the world, a desire for its elevation and the alleviation of its woes and miseries, his purse was ever open to the call of true charity, yet like a sensitive plant he retired within himself at the intrusion of those who did not know him. He gave liberally to charitable institutions, and the memorandum he kept of pri-

vate charities, in which he cared not to be known to the world, if opened, will reveal the traits of his truly benevolent and sympathetic heart. The nobleness of his nature was well known to his congenial and intimate friends. From his conversation the ignorant could learn wisdom, for his thoughts kept pace with the latest developments of the age in the various departments of knowledge. With minds congenial to him, no man ever enjoyed more the social and the fraternal. There are young men to whom he gave gratuitously, lessons in the higher branches of learning; and there are others who claim him as their benefactor, in furnishing them the means to graduate in college or profession. These, with many friends, sorrow that they will see his genial face no more."

BENJAMIN RUSH

1745 – 1813

The "American Sydenham" as he was termed by Lettson, was born in Byberry Township, Philadelphia County, on December 24, 1745, where now the Philadelphia Hospital for the Indigent and the Insane is located. His family were English Quakers, but, curiously enough, both his father and grandfather were gun-smiths. After going as a boy to the academy kept by the Reverend Samuel Finley, later president of Princeton College, at Nottingham, he entered Princeton where he received the degree B.A. in 1760. He spent the subsequent six years as an apprentice to a Dr. John Redman, one of the most prominent physicians of Philadelphia, during this time translated the "Aphorisms of Hippocrates" into English and kept a medical note book from which was subsequently derived the only account written by an eye-witness of the yellow fever epidemic, which occurred in 1762 in Philadelphia. He was also one of the ten pupils who attended the first course of lectures on anatomy given by Dr. William Shippen, Jr.

In 1766 he entered the medical school of Edinburgh University and took his M.D. there in 1768, his graduation thesis being called "De Coctions Ciborum in Ventriculo." Thacher says it was written in classic Latin and quaintly adds, "and I have reason to believe without the help of a grinder of theses." While he was at Edinburgh, President Finley of Princeton College died, and the trustees elected the celebrated Dr. Witherspoon, of Paisley in Scotland, as his successor. The latter at first declined the appointment, but the trustees appointed young Rush as their deputy, and his solicitations at length prevailed on the eminent Scotchman to accept the positon.

From Edinburgh, Rush went to London and from thence to France to study, returning to Philadelphia in 1769. In the same year he was elected professor of chemistry in the College of Philadelphia,

thereby rendering complete the medical faculty of the first medical school established in what is now the United States. The other teachers were John Morgan, William Shippen, Jr., and Adam Kuhn. Clinical lectures in association with their teaching at the college were also given at the Pennsylvania Hospital by Dr. Thomas Bond.

Upon the death of Dr. John Morgan in 1789, Rush succeeded him as professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the College of Philadelphia. When, in 1791, that institution was merged with the University of the State of Pennsylvania to form the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Rush was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine and clinical medicine. In addition to his public teaching Dr. Rush had a large number of private students, and it has been estimated that in the course of the forty-five years in which he was actively engaged in teaching he instructed 2250 pupils. His lectures judging from the notebook of his pupils and from the statements of those who heard them, were models of lucidity and comprehensiveness.

He had the gift of imparting to his students some share of his own wonderful enthusiasm and thirst for knowledge. The prevalent medical teaching of his day was that of Cullen. Diseases were classified and every disease was supposed to possess an appropriate specific treatment. Underlying principles were entirely disregarded in an effort to build up a purely artificial classification of diseases and their treatment. Rush attacked the prevalent theories of medicine at once. He proclaimed the importance of the principles upon which a correct knowledge of the practice of medicine could only be based. "In his public instructions, the name of the disease is comparatively nothing, but its nature everything. His system rejects the nosological arrangement of diseases, and places all their numerous forms in morbid excitement, induced by irritants, acting upon previous debility. It rejects, likewise, all prescriptions for the names of diseases, and by directing their application wholly to the forming and fluctuating state of disease, and of the system, derives from a few active medicines all the advantages which have been in vain expected from the numerous articles which compose European treatises upon materia medica. This simple arrangement was further simplified by considering every morbid depletion or stimulation."

The author of the above quotation then goes on to state in pathetic terms what an advantage this has given the students who have studied under Benjamin Rush over those who, like himself, had been obliged to learn by the old methods.

One marked peculiarity in Rush was his readiness to acknowledge an error and retract opinions proven erroneous by subsequent researches or events. One of such active and inquiring mind continually employed in original researches, and constantly, by writings and teachings endeavoring to advance medical science, was bound to

err sometimes, and it redounds to his credit that when such mistakes were seen, he promptly acknowledged the fault.

His therapeutic standbys were the lancet and calomel. The latter he called Samson, and his enemies in derision were wont to say "because it has slain its thousands." It was in the yellow fever of 1793 that the efficacy of these two therapeutic agents especially impressed him and the lesson he then learned as to their value, he never allowed himself to disregard. He states that he and other physicians of Philadelphia had been completely nonplussed in their efforts to find a method of treatment which seemed in any way to control the course of the disease. In this extremity he found some papers in his library, a manuscript which had been prescribed by Dr. Franklin years previously. It was an account of the yellow fever of 1741 in the Province of Virginia, written by a Dr. Mitchell. In it the latter puts forth the strongest claims of the value of free purgation in the treatment of yellow fever, even when the disease was accompanied by an extreme degree of debility from "an oppressed state of the system." He proceeded immediately to put his ideas into effect by administering enormous doses of calomel and jalap to all his patients. In addition to this he practised copious venesection, put the patient upon a low diet and used applications of cold water to the surface of the body, combined with the drinking of large quantities of water. He also advised that the temperature of the sick room be low.

Rush hastened to impart his ideas to his fellow practitioners, and, indeed, to the public at large. The results achieved by his methods were certainly most gratifying. An oft-quoted statement is contained in his note book for September 10. "Thank God, out of one hundred patients whom I have visited or prescribed for this day, I have lost none." He was overwhelmed with patients, and at length was himself taken ill and underwent a course of his own treatment. After his recovery he resumed his labors and remained at them until the epidemic was ended.

He shared the common fate of the famous in stirring up detractors. By proclaiming his belief that the yellow fever was the result of filth in the streets of their city and not an importation, he caused the greatest anger among the citizens of Philadelphia. His most infamous assailant was William Corbett, in his "Peter Porcupine's Gazette." Rush sued him for defamation of character, and, having won his suit, gave the $5000 which the law awarded him to the poor. Another famous quarrel in which Rush was involved occurred in the yellow-fever epidemic of 1797. Rush again published and adhered to his views on the efficacy of bleeding and purgation and also to the claim that the disease arose from the filthy conditions of certain parts of the city. The "United States Gazette" pub-

lished a very severe article on Rush, which he supposed had been written by a Dr. Ross. John Rush, son of Benjamin, wrote a bitter reply to Dr. Ross and after some further interchange of literary hostilities proceeded to cane him. Dr. Ross challenged Dr. Benjamin Rush to a duel, as he declared him responsible for his son's actions. Rush refused the challenge and published the whole correspondence in the newspapers.

One result of the controversy over the yellow-fever of 1797 was the founding of the "Academy of Medicine of Philadelphia" by the adherents of Dr. Rush. The latter resigned from the College of Physicians, but always protested that he bore no ill-will towards that body. Dr. Physick was the first president of the new society.

In 1774 Dr. Rush was appointed a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, serving until 1777. In 1783 he was elected physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, in which capacity he served until his death; during that period he never missed a daily visit and was never more than ten minutes late. Morton's "History of the Pennsylvania Hospital" contains a most interesting account of Rush's services to that institution, particularly the reforms and advanced methods advocated by him in the treatment of the insane.

Dr. Rush served in a number of important political and military capacities. He was a member of the Provincial Congress of 1776 and as such signed the Declaration of Independence. On April 11, 1777, he was appointed by Congress surgeon-general of the middle department of the Continental Army. Of his military service but little information is ascertainable. He refused to draw any salary for his military services.

One invaluable result of his military experience remains in his pamphlet entitled "Direction for Preserving the Health of Soldiers," which was published by order of the Board of War. It is an excellent exposition of the rules of military hygiene and camp sanitation.

He became involved in the Conway Cabal, being an ardent partisan of Gates and Samuel Adams in their criticism of what they termed Fabian policy in Washington. With the downfall of the Cabal, Rush realized that his prospects for advancement in the Army were shattered and wisely retired to the field of professional activity in which he had occupied so prominent a position.

In 1799 he was appointed Treasurer of the United States Mint, a position which he held until his death, when his son was appointed to succeed him. John Adams highly esteemed his fellow-citizen. He wrote to Thomas Jefferson, "You know much of Benjamin Rush as a physician and a professor, but it is impossible you should thoroughly know his biography as a statesman. From 1764 to his death he acted an important part in the political theatre. He has suffered

more and gained less in fame, fortune, and feelings by the Revolution than almost any other man."

Among his many activities may be mentioned his membership in the American Philosophical Society, before which he read a number of communications and of which he was at one time vice-president. He was chief among the founders of the Philadelphia Dispensary in 1786, the first dispensary established in this country. He assisted in founding the institution now known as Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., and also in the founding of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa.

Three subjects which were particularly near to his heart were the freeing of the negroes, the abolition of the death penalty, and the restriction of the immoderate use of alcohol and tobacco. On all these subjects he wrote many disquisitions and delivered frequent addresses.

He was very active in founding the Bible Society, and also many other projects for the furtherance of religion. St. Thomas' Church, a large negro place of worship, was founded through his activities.

When he was a young man he wrote in stilted phrase to Dr. Ramsey, "Medicine is my wife; science is my mistress; books are my companions; my study is my grave; there I lie buried, the world forgetting, by the world forgot."

In the latter part of his life he had put away his preternatural gravity and after having married a wife and begot thirteen children by her he writes in treating of the cause of insanity: "Celibacy is a pleasant breakfast, a tolerable dinner, but a very bad supper. The supper is not only bad, but, eaten alone, no wonder it sometimes becomes a predisposing cause to madness." His wife, whom he married in 1776, was Julia, daughter of the Honorable Richard Stockton.

In addition to his printed works, which were published in seven volumes, Rush edited editions of some of the most famous English works on medicine, including those of Sydenham. Among his writings, besides those which have been already mentioned, there are several worthy of special note. He wrote of the disease we now term thermic fever, describing it with great accuracy in "An Account of the Disease Occasioned by Drinking Cold Water in Warm Weather." There are also a number of other treatises by him on climatic affections, all possessing distinct value.

Probably his best known book is his "Medical Inquiries and Observations on the Diseases of the Mind." He was responsible for the first systematic work on insanity published in America. In 1772 appeared a little volume entitled "Sermons to Gentlemen upon Temperance and Exercise." The exercise he commended most highly was

walking; he praised swimming and spoke warmly of fencing and skating, tennis, bowls, quoits and golf.

"Golf," he wrote in his book, "is an exercise which is much used by gentlemen in Scotland. A large common in which there are several little holes is chosen for the purpose. It is played with little leather balls stuffed with feathers and with sticks made somewhat in the form of a bandy-wicket. He who puts a ball into a given number of holes with the fewest strokes gets the game."

In that day, probably 100 years before the game actually took root here, golf was not only never played in the Colonies, but few persons had heard of it. It was during his stay in Edinburgh that Dr. Rush became familiar with golf, and he was one of the few, if not the only one, so far as is known, to realize its merits.

He was at once a scientist and an orator of no little ability. His message "On the Means of Promoting Medical Knowledge" was the first scientific paper read before the College of Physicians of the city of Philadelphia. His address on the general subject of medical knowledge among the Indians delivered before the Philadelphia Society attracted attention throughout the country. Pepper stated that, "his more elaborate addresses and orations are admirable, and some of them, as those on Cullen and Rittenhouse, and his address on the "Influence of Physical Causes on the Moral Faculties" are splendid performances.

Benjamin Rush stands out as an able representative of the humanitarian movement prevalent in the 18th century. We have the following testimony as to his personal character: "He was amiable, kind and insinuating in his manners, familiar in his address, prodigal of good counsel, and anxious for the happiness of every one. To his family he was loving, tender and affectionate. To his youthful acquaintance, a father and a counsellor. To his equals and superior in age, a friend and a bosom companion. To the poor, he was humane. No one ever went from his door without assistance. In his professional capacity they were never neglected. He used to say to his class: "Attend the poor, they are your patients, God is their paymaster." His mind was always like a calm, sunshiny day, clear and pleasant. No breezes of discontent or passion ever disturbed it, and if a cloud should lower, the general warmth of his understanding immediately dispersed it."

Of his last days we have a record in a letter written by Mrs. Rush to Dr. Mease shortly after her husband's death.

"At nine o'clock in the evening of Wednesday, the fourteenth of April, 1813, Dr. Rush, after having been well as usual through the day, complained of chilliness and general indisposition, and said that he would go to bed. While his room was prepared and a fire making, he became so cold that he called for some brandy and drank it;

he then went to his room, bathed his feet in warm water, got into a warm bed, and took some hot drink; a fever soon came on, attended with great pain in his limbs and in his side; he passed a restless night, but after daylight a perspiration came on, and all the pains were relieved except that in his side, which became more acute. He sent for a bleeder, and had ten ounces of blood taken from his arm, with evident relief. At ten o'clock Dr. Dorsey called and saw him, heard what had been done, and approved of the treatment; observed that his pulse was calm, rather weak, and advised him to drink plentifully of wine whey, which was immediately given him. He remained the rest of the day and on Friday with little apparent disease, though never quite free from fever, and always complaining when he tried to take a long breath. On the morning of Saturday he awoke with an acute pain in his side and desired that the bleeder might be sent for; to this I objected on account of the weak state of his pulse. I proposed sending for Dr. Dorsey, but Dr. Rush would not consent to his being disturbed; he reminded me of his having had a cough all winter, and said this disease is taking hold of my lungs, and I shall go off in a consumption. At eight o'clock Dr. Dorsey saw him and, upon feeling his pulse, objected to his losing any more blood, and called in Dr. Physick, who agreed in the opinion that bleeding was improper. The pain in his side, however, continuing, and his breathing becoming more difficult, Dr. Physick consented to his losing three ounces of blood from his side by cupping; this operation relieved him so that he fell into a refreshing sleep, and towards the evening of Saturday his fever went off, and he passed a comfortable night, and on Sunday morning seemed free from disease. When Dr. Physick saw him, he told me that Dr. Rush was doing well, that nothing now appeared necessary but to give him as much nourishment as he could take; he drank porter and water and conversed with strength and sprightliness, believing that he was getting well, until about four o'clock in the afternoon when his fever returned, but in a moderate degree. At five o'clock Dr. Physick and Dr. Dorsey visited him, and found him not so well as in the morning, but did not appear to apprehend what so soon followed, for at that time nothing was ordered different from the morning. At nine o'clock they again visited him, when they found him so low as to apprehend a fatal termination of his disease. Stimulants of the strongest kind were administered; you, my friend, know with how little effect."

Upon his death, April 18, 1813, when the news reached John Adams, a resolution was presented to the Common Council of Philadelphia by Mr. Cutbush, voting a letter of condolence to his widow, which was unanimously adopted.

JOHN RUSH

Dr. Rush received his M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1804, in the same year he was elected a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital but declined to serve. This is the only information obtainable on Dr. John Rush but Dr. Agnew mentions a Dr. James Rush of 65 and 98 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1809. After graduating he was a physician to the Almshouse, resigning in 1821. Dr. James Rush was listed in the Philadelphia Directory of 1819.

WILLIAM H. RUSH

1852 - 1918

Dr. Rush was born in Pennsylvania, August 8, 1852. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1873, serving as a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital in 1875. On February 13, 1877, he was commissioned assistant surgeon; April 28, 1881, passed assistant surgeon and on November 30, 1894, he was made surgeon. On October 31, 1900, he was placed on the retired list. From January 26, 1901, to March, 1901, he was on recruiting duty at Pensacola, Fla.

Dr. Rush died April 26, 1918.

JOSEPH SAILER

1867 - 1928

Dr. Sailer was born in Philadelphia, October 1, 1867. He was a son of John and Emily (Woodward) Sailer. His grandfather, Joseph Sailer, for whom Dr. Sailer was named, was for many years the financial editor of the Public Ledger. His early education was acquired at the public schools and Central High School of Philadelphia, Pa., later he attended the college course at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1886 with the degree of Ph.B. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1891. He spent three years abroad taking post graduate courses at Paris, Zurich and Vienna. In 1901 Dr. Sailer was appointed a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital, which position he held until his death. Dr. Sailer devoted his life to the study of the heart, and in 1922 he founded the Philadelphia Association for the Prevention and Relief of Heart Disease, of which association he was elected president. He was the vice-president of the Children's Heart Hospital at Bala, Pa.; professor of clinical medicine, department of medicine of the University of Pennsylvania; attending phy-

sician to the Presbyterian Hospital and University Hospital, and was also a director in the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity.

His widow, before her marriage to Dr. Sailer in 1901, was Miss Mary Lowber, a daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. George Strawbridge of Philadelphia. Seven children survive him: Alice W.; Mary L.; Priscilla S.; Elizabeth T.; Joseph, Jr.; John, and A. Pennington.

Dr. Sailer was a member of the Stillé Medical Society; Phi Kappa Psi, Alpha; Mu Pi Omega; a Fellow of the College of Physicians; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Association of American Physicians; Association for the Advancement of Clinical Research; Interurban Clinical Club; American Gastroenterological Association, and the University Club.

Dr. Sailer served during the World War as a major in the medical corps, later being promoted to lieutenant-colonel; at the base hospital at Camp Wheeler, as chief of medical service, and at Vichy, France, as consultant in internal medicine to the hospital center.

Dr. Sailer died of cardiac trouble December 31, 1928, and was buried from Old St. Peters Church, Wesnesday afternoon, January 2, 1929.

JULIUS LINCOLN SALINGER

1866 - 1912

Dr. Salinger was born in 1866, and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1886. He was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, appointed in 1892 and resigned in 1907. He was lecturer on renal diseases, Jefferson Medical College; chief of the medical clinic, Jefferson Medical College Hospital, and assistant professor of the practice of medicine, Jefferson Medical College.

He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and American Medical Association.

As a neurologist and a medical expert witness, Dr. Salinger was often called to court to testify, and while testifying in the Court of Common Pleas, on March 25, 1912, he became unconscious and died of angina pectoris. He was buried from 917 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, cremated March 28, 1912, and the ashes interred in space 21, Lot 159-1, Chelten Hills Cemetery.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 58, p. 1131.
Records, Chelten Hills Cemetery.

ERNEST BREWSTER SANGREE

1862 – 1900

Dr. Sangree was born May 28, 1862, in Huntington County, Pa. He was a son of the Reverend M. H. Sangree. His early education was acquired at the public schools and at Mercersburg College. He was a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pa., and was graduated in medicine at the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia in 1889.

Dr. Sangree married Ella Mann Russell, a daughter of Mrs. Louis Hall, and granddaughter of Benjamin Mann of Haddonfield, N. J. They had one son, Ernest Mann Sangree.

Dr. Sangree began practice in Philadelphia and taught bacteriology at the Medico-Chirurgical College; was assistant pathologist to the Philadelphia Hospital from 1892 to 1895. He accepted the chair of pathology at the medical department of the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., where he remained for four years, 1896 to 1900. In 1900 he moved to Chicago, Ill., and lectured in the College of Medicine.

He contracted tuberculosis from laboratory experiments, also cerebrospinal meningitis, from which he died, at the home of his father, in Harrisburg, Pa., February 22, 1900.

Dr. Sangree's early death was a most grievous loss to the profession and to the world at large. He possessed an unusually intelligent mind and a truly lovable disposition.

CLARENCE W. SCHAEFFER

1885 – 1919

Dr. Schaeffer was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 12, 1885. A son of John C. and his wife, Margaret F. (Haverkamp) Schaeffer.

Dr. Schaeffer's early education was acquired in the public schools of Philadelphia, graduating from the Philadelphia Central High School, with honors, in the class of 1903. Having obtained a scholarship to the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, he was graduated therefrom in 1907, securing by competitive examination appointment as resident physician to seven of the leading hospitals of Philadelphia. He accepted St. Joseph's in June, 1907, remaining for nineteen months, when he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases. From this institution he became a resident physician to the Mary J. Drexel Home, where he remained for three and one-half years. He was an assistant to the late Dr. Arthur A. Bliss, and upon the death of Dr. Bliss, in 1913, Dr. Schaeffer assumed charge of his practice.

Dr. Schaeffer was assistant laryngologist to the Episcopal and Pennsylvania Hospitals; laryngologist to the Philadelphia Hospital

for Contagious Diseases, Philadelphia General Hospital, tuberculosis department, and the Mary J. Drexel Home.

In 1913 he was appointed assistant diagnostician to the Department of Public Health and Charities of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Lambda Chapter, Phi Rho Sigma Fraternity; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Philadelphia Pediatric Society; Philadelphia Laryngological Society; Motor Club of Philadelphia; Masonic Lodge No. 9, F. and A. M., Corinthian Chapter R. A. No. 250, Philadelphia Consistory Lu Lu Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Philadelphia.

Dr. Schaeffer died December 19, 1919, from acute dilatation of the heart, and was buried in the family plot in North Cedar Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Information furnished by his brother, Dr. J. Henry Schaeffer.

GEORGE SINGER SCHIVELY

1829 – 1901

Dr. Schively was born in Philadelphia, March 27, 1829, a son of George Schively who was also born in Philadelphia, and his wife, Maria Singer, a daughter of Abraham Singer.

Dr. Schively was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1851, after which he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

On October 6, 1859, he was married to Adeline Frances Charbonnet Du Plaine, a daughter of Benoni Charbonnet Du Plaine of Philadelphia, by this union there were three daughters: Adeline Frances, Ph.D., Maria Singer, and Mary Alice, M.D.

Dr. Schively died in Philadelphia, September 28, 1901.

Information furnished by Dr. Mary Alice Schively.

CYRUS JAY SELTZER

1858 – 1914

Dr. Seltzer was born January 10, 1858, in Lisbon, Iowa. His parents were Pennsylvania Germans who had moved west; they returned to Lebanon County, Pa., in 1865.

Dr. Seltzer was educated in the public schools of Lebanon, Palmyra Academy, and attended two terms at the Lebanon Valley College. He then took up the study of medicine, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1881. He served as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital and began practice in Philadelphia, in 1882; the same year he was appointed, by the Guardians of the Poor, district physician.

From 1882 to 1887 he was assistant demonstrator in chemistry in the University medical laboratories and a chemical instructor in the Medical Institute, and in 1885 to 1889 was chief of the clinic of throat diseases at the Polyclinic. He was an eye and ear surgeon to the Howard Hospital and an assistant surgeon, 1890 to 1893, at the Wills Eye Hospital; laryngologist to the Philadelphia Hospital, 1890, and to the Southern Home for Destitute Children.

He retired from practice, removed to Lebanon, and died October 23, 1914.

Information furnished by his brother.

EDWARD ORAM SHAKESPEARE

1846 – 1900

Dr. Shakespeare was born May 19, 1846, in New Castle County, Delaware. Through his father, William M. Shakespeare, of Dover, Delaware, he was descended from Edmund Shakespeare, one of the brothers of the poet, and through his paternal grandmother from the "Lords of the Isles" and the Thanes of Argyle and Kintyre; while through his mother, Catherine Haman, he inherited the blood of the ancient barons of Crevequer and Cetham. Beginning his academic course at Reynolds' Classical Academy, at Dover, Delaware, he finished it at Dickinson College, from which he graduated in June, 1867, when he at once entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in March, 1869.

He first settled in Dover and in 1873 he was clerk of the senate in Delaware. In February, 1874, he removed to Philadelphia. He was appointed lecturer on refraction and accommodation of the eye and operative ophthalmic surgery, in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1889 he was appointed bacteriologist to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Shakespeare investigated the cause of a great epidemic of typhoid fever in Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., and discovered the cause in the contamination of the mountain water, which report was of great value. In 1885 he was sent, as United States representative to Spain, to investigate cholera, and made an elaborate report to Congress. During the war with Spain he was appointed brigade-surgeon.

He was a member of the Delaware Medical Society; the Northern Medical Society; the Pathological Society of Philadelphia; the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association.

He contributed to the American Journal of Medical Sciences for January, 1876, a paper on "A New Ophthalmoscope and Ophthal-

mometer, devised for Clinical Use, and for Physiological and Therapeutical Investigation on Men and Animals."

Dr. Shakespeare died June 1, 1900, at Rosemont, Pa.

Atkinson: Physicians and Surgeons of United States.
Kelly: American Medical Biographies.

JOSEPH SHEPPARD

1828 - 1902

Dr. Sheppard was born June 28, 1828, Bridgeton, N. J. He was the son of Henry and Sarah (Buck) Sheppard; brother of the late Colonel Henry Sheppard, United States Volunteers, of southwestern Missouri; a descendant of David Sheppard, who emigrated from England to America and settled in the southern part of New Jersey in 1683; grandson of Colonel Joseph Buck, who after the Revolution, sold his property in North Bridgeton, N. J., removed to the head of Maurice River and founded the city of Millville. Colonel Buck was fifth in descent from Henry Buck, who settled in Weathersfield, Conn., having left Norfolk, England, in 1647. Dr. Sheppard was the great-grandson of Colonel Enos Seeley.

Dr. Sheppard was educated in the schools of Bridgeton, N. J., and Newark, Delaware; studied medicine for three years under Dr. William Elmer of Bridgeton; attended three courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, department of medicine, and was graduated therefrom in April, 1849. Immediately after this he commenced the practice of medicine at May's Landing, N. J., but soon removed to his native town. In 1861 he was appointed assistant physician to the department for the insane at the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1863 he was appointed acting assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, and upon the recommendation of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, was admitted to the staff of the "Mower" United States general hospital, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, where he remained on duty for upwards of two years, or until the close of the war.

Dr. Sheppard, in 1865, resumed the practice of medicine at Bridgeton, and in the spring of 1866 was appointed physician to the Cumberland County Almshouse and Jail, and held that position for about ten consecutive years. He was a member of the United States Pension Examining Board for the district comprising the counties of Salem, Cumberland, Gloucester and Cape May, New Jersey.

Dr. Sheppard was a member of the Medical Society of New Jersey and of the Cumberland County Medical Society, president in 1861 and treasurer from 1866 to 1894.

Dr. Sheppard died October 3, 1902.

Watson's Annals, p. 573.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS SHERARD

1829 – 1885

Dr. Sherard was born October 8, 1829, in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. He was graduated at the State University, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and in medicine from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1860. He served as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital.

In 1866 he married Miss Arabella D. Watkins of Mobile, Ala., and had the following children: Louis Sherard of Evergreen, Ala., Stuart Sherard, deceased, and Frank Ross Sherard, M.D., a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, Class 1894, located at Mobile, Alabama.

Dr. Sherard was a surgeon in the Confederate Army from 1861 to 1865; a member of the Mobile County Medical Society, and the Alabama State Society. He wrote a number of articles which appeared in Gaillard's Medical Journal. He was the physician to the "Can't Get Away Club," which club cared for the sick, during the yellow fever epidemic.

Dr. Sherard died January 29, 1885, at Mobile, Alabama.

Frank Ross Sherard, M.D.

HENRY HOWARD SHERK

1865 – 1926

Dr. Sherk was born at Philadelphia, Pa., November 1, 1865. He was a son of Dr. J. Henry and Emma D. (Humphreys) Sherk. His early education was acquired in the Philadelphia public schools; by private tutor and at Rugby Academy, Philadelphia. In 1887 he graduated in medicine from Jefferson Medical College, after which he became a resident physician at the Philadelphia General Hospital.

On February 11, 1889, Dr. Sherk married Margaret Gray. By this union there were three children: Margaret Gray Sherk (Mrs. A. B. Howell), Elizabeth Humphreys Sherk and Helen Sherk.

Dr. Sherk was a member of the American Medical Association; Medical Society of California; Southern Surgical Association; Western Surgical Society; Los Angeles Clinical and Pathological Society; Los Angeles Surgical Society; Southern California Medical Society; California Academy of Medicine; Fellow and founder of American College of Surgeons; member of board of governors of American College of Surgeons. Dr. Sherk was health officer of Pasadena in 1890 to 1894; surgeon to Pasadena Hospital from 1898 to 1926, and was consulting surgeon to Children's Hospital, Los Angeles.

Dr. Sherk was in the Medical Corps of the United States Army; assigned as medical aide to the Governor of California; selective service, provost marshal general's department, November, 1917.

Dr. Sherk died June 13, 1926.

ABRAM MARVIN SHEW

1841 - 1886

Dr. Shew was born September 18, 1841, in Leroy, Jefferson County, New York. His father, Godfrey J. Shew, an influential citizen and prominent Presbyterian of Jefferson County, and his mother was descended from Connecticut parentage. His brother, Dr. Joel Shew, was quite a noted man in his day and, it is said, established the first water cure in the country.

Abram was the youngest of eleven children and received his preparatory education in Jefferson County Institute, in Watertown, New York, to which place his father removed when Dr. Shew was 11 years old.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he began to attend lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Professor W. H. Pancoast being his preceptor.

During the year 1862 Dr. Shew was assistant physician of the Asylum for Insane Convicts at Auburn, New York. After holding this position one year he returned for second course of lectures at Philadelphia and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1864.

He was immediately appointed assistant surgeon of United States Volunteers, and assigned to duty at Hilton Head, South Carolina, and six months later he took charge of the post hospital at Beaufort, South Carolina, where he remained until the close of the war.

Returning to Philadelphia he entered the Philadelphia Hospital in 1865 as a resident physician. Leaving the hospital at the end of his term of service he became assistant at the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum of which Dr. Buttolph was superintendent.

While at the Philadelphia Hospital Dr. Shew became acquainted with a Miss Dix, who recognizing his ability, was influential in securing his appointment as superintendent of the newly chartered Connecticut State Hospital for Insane, to be located at Middletown.

Receiving appointment as superintendent in the summer of 1866 he at once began to supervise construction of the hospital. The cornerstone was laid June 20, 1867, and the first patient was admitted on April 29, 1868.

In 1878 Dr. Shew visited Europe, making a study of various foreign asylums.

He was an active member of the Middletown Scientific Association and various other local organizations; was a Fellow of the American Medical Association; member of the Medical Society of Connecticut, and of the National Association of Superintendents of Hospitals for Insane.

On January 27, 1869, he married Miss Elizabeth Palmer, daughter of Honorable Lewis Palmer, of Watertown, N. Y. She died January 19, 1874, of puerperal fever after the birth of the second child.

On June 12, 1878, he married Miss Clara Loomis Bradley, only daughter of S. L. Bradley, Esq., of Auburn, N. Y. She died September 22, 1878, of diphtheria.

On October 23, 1884, he married Miss Clara Brown, daughter of Mr. Samuel Brown of Staten Island, N. Y.

Dr. Shew was a refined, cultivated man with an attractive personality, was eminently successful in his specialty and made an excellent record as superintendent of the Connecticut State Hospital for Insane.

Dr. Shew died April 12, 1886, from cerebral hemorrhage, the result of a fall. He was buried at Watertown, New York.

Dr. Frank K. Hallock, Cromwell, Conn.

HERBERT O. SHIFFERT

1872 – 1926

Dr. Shiffert was born in 1872. He graduated in medicine from the Medico-Chirurgical College in 1899 after which he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital. Dr. Shiffert was medical inspector commander of the United States Navy and was also a captain in the United States Navy at the time of his death, which occurred December 3, 1926.

EDWARD SHIPPEN

1827 – 1911

Dr. Shippen was born at "Farley," near Bristol, Bucks County, Pa., June 23, 1827. He was a son of William Shippen, who graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1814, and Mary Louisa (Shore) Shippen.

He received his A.B. degree and his A.M. degree from Princeton, the first in 1845 and the latter in 1849. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1848.

He was married to Rebecca Lloyd, a daughter of James Macon Nicholson, of Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Shippen served as a substitute resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital in 1849. He served in the Army of the

Potomac until after the battle of Gettysburg, and then with General Schofield on the march to Atlanta. Participated in the capture of Franklin, Nashville, Wilmington, N. C., and resigned from the army at the close of the Civil War. He was surgeon with the rank of major, First Pennsylvania Regiment, Light Artillery, United States Volunteers, 1862; medical director, with the rank of colonel, Army of Ohio, April, 1865; medical director, United States Navy, with rank of rear admiral.

Dr. Shippen was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; a member of the American Medical Association, 1864; Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the International Medical Congress, 1876.

Dr. Shippen died June 16, 1911.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 57, p. 307.
University of Pennsylvania Biographical Catalogue.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, JR.

1736 – 1808

Dr. Shippen was born October 21, 1736, in Philadelphia, and as a boy went to an academy kept by the Reverend Samuel Finley, at Nottingham, in which John Morgan and Benjamin Rush were also pupils. He received the degree of A.B. from Princeton College in 1754. He was the valedictorian of his class and the great preacher Whitefield, who was present, is said to have declared that he had never heard better speaking and urged Shippen to go into the ministry. He returned, however, to Philadelphia, where he devoted himself to the study of medicine with his father, Dr. William Shippen, Sr., who was born in Philadelphia, 1712, and died in 1801, until 1758, when he went abroad to finish his medical education. Watson's Annals quotes a letter written by the father to an English correspondent, in which he writes, "My son has had his education in the best college in this part of the country, and has been studying physic with me, besides which he has had the opportunity of seeing the practice of every gentleman of note in our city. But for want of that variety of operations and those frequent dissections which are common in older countries, I must send him to Europe. His scheme is to gain all the knowledge he can in anatomy, physic and surgery."

In London young Shippen studied anatomy with John Hunter and midwifery with William Hunter and Dr. McKenzie. He also had an opportunity of seeing much of the work of Sir John Pringle and Dr. William Hewson. Moreover he gained a friendly intimacy with Dr. John Fothergill, the famous Quaker physician, a friendship which was fruitful in great benefit to medical education, inasmuch as Fothergill became greatly interested in the Pennsylvania Hospital,

and in the medical department of the College of Philadelphia. To the hospital he sent a series of crayon pictures, illustrating the anatomy of the human body, which he had especially made by Remsdyck.

On November 8, 1762, a meeting of the managers and treasurer was held in the Warden's room at the court house, when "they were informed by Dr. Shippen, Jr., lately arrived from London, that seven cases containing anatomical drawings, etc., sent by Dr. John Fothergill, had reached this port." These pictures are still in the possession of the hospital and are in a good state of preservation.

Before returning to his native land Shippen obtained his M.D. from Edinburgh, his thesis being "De Placenta cum Uter Nexu." In Edinburgh he sat at the feet of Munro *primus* and Cullen.

Upon finishing his studies in London and Edinburgh he wanted to continue them in France, but as England and France were then at war, he managed it only by the friendly interest of Sir John Pringle. This great authority on military surgery secured him the position of traveling physician to a lady having tuberculosis who, possessing court influence, had induced George II to procure for her a special passport through the south of France. In this capacity Shippen was able to go over and meet some of the celebrated physicians of Paris.

In 1762 he returned to Philadelphia, bringing with him the Fothergill pictures, and full of schemes to establish courses in anatomy and midwifery for the instruction of his fellow-countrymen. These plans soon took form and he announced his first course of lectures in a newspaper letter, dated the 11th of November, 1762, in which he stated "that a course of anatomical lectures will be opened this winter in Philadelphia for the advantage of young gentlemen now engaged in the study of physic in this and the neighboring provinces, whose circumstances and connections will not permit of their going abroad for improvement to the anatomical schools in Europe; and also for the entertainment of any gentlemen who may have the curiosity to understand the anatomy of the human frame. In these lectures the situation, figure, and structure of all the parts of the human body will be demonstrated, their respective uses explained and as far as a course of anatomy will permit, their diseases, with the indications and methods of cure briefly treated of. All the necessary operations in surgery will be performed, a course of bandages exhibited, and the whole concluded with an explanation of some of the curious phenomena that arise from an examination of the gravid uterus, and a few plain general directions in the study and practice of midwifery. The necessity and public utility of such a course in this growing country, and the method to be pursued therein, will be more particularly explained in an introductory lecture, to be delivered on

the sixteenth instant, at six o'clock in the evening, at the state house, by William Shippen, Jr., M.D.

"The lectures will be given at his father's house on Fourth Street. Tickets for the course to be had of the doctor at five pistoles ($19.00); and any gentleman who may incline to see the subject prepared for the lectures and learn the art of dissecting, injecting, etc., is to pay five pistoles more."

His first course of lectures was attended by ten pupils but it was not long before large numbers came. The public, at that time, was greatly opposed to dissection and Shippen met with violent opposition on the part of the populace, who stoned him and smashed, on several occasions, the windows of the house in which the dissections were performed.

To allay this prejudice he announced in letters to the newspapers that the bodies he used were those of persons who had committed suicide or been legally executed, except "now and then one from the potter's field."

In 1765 Dr. Shippen began his lectures on midwifery, the first systematic instruction given in obstetrics in this country. He himself engaged actively in the practice of that branch although it was still customary to leave the management of labor cases chiefly in the hands of female midwives. Shippen's lectures were illustrated by the "anatomical plates and casts of the gravid uterus at the hospitals."

In connection with his midwifery lectures he also established a small lying-in hospital "under the care of a sober, honest matron, well acquainted with lying-in women."

In May, 1765, the Board of Trustees of the College of Philadelphia had voted to establish a medical school in connection with the College and had elected John Morgan professor of medicine in it. In September, 1765, Dr. Shippen was elected professor of anatomy and surgery. In the introductory lecture to his course of anatomy lectures in 1762 the latter had referred to the importance of establishing a medical college in the colonies and this statement of Shippen's is sometimes quoted to show that the credit of being the founder of the department of medicine of the College of Philadelphia should belong to him rather than to Morgan. There is no doubt, however, that this was merely an expression of opinion and should not be taken as proving the existence of any definite plan in Shippen's mind for such an institution. To John Morgan belongs the sole credit of drawing up the scheme of the first organized medical school in this country.

When in 1779 the Legislature repealed the charter of the College of Philadelphia and recreated them in the newly created University of Pennsylvania, Shippen was the only member of the faculty who at once accepted a professorship in the new school.

In 1783 the friends of the College succeeded in having its charter restored, whereupon the trustees re-elected the professors in the medical school to the chairs they had previously occupied. It is curious to note that Shippen was a professor in both the college and the university, despite the rivalry between them, but in 1791 the College of Philadelphia and the University of the State of Pennsylvania agreed to combine and form one body under the title of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Shippen held the chair of anatomy, surgery and midwifery, with Dr. Caspar Wistar as adjunct professor in the same branches.

Shippen served as physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1778 and 1779. He seems to have resigned because of his necessary absence on military affairs. In 1791 he was re-elected to the staff of the hospital and served until 1802, when he resigned. He was also a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1789 to 1790.

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society and one of the founders of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, being president of the latter from 1805 to 1808.

Dr. Shippen's first military position during the Revolution was that of the medical director of the Flying Camp in the Jerseys, and as such he was directly subject to the authority of Dr. John Morgan.

When Morgan was dismised from the position of director-general of the military hospitals and physician-in-chief of the American Army, Shippen was appointed by order of Congress, October 9, 1776, director of the hospitals on the west side of the Hudson River. He was by this order placed on an equal footing with Morgan, whose authority was henceforth to be limited to the hospitals on the east side of the Hudson. Shippen was ordered to report directly to Congress, thus ignoring Morgan, through whom such reports had hitherto been made. Morgan, in his "vindication" directly accuses Shippen of being the cause of his overthrow, and of aiming at securing the position of head of the department for himself. If this were so Shippen's efforts were crowned with success, for, on April 11, 1777, he was appointed to succeed Morgan as director-general of the Military Hospital and physician-in-chief of the American Army. This position he held until his resignation in January, 1781. In August, 1780, he was court-martialed on charges affecting his financial integrity. He was acquitted and, as stated above, continued in his position.

In 1798 Shippen suffered a terrible blow in the death of his son, a young man of great promise. Dr. Caspar Wistar, in his eulogium of Shippen delivered before the College of Physicians shortly after his death, says that this loss seemed to destroy his interest in every remaining object. He seldom lectured and his practice declined. He died in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia, on July 11, 1808.

Wistar gives a delightful pen picture of Shippen: "His person was graceful, his manners polished, his conversation various, and the tones of his voice singularly sweet and conciliatory. In his intercourse with society he was gay without levity, and dignified without haughtiness or austerity. He belonged to a family which was proverbial for good temper. His father, whom he strongly resembled in this respect, during the long life of ninety years had scarcely ever been seen out of humor. He also was particularly agreeable to young people. Known as he was to almost every citizen of Philadelphia, it is probable that there was no one who did not wish him well."

Watson's Annals, vol. 2, p. 378, Edited 1844.
History Pennsylvania Hospital, Revised Edition, 1897, p. 75.
Kelly: American Medical Biographies, p. 367.

JOHN BEDFORD SHOBER

1859 - 1912

Dr. Shober was born in Philadelphia, August 28, 1859. He was the eldest son of Samuel Lieberkuhn Shober and Ann Bond Cochran Shober. His early education was received at the formerly well-known Faires' School, in Philadelphia, and at St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire. He entered Princeton College in 1878 and graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1882. At Princeton he was a good student and an all-round athlete, taking an active part in rowing, football and sparring.

Dr. Shober came of distinguished medical ancestors, being descended on his father's side from Lieberkuhn, physician at the court of Frederick the Great, and from Dr. Samuel Shober, of Philadelphia, who died of yellow fever during the epidemic of 1793. On his mother's side he was descended from Dr. Phineas Bond, who with his brother, Dr. Thomas Bond and Dr. Zachary, was instrumental in founding the Pennsylvania Hospital.

From boyhood Dr. Shober had shown a taste for medicine, and upon leaving Princeton he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in 1885. He was a resident physician to the Children's Hospital for some months after graduating, and at the Pennsylvania Hospital from February 1, 1886, to June 1, 1887. Upon leaving the Pennsylvania Hospital he spent two years abroad, studying pathology, bacteriology and surgery, under Virchow, Koch, Bergman and Czerney.

Returning to Philadelphia in 1889, he began the practice of his profession, in which he was active until his death. Dr. Shober was a member of most of the local medical societies of Philadelphia, and

of the American Röntgen Ray Society. He was elected to the College of Physicians in 1891.

He was surgeon of the First City Troop of Philadelphia, City Cavalry, from 1892 to 1895, and for several years was one of the local examining surgeons for pensions under the Federal Government.

Dr. Shober's tastes led him into surgery and surgical gynecology, and he was one of the group of men in Philadelphia who first really practised antiseptic and aseptic surgery, and who, following the teachings of Tait, successfully opened the abdomen for pelvic inflammatory diseases in women. Shober's first celiotomy for pyosalpinx was in 1886. He was the first surgeon in Philadelphia deliberately to remove the appendix in the interval between attacks. This operation was performed November 11, 1889, and was, I believe, the third of the kind in this country, two similar operations having been previously performed by Nicholas Senn.

Dr. Shober continued his work in abdominal surgery and gynecology until his death. He was connected with the Gynecean Hospital almost from its foundation, he was gynecologist and surgeon at the Howard Hospital and the American Hospital for diseases of the Stomach, and was obstetrician to the Philadelphia General Hospital from 1897 to 1905.

In the last years of his life he had been much interested in the application of the Röntgen rays and radium in medicine, and had spent much time and thought in his investigations of this subject. He owned enough radium to work with, and had a thorough knowledge of all that had been done by his fellow workers in this branch of medicine. He was an enthusiastic believer in the value of radium as a therapeutic agent, and had made several ingenious devices for obtaining emanations for therapeutic purposes. Immediately before his death he had planned a number of experiments that, unfortunately, were never to be performed. On the subject of radium therapy he was one of the few experts in this country.

In 1895 Dr. Shober married Miss Margaret S. Harlan, daughter of Dr. George C. Harlan, a distinguished ophthalmologist, and a Fellow of this College. Two children, Margaret and Anthony Morris, and their mother survive him.

Dr. Shober died April 27, 1912, after an operation for an obscure abdominal trouble. By his death we have lost a genial and loyal comrade, whose motives were always honorable and who aspired to the best ideals of his profession.

Transactions of the College of Physicians, 1912, Dr. Charles B. Penrose.

JOHN VEITCH SHOEMAKER

1852–1910

Dr. Shoemaker was born March 18, 1852, in Chambersburg, Pa., and was a son of Lewis A. and Mary M. (Greenawalt) Shoemaker, and a grandson of the famous Anthony Shoemaker.

His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native town, matriculating at Dickinson College in 1868, was graduated A.B. in 1872, and received the degree of M.A. in 1875. In 1895 Dickinson College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

Immediately after leaving college he began the study of medicine and was graduated from the Jefferson College in 1874, the faculty appreciating his worth tendered him the post of demonstrator of anatomy, and the same year he organized the Jefferson Quiz Association, taking his own branch, materia medica and therapeutics.

In 1876 he was chosen lecturer on anatomy, and also on the diseases of the skin, at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, but in 1878 resigned this position, and in 1880 also that of demonstrator at Jefferson, in order to give his complete attention to other work. In 1875 Dr. Shoemaker established a dispensary for the treatment of cutaneous diseases. In 1883 he was named lecturer on skin diseases in Jefferson Medical College but resigned three years later to accept the professorship of skin and venereal diseases in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and in 1889 he was elected to the chair of materia medica, pharmacology, therapeutics and clinical medicine. Laboring heart and soul for the advancement of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, he was justly honored by election to its board of trustees, and subsequently became treasurer and later president to that body. He was for a number of years one of the physicians to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital; also dermatologist to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Shoemaker was the author of many valuable text-books and papers of which "A Practical Treatise of Diseases of the Skin," which ran through five editions; "Charts on Diseases"; "Poisons and their Antidotes"; "Heredity, Health and Personal Beauty"; "Ointments and Oleates"; "A Treatise on Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Therapeutics." He was also a contributor to "Wood's Practice of Medicine."

In 1879 he, together with several associates, established the Medical Bulletin, and upon the withdrawal of his colleagues at the close of the first year, he remained sole editor and owner.

In 1887 he founded a weekly called the Medical Register, which was eventually merged in the Medical Times, under the title of "The Times and Register."

Dr. Shoemaker, then president of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital of Philadelphia, organized just after the outbreak of hostilities with Spain, a staff of physicians, surgeons and nurses, and at a public meeting of physicians and citizens in the hospital arena, April 22, 1898, offered the hospital and all its facilities to Pennsylvania and the United States Government.

Governor William A. Stone, recognizing the good work of Dr. Shoemaker in behalf of the soldiers, appointed him surgeon-general of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, January 30, 1899, and he was very active in assisting with the work of the Guard, co-operating in every way with General Stewart in perfecting the medical department.

During the meeting of the military surgeons of the United States, in New York, June 1 and 2, Dr. Shoemaker made an address upon, the Sick Soldiers in Philadelphia during the Spanish-American War.

In 1900 Mayor Ashbridge of Philadelphia appointed Dr. Shoemaker president of the Department of Charities and Correction. Governor Stone also named the doctor as one of the Pennsylvania Commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

Dr. Shoemaker was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Philadelphia Pathological Society; American Medical Editors Association, of which he was elected secretary in 1881, vice-president in 1883 and president in 1886; member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania; of the American Medical Association; in 1883 was chairman of the latter organization, of the section on practice of medicine, materia medica, and physiology, and the following year delivered the annual address on medicine and presided over the meetings of the section; in 1884 he was chosen a delegate from the association to the meetings of the European medical societies.

Before the British Medical Association, at Belfast, he read a paper on "The Oleates," and before the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen, section of dermatology and syphilis a paper upon "The Treatment of Diseases of the Skin by Novel Means and Methods." At this time he was elected a member of the British Medical Association, and Fellow of the London Medical Society; he served on the committee of the American Medical Association to arrange for the meeting of the Ninth International Congress, and at the first meeting of the committee was chosen secretary. In 1890 he was elected one of the trustees of the association. In 1884 he was elected honorary member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, and in 1885 was chosen a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Shoemaker was elected a member of the German Congress of Physicians and Naturalists in 1886; in 1887 he was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress held at Washington, D. C., being at that time one of the vice-presidents of the section of der-

matology and syphilography; in 1890 was a member of the Tenth International Congress, Washington, D. C., September, 1893; and in April, 1894, a delegate and a member of the Eleventh International Medical Congress at Rome, Italy.

On January 5, 1876, Dr. Shoemaker married Jennie M., daughter of James and Elvira Gill Logan of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Shoemaker died October 11, 1910, at his home in Philadelphia, from acute nephritis, aged 58 years.

NATHAN SHOEMAKER

1788 – 1868

Dr. Shoemaker was born in Shoemakertown, September 4, 1788; he was a son of Thomas and Mary Shoemaker.

Dr. Shoemaker was married May 14, 1811, at Frankford Meeting, to Frances Maria, daughter of Joseph and Mary Kirkbride of Philadelphia; he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, April 10, 1810, and commenced the practice of medicine in Frankford, but was induced by his friend, Thomas Chalkley James, M.D., to remove to Philadelphia, where he soon built up a large lucrative practice, residing at 816 Chestnut Street. It was probably through Dr. James' influence that Dr. Shoemaker became connected with the Philadelphia Hospital, Dr. James resigned from the obstetrical staff in 1821 and Dr. Shoemaker was elected the same year, serving until 1827.

Later in life Dr. Shoemaker removed to a house he owned at 830 Arch Street, in which he remained until his death, June 11, 1868. In 1835 he was an acknowledged minister, and therefore a frequent speaker of ability.

The Shoemaker Family of Cheltenham, p. 122.
Philadelphia Hospital Report, 1900, vol. 4, p. 305.

WHARTON SINKLER

1845 – 1910

Dr. Sinkler was born in Philadelphia, August 7, 1845. He was a son of Charles Sinkler of Belvidere Plantation, St. John's Parish, South Carolina, who served in the United States Navy from 1836 to 1847, being retired with the rank of Acting Sailing Master. His mother, Emily Wharton, was a daughter of the late Thomas I. Wharton of Philadelphia.

Dr. Sinkler came of a family which had resided in South Carolina for several generations. His home during his youth was at Belvidere Plantation. His early education was received at the preparatory school of Kenyon College, Ohio, at which institution his uncle, the

Reverend Dr. Francis Wharton, the distinguished jurist, was at the time professor of literature. Afterwards he attended a school at Aiken, South Carolina, and then entered South Carolina College at Charleston. At the end of his freshman year the College was closed on account of the outbreak of the Civil War, and in November, 1863, he enlisted in the Charleston Light Dragoons, which had then been in existence for many years, and is still an active organization. He served with this troop for about one year, it being stationed near Charleston and engaged in the defence of that city. After the lapse of a year the Charleston Light Dragoons was ordered to active service in Virginia, but only the regular number of the troop were allowed to accompany it, and preference was given to those who had served longest with it. Dr. Sinkler being a comparatively recent member, was not selected, and he with about fifty other members entered Company B. of the Second South Carolina Cavalry in the autumn of 1864. The regiment remained near Charleston for a short time, and in November, 1864, was ordered to the front. It campaigned in Virginia and North Carolina until the close of the war, being in active service, and participating in engagements near Wilmington and Goldsboro, North Carolina. The regiment underwent great privation and suffering. Dr. Sinkler's parole, dated May 26, 1865, was given by order of Brigadier General John P. Hatch, pursuant to the agreement of peace entered into between General Joseph R. Johnston and General Sherman.

At the close of the war Dr. Sinkler came to Philadelphia and matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution in 1868. After graduating he became a resident physician at the Episcopal Hospital and was an attending physician to the same institution from 1872 until 1879, and from 1886 until his death was one of its managers.

After the expiration of his term of service as resident physician at the Episcopal Hospital he became engaged in the general practice of medicine in Philadelphia, and achieved prominence as a general practitioner. Early in his professional career he began to devote himself to a special study of nervous diseases, and in this connection he became chiefly known. He became an assistant physician to the recently organized Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases in 1870, and was elected attending physician in 1872. He was to the last devoted to this institution and his service attracted patients to the hospital from distant parts of this country and from Canada. Through his personal solicitation money was donated for new buildings and endowments, and much of the success of the institution is the result of his constant direction of its policies.

While successful in the treatment of his cases, he was also widely known to the profession through his many contributions to medical

literature, and he achieved recognition as an authority on nervous and mental diseases.

His activities in the line of his profession and in other fields may be judged by the many positions in which he served with distinction and faithfulness. At the time of his death in addition to the positions already mentioned he held the following offices: Trustee, University of Pennsylvania, since 1905; trustee, Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, since 1899; trustee, Eastern Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble-minded and Epileptic, since 1907; vice-president, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1910; president of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, since 1896; president, Alumni Society, medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; consulting neurologist to the State Hospital for the Chronic Insane at South Mountain; consulting neurologist, Widener Home for Crippled Children; neurologist to the Bryn Mawr Hospital; neurologist, Germantown Hospital; director, Philadelphia Contributionship, since 1904. He had also held the following positions: chairman, Section Nervous and Mental Diseases of the American Medical Association, 1906; president, Philadelphia Medical Club, 1909; president, Southern Club of Philadelphia, 1905; chairman, Directory for Nurses, 1884 to 1910; president, American Neurological Association, 1891; president, National Association for the Study and Care of Epileptics.

Dr. Sinkler's connection with the Philadelphia Hospital began in 1888, when he was elected a member of the neurological staff. He served until 1896, finding the material in the neurological wards of great value in his study of organic nervous diseases.

He was a member of the following medical societies: American Medical Association; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia County Medical Society; American Neurological Association; American Philosophical Society, College of Physicians, Philadelphia; National Association for the Study and Care of Epileptics; Pathological Society, Philadelphia; Philadelphia Neurological Society; Society of Tropical Medicine, treasurer; Association of American Physicians; honorary member, Medical Society of South Carolina.

He had many activities outside of his profession. Always a devoted member of his church, he was for a number of years before his death a vestryman of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. His participation in the educational affairs of the community was shown by his being at the time of his death, a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and of the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was for many years and until his death, a member of the board of governors of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club; a member of the Masonic Order; Aztec Club of Mexico; Rittenhouse Club; University Club; University Barge Club;

Alpha Pi Omega Medical Fraternity; Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity; St. Andrew's Society, and Camp Sumpter United Confederate Veterans.

On February 10, 1872, Dr. Sinkler married Ella, daughter of the late John P. Brock of Philadelphia, and was survived by a widow, five sons and two daughters.

Dr. Sinkler was taken ill after returning from Richmond, Virginia, where he had been a guest of the Tri-State Medical Convention before whom he read a paper. He was ill but three weeks and died March 16, 1910. He died when at the highest point in his medical career and usefulness as a physician and a citizen.

Charles Sinkler.

ALBERT HOLMES SMITH

1835 – 1885

Dr. Smith was born July 19, 1835, in the city of Philadelphia. He was descended from Quaker ancestors who had emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1685, and who were among the earlier settlers of Pennsylvania. Dr. Smith was the third son and seventh child of Dr. Moses B. and Rachel Coate Smith. As a lad he went to the Westtown and Gregory's classical schools, entering at 13 years of age the freshman class in the University of Pennsylvania, he took his bachelor's degree in 1853; A.M. in 1856, and M.D. in 1856. He was a pupil of Professor George B. Wood.

Shortly after graduating he was elected assistant resident physician to the Frankford Asylum for the Insane, and some eighteen months later was elected resident physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, serving for one year and four months and being the seventy-seventh resident physician. When he left the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1859 he soon entered on a busy practice and in 1860 married Emily, daughter of Charles Kaighn, of Kaighn Point, New Jersey.

As a general practitioner he was extremely popular, but his highest skill lay undoubtedly in obstetric manipulations, as an instructor in the practical exemplification of his teachings, and the large amount of information he imparted.

In 1859 he was elected assistant physician to the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity; in 1862, attending accoucheur to the Philadelphia Hospital; in 1863, attending physician and lecturer to the Lying-in Charity; consulting accoucheur to the Preston Retreat; consulting surgeon-accoucheur to the Woman's Hospital, and consulting physician to the hospital of the Good Shepherd.

To pass over the part played by him in connection with the admission of women doctors to the Philadelphia County Medical Society would be to ignore an important chapter in his life. He became con-

sulting accoucheur to the Woman's Hospital in 1867, a time when the acceptance of such a position meant strong moral courage. A resolution was offered to the College of Physicians to expel any doctor consulting with women, a resolution aimed at those who were on the staff of the Woman's Hospital. After a heated debate this resolution was rejected, but many of Smith's confrères were alienated from him.

He was a member and one of the founders of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, serving as its president, 1874 to 1876; a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, 1880 to 1881; a member of the Philadelphia Pathological Society; a Fellow of the College of Physicians; a member of the American Gynecological Society; was a delegate in 1876 to the International Medical Congress; from 1863 to 1871 he was a manager of the Wills Eye Hospital.

As an author he contributed to the prominent medical journals a number of papers that have very materially tended to the advancement of obstetrics and he also edited an edition of "Elli's Medical Formulary."

His powers of physical endurance were wonderful, but an attack of typhoid in 1880 formed a prelude to five years of work often carried on in physical weariness. A visit to Sir Henry Thompson, London, England, in 1883 benefited and encouraged him, and he returned to active practice, but the following year destructive adenoma of the prostate gland, from which he had suffered for some time, compelled him to give up work, though his interest in the world outside continued until three days before his death.

Dr. Smith died on December 14, 1885.

Atkinson: Physicians and Surgeons of United States.
Kelly: American Medical Biographies.
Pennsylvania Hospital Reports.

ALLEN JOHN SMITH

1863 - 1926

Allen John Smith was born at York, Pa., December 8, 1863, the son of Gibson and Susan Elizabeth Fahs Smith, both descendants of prosperous merchants and farmers of the "Country Dutch" of Pennsylvania. He received his preparatory education at the public schools of York County, York Academy, and attended Gettysburg College, formerly known as the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, from which he received the degree of A.B. in 1883. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his M.D. in 1886. Later he was the recipient of other degrees: Sc.D. from Gettysburg in 1910; LL.D. from McGill University in 1911, and again from Gettysburg College in 1921.

After serving a year as resident physician at the Philadelphia General Hospital ("Blockley"), he decided that pathology was a subject of vital importance to which he would devote at least a part of his life, and connected himself with the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania as an assistant demonstrator under Dr. John Guiteras, the professor, and Dr. Henry Formad, the demonstrator of pathology. In this small position, it then paid a salary of only one hundred dollars a year, he so distinguished himself for industry, energy and capacity, that three years later he was recommended for the professorship of pathology in the University of Texas, to which he was elected in 1891.

The work that he did in Texas was of epoch-making importance to the medical department of its University, for with small means, a faculty of only eight or ten to begin with and very limited facilities, under his direction, as dean, in ten years it became a worthy school.

He returned to the University of Pennsylvania to be its professor of pathology in 1903, but during the twenty-three years that followed, his recollections of the University of Texas were most fond and happy. He was proud of his record there, frequently longed to return and not one of his intimates would have been surprised had he done so. At the University of Pennsylvania he continued as professor of pathology until 1912, adding to his duties the office of dean of the faculty from 1909 to 1912. In the latter year, through a reorganization of the faculty, he was made the head of a new department of comparative pathology and tropical medicine, and ceased to be dean. But in 1913 he again became a professor of pathology. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Society of Pathologists and Bacteriologists; Academy of Natural Sciences; Texas Academy of Sciences; Philadelphia Pathological Society; American Philosophical Society, and the College of Physicians, Philadelphia.

During the World War, when so many were called away to the service of their country, he again acted as dean of the faculty until he was himself called to active service, commissioned in Medical Officers Reserve Corps, Major, April, 1917. He was on the staff of Laboratory Base Hospital, Camp Dix, N. J., June to September, 1918. Had charge of laboratory, Base Hospital, Camp Pike, Ark., September, 1918, to March, 1919, when he was discharged from active service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, and left behind him a record for faithful and disinterested service.

Dr. Smith died August 18, 1926.

Journal Parasitology, March, 1927, with additions by Author.

CHARLES EASTWICK SMITH

1843 - 1923

Dr. Smith was born in Blossberg, Tioga County, Pa., February 14, 1843. He was the son of Franklin Ruston Smith, University of Pennsylvania, 1835, and Mary Guest, his wife. Dr. Smith moved with his parents, while still an infant to Bellefont, Pa., and in 1855 moved to St. Paul, his father again changing location.

He was educated in the schools of St. Paul and took his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1865, after graduating he was appointed as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. Although holding no commission, during the Civil War he was somewhat active as a "medical cadet."

August 4, 1880, he married Eliza Stewart Mann, and had two children, both of whom are still alive, Mary Guest, born October 7, 1881, and Charles Eastwick, born January 15, 1883. Dr. Smith engaged in the practice of medicine in St. Paul from 1866 until his retirement in 1911. At various times during those years he occupied the following positions: professor of therapeutics, University of Minnesota; professor of medicine, Hamline College; secretary, St. Paul Medical College; physician to the City and County Hospital of St. Paul; physician to the St. Paul Hospital. He was one of the founders and at one time president of the Ramsey County Medical Society. He served for many years as secretary of the Minnesota State Medical Association. He was also a member of various societies and clubs, such as Colonial Wars, Minnesota Club, etc. He presented papers before his medical societies on various subjects, but the publication of those papers was not considered as important then as it is today, consequently the papers were lost as memorabilia.

During the later years of his life he had traveled much, having been to Europe twice, Japan once, Cape Hope once, and has circled the globe twice. On one occasion going by the way of New Zealand, Australia, Philippine Islands and the Mediterranean to Italy, thence overland to England and returning home. On another occasion he went by the way of Hawaii, Japan, China, through the Mediterranean to Spain and then sailing for New York.

During the last seven years of Dr. Smith's life, he was a confirmed invalid, nearly blind, quite deaf and unable to walk or talk.

Dr. Smith died January 10, 1923.

DENNIS KELLY SMITH

1865 - 1906

Dr. Smith was born in Pennsylvania, October 26, 1865. He was a son of Jacob and Martha Anna (Henderson) Smith.

Dr. Smith took his A.B. at Waynesburg College, Pa., in 1892, was second honor man in his class. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1895. Served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital from March, 1896, to April, 1897.

On September 26, 1894, he was married to Marguerite Adella, a daughter of John Hill, a farmer, by this union there were three children born: Jacob Elmer; Donald Klendemen, and Marguerite Adella.

Dr. Smith started practice in Altoona, and was appointed surgeon to the hospital staff. His health failing he removed to Colorado Springs where he died March 14, 1906, from tuberculosis after a long illness.

Horace Mather Lippincott.
American Medical Association, 1906, vol. xlvi, p. 974.

FISHER COLEMAN SMITH

Dr. Smith was graduated from the college department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1845; in 1847 he was graduated from the medical department of the same institution, after which he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

From May 12, 1851, to August 16, 1851, at Fort Inge and at El Paso, Texas, Dr. Smith rendered service as a contract surgeon to the United States Army. It does not appear that Dr. Smith was ever mustered into the service of the United States as a member of any organization of Pennsylvania Volunteers in active service during the Civil War.

Dr. Smith died in California, August 14, 1873.

General Alumni Catalogue.
War Department.

HENRY HOLLINSWORTH SMITH

1815–1890

Dr. Smith was born December 10, 1815, in Philadelphia. His father, James Smith, was a distinguished lawyer. Dr. Smith was educated in Wylie and Engle's well known classical academy; was graduated at the college department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1834; studied medicine with Professor William E. Horner, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, department of medicine, in 1837. He was resident surgeon at the Pennsylvania Hospital for two years under Drs. Thomas, Harris, Randolph and Norris, and visited London and Paris hospitals in 1839; spent eighteen

months in study in various European institutions, and on his return, in 1841, commenced instructing private classes in surgery and delivering lectures on bandaging and other surgical topics.

In October, 1843, Dr. Smith married Mary Edmunds, eldest daughter of Professor William E. Horner, who had been his preceptor. He was widely known as an author in medical literature. He commenced his career in 1841 with the translation of a "Treatise on the Medical and Prophylactic Treatment of Stone and Gravel" by the distinguished French surgeon Civiale, D.M.P. In 1843 he published an "Anatomical Atlas" to illustrate "Horner's Special Anatomy," and the next year a treatise on "Minor Surgery" that was republished in 1846, 1850 and 1859. He also edited the "United States Dissector," his "System of Operative Surgery" in 2 volumes, octavo, with a very extended and admirable bibliographical index to the writings and operations of American surgeons for a term of two hundred and thirty-four years, was first issued in 1852 and re-issued in 1856, 1859 and 1863. In 1855 he gave the profession an essay on "The Treatment of Disunited Fractures by Means of Artificial Limbs," and followed it the next year with the "Practice of Surgery," in two octavo volumes. He also published, in these and subsequent years, numerous surgical articles in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, and other leading professional periodicals.

In 1849 he was appointed one of the surgeons to the St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia; surgeon to the Episcopal Hospital; a member of the surgical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, 1854 to 1857; for several years he was assistant lecturer on clinical surgery at the University of Pennsylvania and in May, 1855, was made professor of surgery.

At the commencement of the Rebellion he was selected by the governor of the Commonwealth to organize the hospital department of Pennsylvania that had been authorized by the legislature. At the same time Governor Curtin appointed him surgeon of Pennsylvania, with the same military rank as that held by the surgeon-general of the United States. In this capacity he contributed much to the efficiency of the medical service of the Pennsylvania reserves and other state regiments. He inaugurated the plan of removing the wounded from the battlefield to large hospitals, after the first battle at Winchester, between General Shields and "Stonewall" Jackson, sending many to Philadelphia, Reading, Harrisburg and other places. He won the warmest thanks of uncounted relatives by inaugurating the system of embalming the dead. He also organized and directed a corps of surgeons, under Pennsylvania authority, at the siege of Yorktown, with steamers as floating hospitals. They were furnished with stores by private contributions. He also assisted surgeon Tripler and the general government in organizing similar hospitals. He

participated in the surgery following the battles of Williamsburg, West Point, Fair Oaks and Coal Harbor, and rendered the greatest service in directing and aiding the operations after the bloody battle of Antietam. Having seen the department thoroughly organized and efficient, he was constrained to heed the calls of private practice, and resigned his commission as surgeon-general in October, 1862.

He resigned the professorship of surgery in the University in March, 1871, after thirty years labor as a teacher, and was elected professor emeritus in that institution. As a lecturer he is described as excellent and unexceptionable in his style of speaking—quiet, fluent, self-possessed, systematic and thorough. As a surgeon he was regarded as conservative and very considerate of final results, and therefore successful.

In 1885 Dr. Smith being the oldest active ex-resident, was chosen the first president of the Association of Ex-resident Physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Dr. Smith died April 11, 1890, at Philadelphia.

Atkinson: Physicians and Surgeons of United States.
Kelly: American Medical Biographies and History of Pennsylvania Hospital.

JAMES SMITH

1786 – 1854

Dr. Smith was born November 26, 1786, at Hightown, N. J. His early education was acquired at the schools at Princeton, N. J., and he took his A.B. degree at Princeton College.

He was a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, 1806 to 1808. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1809. It appears to have been the custom, in the early history of the hospital, to have had medical students as resident physicians.

Dr. Smith practised medicine in Philadelphia until 1820, when he moved to Chestnut Hill, where he remained until his death, which occurred January 30, 1854, as a result of aneurism of the aorta.

W. A. N. Dorland.

ROBERT K. SMITH

1816 – 1877

Dr. Smith was born about 1816. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, class of 1836, and registered as coming from Delaware. His connection with the Philadelphia Hospital began July 2, 1855, and he apparently had a very rough road to travel, for shortly after his election as chief medical officer, a new Board of

Guardians were appointed, and one of the first important subjects to claim their attention was the reorganization of the medical department. "From the manner in which it had been managed and the very decided opposition to the continuance of Dr. Smith as chief medical officer, it was thought that the best solution of that question would be to abolish the office," and on July 21, 1856, Dr. A. B. Campbell was elected chief resident physician. July 5, 1858, Dr. Smith again became chief medical officer.

The office of chief resident physician was abolished, to take effect on September 15, 1859. "Dr. Smith was notified to vacate and surrender possession of the premises now occupied by him at the Almshouse." This did not suit the doctor and he ignored the notice, but subsequently on October 11, 1859, he notified the board that he was willing to deliver up possession of the house he occupied.

Whatever may have been the abilities of Dr. Smith he seems to have been a man of such temperament as to make himself disliked by a large number of those with whom he was brought in contact.

Dr. Smith was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the American Medical Association, and the College of Physicians.

He died November 20, 1877, aged sixty-one years.

THOMAS MACKIE SMITH

Dr. Smith received his A.B. in 1828, and his A.M. in 1831 from the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1831.

Dr. Thomas Mackie Smith, one of the resident physicians to the Almshouse, was appointed physician-in-chief of the Broad Street Infirmary, and Dr. Benjamin Neill as assistant. Under their direction the hospital was opened on July 30, 1832, and closed September 3, 1832.

Dr. Smith was paid seventy-five dollars for services rendered in the Almshouse Infirmary "during the prevalence of the cholera."

Dr. Smith died January 2, 1852.

Lawrence: History of the Philadelphia Almshouse and Hospital.

JACOB da SILVA SOLIS-COHEN

1838 – 1927

Jacob da Silva Solis-Cohen was the eldest son of Myer David Cohen and his wife Judith Simiah, daughter of Jacob da Silva Solis, whose great-great-great-grandfather was a physician. Jacob da Silva Solis, born in Seville, Spain, in 1652, and dying in Amsterdam in 1731. Through

his maternal grandmother, Charity, daughter of David Hays, Jr., of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York, and Ester Etting, of Baltimore, Dr. Solis-Cohen was descended from a family active in Colonial and Revolutionary public affairs. He was born February 28, 1838, in New York City.

His parents moved to Philadelphia in 1840. He was graduated from the Central High School of Philadelphia in 1854. He attended lectures at both the great medical colleges of the city, which at the time had remarkably strong faculties. In 1857 and 1858 he attended the Jefferson Medical College, and in 1859 and 1860 (having passed the intervening year in Memphis, Tenn.), he resumed medical study at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated, as president of his class, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1860. He was appointed one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia General Hospital and served there for six months, until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he resigned to enter the United States Army. "No more assistant surgeons being needed" he enlisted as a private, but soon was commissioned as a lieutenant in the Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was about qualifying, when he was tendered and accepted a position more to his taste—that of assistant surgeon in the 26th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers—which regiment was the first to be enlisted "for three years, or the war." He served with his regiment in Hooker's Brigade, first in the defence of Washington, and afterward at Bladensburg. He resigned from the Army to accept an appointment as acting assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, in September, 1861. He accompanied Dupont's Expedition to Port Royal and served in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron (U. S. S. *"Florida,"* U. S. S. *"Stettin,"* U. S. S. *"Vermont"*), and for a time was acting Fleet Surgeon of the South Atlantic Squadron.

Resigning from the Navy in January, 1864, he was requested by the Surgeon General of the United States Army to act as visiting surgeon to the two military hospitals in Philadelphia, and he is recorded in the encyclopedic "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion," as having performed at the Turner's Lane Hospital, one of the ninety-four successful ligations of the femoral artery done by army surgeons in that war. He resigned finally from Government service in 1865, and after a brief residence in New York, returned to Philadelphia in 1866. And now he laid the foundation for his successful career in civil medicine. Among his first patients was a young girl who had an obscure disease of the throat, and he determined to make a study of the then new science of laryngoscopy, in which he soon became famous.

In 1876 he was appointed, by the American Medical Association, chairman of a committee to investigate the value of treatment by inhalation.

In 1871 Dr. Solis-Cohen was appointed Mutter lecturer to the College of Physicians, and delivered a course of lectures on the surgery of the air passages. He was one of the early professors of physiology in the Wagner Institute of Science, and one of the first four lecturers who opened the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, N. J., giving a course of illustrated lectures on acoustics similar to a course previously delivered by him at the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.

Dr. Solis-Cohen's connection with Jefferson Medical College as a teacher began in 1867, when he was appointed lecturer on electrotherapeutics. On the establishment of the summer school in 1869, he was appointed lecturer on laryngoscopy and diseases of the throat and chest. He was an active member of the Alumni Association in securing the erection of the older hospital of Jefferson Medical College, and he was the first named visiting physician elected on its staff. For some years he gave the regular medical clinics between New Year and the close of the session, and remained in service until 1883, when he became honorary professor of laryngology to the college. In the same year he became professor of diseases of the throat and chest in the Philadelphia Polyclinic, of which he was one of the founders.

Dr. Solis-Cohen took special interest in tuberculosis of the lungs as well as of the throat. He was the earliest American advocate of open air treatment, not only for tuberculosis, but for many other conditions. He had learned in the Army and Navy, he said, that when he could treat his sick and wounded in tents or on deck, they recovered, but when he sent them "to the damned barracks" they died. He enthusiastically seconded Trudeau's work at Saranac.

He was one of those who believe that competent physicians must be "all-around" men, frequently warning his pupils not to become "one-eyed specialists," and while practicing a specialty in his office and consultation work kept up his general knowledge of medicine by work at first in the out-patient service of the Northern Dispensary (to which he subsequently became consulting physician) and afterward by work in the general medical wards of several hospitals of the city. He was for a number of years prior to 1888, one of the visiting physicians to the German (now Lankenau) Hospital of Philadelphia, and introduced there the Brand treatment of typhoid fever by immersions in cold water. He was senior and consulting physician to the Home for Consumptives, Chestnut Hill, from its establishment until 1908, and had been for many years consulting physician to the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, Pa. He also had been

consulting physician to the Jewish Hospital, and physician to St. Mary's Hospital and to other medical institutions.

In 1894 to 1895 when so much was being done in New York with antitoxin serum for diphtheria, Dr. Solis-Cohen had some of his own horses inoculated there, and for a long time provided gratuitously all of the serum that was used by the Philadelphia Board of Health and by such of his medical colleagues who cared to ask for it.

Dr. Solis-Cohen was a prominent member of many medical and scientific bodies. He has been president of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, to which office he was unanimously chosen in 1887 and re-elected in 1888. He was one of the founders of the American Laryngological Association and served as its president in 1880. At the meeting of this association in Washington, D. C., in 1910, Dr. Solis-Cohen was presented with a loving cup in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his medical doctorate. He was president of the Northern Medical Association in 1875, and vice-president of the Philadelphia Pathological Society in 1876-1883. He presided over one of the meetings of the section on diseases of the throat, at the International Medical Congress of London in 1881. He was treasurer and a member of the Executive Committee of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. He was a Fellow of the American Philosophical Society, and had been a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

He was elected an honorary member of the Neurological Association of New York, and of the Societe Française de Laryngologie at the time of their formation, and also of the British Association of Laryngology and Rhinology and other similar societies. He was an honorary LL.D. of the Jefferson Medical College and of Temple University.

Dr. Solis-Cohen was a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Naval Order of the United States, Society of the Army of the Potomac, and Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. Solis-Cohen died December 22, 1927.

RALPH FERDINAND SOMMERKAMP

1865 – 1912

Dr. Sommerkamp was born December 4, 1865, in Girard, Russell County, Alabama, a son of Ferdinand Julius Sommerkamp, born in Eufaula, Alabama, and his wife, Lucinda, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Marcrum.

His early education was acquired in private schools in Dadeville, Alabama, and at schools in Girard. For three years he served on steamers running from Columbus, Georgia, and Apalachicola, Florida,

owned by the Plant Line, first in the capacity as clerk, purser and finally as captain.

Coming north he took up the study of medicine and was graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia in 1899, after which he served as resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital from July 1, 1899, to October 1, 1900, when he was appointed assistant chief resident physician, which position he held until December 1, 1901.

Dr. Sommerkamp started in general practice at 5045 Baltimore Avenue, where he continued until his death, which occurred at the home of his wife's father in Abington, Pa., December 25, 1912.

From information furnished by Mrs. Sommerkamp.

GEORGE W. SPARKS

1844 - 1900

Dr. Sparks was born in 1844 and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1865, registering from New Jersey. In 1865 he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Sparks died at 1022 Spruce Street, November 17, 1900, from heart disease. His funeral was held on November 20th, and interment was at Sharpstown on the 21st.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 35, p. 1422.
Public Ledger, Nov. 18, 1900.

JOHN E. SPENCER

Dr. Spencer was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1870, registering from New Jersey. In 1870 he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Spencer's last address was Moorestown, New Jersey. He died, however, at Santa Barbara, California, June 26, 1874.

Transactions of the American Medical Association, vol. 26, p. 470.

THOMAS RUSH SPENCER

Dr. Spencer was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1840, after graduating he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

On May 22, 1861, he was appointed surgeon to the Thirty-third New York Infantry. On August 5, 1861, he was appointed surgeon

to the United States Volunteers, he resigned from the 33d Infantry on August 22, 1861, and accepted the appointment to the United States Volunteers, August 23, 1861. On June 1, 1865, he was made Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and on July 19, 1865, he was mustered out.

Dr. Spencer died at Sante Fe, N. M., June 19, 1872.

University of Pennsylvania Alumni Catalogue.
Surgeon General's Office.

EDWARD PAXSON STAMM

Dr. Stamm was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1881. He served as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital in 1881.

Dr. Stamm died March 30, 1890, at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WILLIAM BANCROFT STANTON

1872 - 1910

Dr. Stanton was born in Pennsylvania, January 8, 1872. He was a son of William and Kate A. (Potter) Stanton. He received his M.D. degree in 1898 from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1904 he was appointed visiting physician to the tuberculosis department of the Philadelphia General Hospital, resigning from this position in 1906.

Dr. Stanton died of croupous pneumonia-bronchitis, February 13, 1910, and was buried February 14, 1910, at Binghamton, N. Y.

PAUL MUNDY ST. CLAIR

1883 - 1910

Dr. St. Clair was born in 1883 and was graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia in 1906, after which he was a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital. After his term of service expired he accepted the position of assistant physician in the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane at Indianapolis, where he remained for two years.

Dr. St. Clair died at the Philadelphia Hospital from meningitis May 11, 1910. He was buried in Indiana, May 12.

Bureau of Health.
Journal American Medical Association, vol. 54, p. 1805.

JOHN DUTTON STEELE

1868 – 1908

Dr. Steele was born February 21, 1868, at Pottstown, Pa. In 1888 he received the degree of A.B. from Williams College. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, medical department, in 1893, receiving the alumni medal for the highest general average in the examinations of the course.

He went to the Philadelphia Hospital as a resident physician after his graduation, and after completing a full term in that institution, spent some time in Germany and Austria studying internal medicine and pathology. After his return to this country he located in Philadelphia. He became connected with the department of medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was assistant demonstrator of gross morbid anatomy, instructor in medicine and associate in medicine successively. He also became associated with the Presbyterian Hospital, in which institution he was first clinical pathologist and then visiting physician.

Dr. Steele's writings were principally on subjects pertaining to the diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract. He had contributed to many discussions at the various medical meetings. In association with Dr. S. J. Repplier he presented a paper at the meeting of the Association of American Physicians, which was held in Washington, D. C., on May 12, 1908, on the Value of Intestinal Antiseptics, which was read by title, owing to his illness.

He was a member of the Association of American Physicians; College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Philadelphia Pathological Society; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Steele died May 17, 1908, at Wayne, Delaware County, Pa.

New York Medical Journal, 1908, vol. 87, p. 1001.

EDGAR HOUGH STEER

1861 – 1896

Dr. Steer was born October 21, 1861, at Waterford, Loudoun County, Virginia, he was the eldest son of Lewis Walker and Elizabeth Hough Steer. His early life was spent upon his father's farm, his scholastic training obtained at the Watertown Academy.

At the age of 19 he went to Montgomery County, Maryland, where for a year he was under the tuition of Dr. James Stone, a general practitioner of medicine.

His father having moved to Philadelphia, Pa., young Steer matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, medical department, from where he was graduated in 1884. He was awarded the Henry

Beates prize for the best final examination and the Agnew prize for proficiency in bandaging. He was appointed resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital soon after taking his degree in medicine, resigning to assist Dr. Thomas Shipley Bartram, in his work at 2913 Richmond Street, Philadelphia.

Dr. Steer was married February 2, 1887, to Miss Mary Louise Slaughter, a daughter of Dr. James Madison Slaughter of Rio Grande, New Jersey.

Dr. Steer died May 17, 1896, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, of spleno-myelogenous leucocythemia, after an illness of two years, leaving a widow but no children. He was buried in Glenwood Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brother, Samuel L. Steer.

HENRY B. STEHMAN.

1852 – 1918

Dr. Stehman was born in 1852. He took his A.M. degree at Lebanon Valley College in 1873 and attended the universities of Leipzic and Brussels, 1873 to 1875. In 1877 he was graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, and in 1896 took the M.D. degree cum laude at Rush College. He was a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital in 1878.

In 1881 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Miller. Dr. Stehman was in general practice; was medical director at the La Vina Sanatorium; formerly medical superintendent at the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, Ill.; author of monographs on medical topics; member of the American Medical Association; Chicago Pathological Society; Los Angeles Medical, and California State Medical Societies.

Dr. Stehman's office was in the Dodworth Building at 70 South Grand Avenue, Pasadena, California.

Dr. Stehman died February 17, 1918, aged 66 years.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 70, pp. 556 and 872.
Jefferson Alumni Catalogue, 1917, p. 57.

LEWIS W. STEINBACH

1851 – 1913

Dr. Steinbach was born in Vyoska in Bohemia, June 4, 1851. It being decided early in the life of Dr. Steinbach that he was to be a teacher, his parents had him pursue a classical education.

About his twentieth year he decided to come to America, which he did in the early seventies. Coming to Philadelphia his attainments quickly procured for him a position as librarian. He matricu-

lated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and cojointly pursued his duplex duties to the entire satisfaction of his employers, and he was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College with honor in the class of 1880, receiving the Levis gold medal for his surgical reports.

A man of scrupulous honor, brilliant attainments and lovable disposition, his acquaintances rapidly became admirers, and his admirers his friends.

Immediately after his graduation he associated himself with the out-door service of the Philadelphia Charity Hospital, and as an assistant in the ear clinic of the late Lawrence Turnbull, at the Jefferson Medical College. He rose to be chief of the clinic, and ultimately resigned both positions.

When the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine was opened, Dr. Steinbach was chosen as chief of clinic in the department of surgery by the late Richard Levis and Dr. John B. Roberts, in which position he remained until some time after the death of Dr. Levis, when the trustees elected him to the position of professor in that institution.

About 1883 when, for certain reasons, the anatomical material became extraordinarily difficult to procure, the Philadelphia School of Anatomy was re-established, and that once popular institution again attracted students. At the solicitation of the trustees of the Philadelphia Dental College, the quarters were removed to that building, and it became obligatory for their students to dissect at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy and attend the demonstrations of Dr. Steinbach, the demonstrator.

To the earnest labors of Dr. Steinbach is due in large part the success of the passage of the State Anatomical Law by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and its subsequent practical success. He gave freely of his time and money, and traveled unceasingly to the local pauper boards, fighting their prejudices and interests, until its success was an assured fact.

He became connected with the Philadelphia Hospital as visiting surgeon in 1888, and was elected secretary of the medical staff in 1890.

He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; J. Aitken Meigs Medical Association; American Academy for the Advancement of Science.

He became one of the visiting surgeons to the Jewish Hospital about 1885, and was elected a director some years later, becoming chairman of its committee on hospital. In both capacities his best efforts were given to the scientific advancement of the hospital, and

had much to do with the reorganization which has so markedly strengthened its professional standing.

Dr. Steinbach died in Philadelphia, February 10, 1913, from pneumonia, aged 61 years.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 60, p. 612.
Gould's "Jefferson Medical College," vol. 2, p. 295.
Philadelphia Hospital Report, vol. 9, p. 201.

HENRY WEIGHTMAN STELWAGON

1853–1919

Dr. Stelwagon was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1853; a son of Joseph and Margaretta W. (Duckett) Stelwagon.

Dr. Stelwagon took his B.S. degree at Andalusia College in 1872; Ph.D. in 1875 at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1875. He served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1875 and 1876, and studied at the hospital of Vienna and Berlin, 1876 to 1878. October 9, 1884, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Bender of Easton, Pa.

Dr. Stelwagon was clinical professor of dermatology to the Jefferson Medical College, 1890, professor since 1900; instructor in dermatology to the University of Pennsylvania, 1885 to 1890; physician in charge of Philadelphia Dispensary Skin Diseases, 1880 to 1890; clinical professor of dermatology in Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, 1888 to 1919; dermatologist to the Philadelphia Hospital, 1888 to 1915, consulting since 1915; partnership with Professor Duhring, 1885 to 1890; dermatologist to Howard Hospital, 1885 to 1912, then consulting; member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; American Dermatological Association (president in 1900); dermatological societies of France, Berlin and Vienna; honorary member Dermatological Society of Italy.

Dr. Stelwagon was author of: "Essentials of Diseases of the Skin," 1890, 7th edition 1909; "Treatise on Diseases of the Skin," 1901, 8th edition 1916; translator and editor of "Mracek's Atlas of Skin Diseases," 1898; wrote chapter on skin diseases (with Professor Duhring) in "Pepper's System of Medicine," 1885; chapter on skin diseases in "Wilson's Applied Therapeutics," 1896; contributor on dermatological subjects to "Keating's Cyclopedia of Skin Diseases of Children," 1889; to "Morrow's System of Dermatology," 1896; to

"Hare's System of Therapeutics," 1909; to "Buck's Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences."

Dr. Stelwagon died in Philadelphia, October 18, 1919.

Who's Who in America.
Roster Philadelphia County Medical Society.

JOSEPH D. STEWART

A Dr. Joseph D. Stewart was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1837. This is probably the Stewart who was elected chief resident physician February 11, 1853.

Dr. Stewart's connection with the hospital was short. His health had been for some time gradually failing, under the progress of an organic affection of the liver, which terminated his life in April, 1854.

SAMUEL STEWART

Dr. Stewart was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in the year 1808. The records of the Philadelphia Hospital show that he was a resident physician in 1804, four years before he graduated. These four years were probably spent as a resident physician, as it was the custom to take medical students or apprentices, as they were called.

He was a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society and of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, July, 1814.

Dr. Stewart died August 27, 1824, at Philadelphia, Pa.

WALTER MONTEITH STEWART

Dr. Stewart was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1865, after which he served as a resident physician.

He is said to have served in the 153d New York Volunteers, 1861 to 1862. His name does not appear in the muster rolls at Albany. In the New York Alumni Catalogue, page 685, senior class of 1862, his name occurs in the Roll of Honor "On Staff of 153d New York Volunteers." It is presumed that he was a personal appointment of the Colonel's and served without pay.

Dr. Stewart died November 4, 1866, at Johnstown, New York.

No record in American Medical Association files.

WILLIAM HENRY STEWART

Dr. Stewart was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1882, after which he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. No record in the files of the American Medical Association. The Alumni Catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania, page 731, gives date of death as March 3, 1896, in Asheville, N. C.

ALFRED STILLÉ

1813 – 1900

Dr. Stillé was a descendant of Olaf Stillé, one of the early Swedish settlers, who came up the Delaware in 1638. Dr. Stillé was born October 30, 1813, in Philadelphia. He received his academic education in Philadelphia and entered Yale College in 1828, and after completing his sophomore year came to the University of Pennsylvania and entered the junior class, graduating in 1832. He then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in medicine in 1836. In the same year he entered the Philadelphia Hospital as resident physician. He held this position for a short time only, carrying out his intention of pursuing higher medical studies abroad, this he did by a residence in Paris and other scientific centers for a period of two and one-half years. Returning, he entered the Pennsylvania Hospital and served two years, 1839 to 1841, as a resident physician. In 1859 the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg conferred upon Dr. Stillé the LL.D. degree and in 1889 the University of Pennsylvania conferred the same degree.

He began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia in 1845, and commenced his career as a lecturer in the Philadelphia Association for Medical Instruction, continuing until 1851.

Dr. Stillé was a visiting physician and lecturer to the Philadelphia Hospital from 1865 to 1871. He also served as a visiting physician to St. Joseph's Hospital from 1849 to 1877. He was professor of medicine in the Pennsylvania Medical College from 1854 to 1859, and in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania from 1864 to 1884, when he was made emeritus professor. He served with great faithfulness and renowned ability.

During the Civil War Dr. Stillé served as an army surgeon in the Satterlee Hospital, in West Philadelphia, from 1862 to 1863.

Dr. Stillé was a writer of great force and accuracy, being classical and very precise. He left valuable works on epidemic cholera and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, the result of his observations in the wards of the Philadelphia Hospital. He translated many valu-

able French essays, relating to medicine and with Professor Maisch edited the "National Dispensatory."

Dr. Stillé bequeathed to the University of Pennsylvania his large and valuable library, which has increased to magnificent proportions.

Dr. Stillé was the first president of the Association of Ex-residents and Residents of the Philadelphia Hospital, and upon one occasion read a valuable historical paper before the association, entitled "Reminiscences of the Philadelphia Hospital," which was afterwards published in the first volume of the Philadelphia General Hospital Reports.

He was an influential factor in the movement for extending the term of medical instruction and the general elevation of medical education, which culminated in the organization of the American Medical Association, of which he was the first secretary and its president in 1867.

Some of his public addresses attracted widespread attention and in 1848 his "Elements of General Pathology" served further to enhance his reputation. In 1860 he issued his great work on "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," in two volumes, which passed through several editions within two decades.

The highest honors of the profession were awarded him, and nearly all the leading medical societies gave him the office of chief executive.

Dr. Stillé died September 24, 1900, in Philadelphia.

ALBERT OWEN STILLÉ

1827 – 1862

Dr. Stillé was born July 20, 1827, at Philadelphia, Pa. He took his A.B. degree at the University of Pennsylvania in July, 1848, and was graduated in medicine at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1851. He served as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital from October, 1851, until April, 1853.

He practiced in Philadelphia. During the Civil War he was assistant surgeon, 18th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; assistant surgeon, 90th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; surgeon, 23d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1862.

In 1854 Dr. Stillé was appointed physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary; vaccine physician, 1855; a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, October, 1855; Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, July, 1859.

Dr. Stillé died July 23, 1862, at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, of typhoid fever.

W. A. N. Dorland.

BENJAMIN STILLÉ, JR.

Dr. Stillé received his A.B. in 1834, and his A.M. in 1837 from the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1837, after his graduation he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Stillé died in New Orleans, La., March 28, 1852.

General Alumni Catalogue, University of Pennsylvania.

JANE DARLING STEVENSON

1893 – 1918

Dr. Stevenson was born in 1893. She graduated from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1918. After graduation she served as resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Stevenson died in the Philadelphia General Hospital, October 6, 1918, from influenza.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 71, p. 1430.

WILLIAM HENRY HOBBS STOCKS

1883 – 1923

Dr. Stocks was born at Islip, Long Island, New York, October 12, 1883. His early education was acquired at the Islip High School and New York College of Pharmacy.

In 1913 Dr. Stocks graduated in medicine from the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia. In the same year he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Stocks was chief surgeon at Carney's Point Plant, Salem County, New Jersey, also connected with E. I. duPont de Nemours.

He enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps but did not receive a commission.

Dr. Stocks died at Wilmington, Delaware, December 22, 1923.

EDWARD R. STONE

Dr. Stone was born in Philadelphia, July 4, 1851. He was a son of Charles Henry and Sarah Marie Stone. His early education was acquired at the Episcopal Academy and the academic department of the University of Pennsylvania.

He was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in 1872. After his graduation he became a resident to the Philadelphia Hospital.

On October 3, 1876, he was married to Virginia, a daughter of Washington L. Gilroy of Philadelphia. By this marriage there were three children: Eleanor, Esther Dawson, and Reba.

Dr. Stone was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania; the American Medical Association; Clinical Society of Philadelphia; Physicians Motor Club, and the Society of Residents and Ex-residents of the Philadelphia Hospital, which society he served as secretary from December 6, 1887, until the time of his death.

Dr. Stone died September 9, 1925.

WILLIAM DANIEL STROUD

1825 – 1883

Dr. Stroud was born in Stroudsburg, Pa., in 1825; a son of William Stroud, who was also born in Stroudsburg, and his wife, Mary Paul Robeson, a daughter of Morris Robeson.

When Dr. Stroud was quite young his father died, and his mother removed to Philadelphia, and opened a school. It is probable that the son acquired his early education at his mother's school. He got his A.B. degree at Haverford College in 1843, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1846. In 1855 he was married to Charlotte Wistar Beesley, a daughter of Theophilus E. Beesley, M.D., of Philadelphia. By this union there was one son Morris Wistar Stroud. From 1859 to 1863 Dr. Stroud was a member of the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Stroud's office was located at 1718 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. He died September 25, 1883.

Mr. Morris Wistar Stroud, 712 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

N. STUARDSON

Dr. Stuardson was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital in 1837 and 1838. His name does not appear in the city directory for the years 1837 to 1838, and he does not appear to have graduated from either the University of Pennsylvania or the Jefferson Medical College.

ROBERT SUCKET

In 1859 Dr. Sucket served as a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital. His name does not appear in the city directory for the years 1858 to 1868. He is not a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania or the Jefferson Medical College.

FRANK PAUL SUMMA

1888 – 1926

Dr. Summa was born in 1888. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1913. He served as resident to the Philadelphia General Hospital in 1913. Dr. Summa was a member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania and a member and past president of the Board of Education. He served during the World War.

Dr. Summa died suddenly of heart disease, May 13, 1926.

Journal of the American Medical Association, June 12, 1926, p. 1852.

RHOADES STANSBURY SUTTON

1841 – 1906

Dr. Sutton was born in Indiana, Pa., July 8, 1841. His father was James Sutton, a successful manufacturer and for several years previous to his death, president of the First National Bank of Indiana. His mother, Sarah Stansbury, was the daughter of a physician and a granddaughter of a general surveyor of the state of Delaware, who was for a time a partner in business with Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution. Dr. Sutton's mother had unusual intellectual power and had much to do with the training of her son. During early boyhood he attended the public schools of his native place and recited private lessons to his mother. He read with her an extended course in history before he was fifteen years old. At thirteen he began the study of Latin and Greek under the Reverend Alexander McElwain, then pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Indiana. Under the latter's care and that of the Honorable Silas Clark, afterward one of the supreme judges of the state, he pursued his studies for two years and then entered Elder's Ridge Academy, where he remained for one year.

Two years and a half were subsequently spent in Tuscarora Academy in Juniata County, when in the spring of 1859 he was ready to matriculate at Jefferson College in Cannonsburg, Pa. He was graduated from that institution in June, 1862. During his senior year, in addition to his regular studies he read anatomy and physiology with the late Dr. J. V. Herriott of Cannonsburg, and in September, 1862, he entered Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, determined to become a physician, encouraged by his mother. While at Jefferson Medical College he was registered as a private student of anatomy and operative surgery under Professor D. Hayes Agnew, spending the evening hours during the entire term in his preceptor's dissecting rooms, the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. The next year, 1863 and 1864, was spent in surgical service in the Union Army. He then returned to Philadelphia and resumed his studies under Dr.

Agnew, who by that time had become connected with the University of Pennsylvania in which Sutton was matriculated, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1865. He then became a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital and taught anatomy in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. In 1866 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he began the practice of medicine, continuing until the time of his death with the exception of twenty-one months spent in Europe in the study of special branches. Dr. Sutton's ambition to obtain the best results possible in surgical work led him to establish a private sanatorium for the accommodation of his patients.

Dr. Sutton was a contributor to many of the leading medical journals of the country, to the Transactions of the American Gynecological Society and to several standard works on "Diseases of Women."

He was prominently associated with a number of medical associations; was a founder and ex-president of the American Academy of Medicine, and also of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society; was formerly a vice-president of the American Gynecological Society, and is a Fellow of the British Gynecological Society; and was likewise a founder and member of the International Gynecological Society, and an ex-chairman of the section of obstetrics and diseases of women in the American Medical Association. He was also a member of the Washington Academy of Science.

In 1865 Dr. Sutton received the degree of Master of Arts from Washington and Jefferson College, and in 1884 Wooster University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

During the Spanish-American War Dr. Sutton served as chief surgeon of the Third Brigade in the Second Division of the First Army Corps, and as surgeon in charge of the Division Hospital.

At the Buffalo meeting of the American Gynecological Society in 1905, Dr. Sutton was appointed by the president a delegate to the Madrid International Congress of Gynecology.

Dr. Sutton died suddenly from heart disease on a street car in Pittsburgh, April 2, 1906, aged 65 years.

Journal of the American Medical Association, 1906, vol. 46, p. 1390.
New York Medical Journal, 1906, vol. 83, p. 930.
Transactions of American Gynecological Society, 1906, vol. 31, p. 431.
Universities and their Sons, 1902, R. Herndon Co.

WILLIAM MERRICK SWEET

1860 – 1926

Dr. Sweet was born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1860. He died December 24, 1926. For some time prior to his passing away his health had been a source of anxiety to his many intimate friends, but

he continued in his work with such undiminished energy that his sudden death came as a distinct shock. Only seven days before, he had carried on his operative clinic with his usual enthusiasm and skill.

It seems only fitting that one who not only became a national but international figure in the world of ophthalmology, should receive due homage, and it is with this thought in mind that the writer presents the following brief resumé of his remarkable life.

Following his graduation from the Central High School in Philadelphia, Dr. Sweet became interested in the steel business and his intimate study into its many technical features, made him an authority on this subject. In subsequent years he contributed many valuable articles to journals and papers devoted to this matter. Although receiving flattering offers from high officials in the steel business, his secret ambition from early childhood was to become a doctor, and so in the year 1883, he entered the halls of Jefferson, graduating with high honors in 1886.

He then served as interne in Jefferson Hospital for two full years. During this period S. W. Gross, Bartholomew, Da Costa and Brinton were among his distinguished chiefs. It was at this time that he laid the foundation for his subsequent successful career. Following his interneship, he entered the practice of medicine. He joined the staff at Jefferson, beginning as a clerk in the Department of Ophthalmology. From clerk he rose to associate, then chief of clinic, associate clinical professor, and finally, full professor.

In addition to his services at Jefferson he became attached to the eye clinic of the Polyclinic Hospital, and ultimately was appointed professor of diseases of the eye in that institution.

In 1911 he received the highly honored appointment of surgeon to the Wills Eye Hospital, a position he filled with distinction for several years. In 1903 he became attached to the eye staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital, serving with Dr. Hansell as assistant ophthalmologist for seven years. There it was by reason of his keen passion for operating, his clear perception of the many interesting problems in ophthalmology, and his remarkable energy, that his services to that institution were notably valuable.

In the meantime his private practice had grown so heavy that it became necessary for him to confine his work mainly to the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital. Perhaps the highest honor came to Dr. Sweet through his remarkable work on "Injuries to the Eyes." He was the first to devise an instrument to accurately localize metallic substances in the eye, and this localizer has been generally adopted. He further devised a magnet, known as the "Sweet Magnet," which is almost universally used, at least in America.

His method was first to diagnose the presence and the situation of the foreign body and then operation through a scleral incision, to

apply the tip of the magnet to edges of the incision without entering the vitreous, withdrawing the foreign substance by the point of the magnet. This branch of ophthalmology in which he operated so successfully was to him fascinating and absorbing and he greatly enriched literature by his many contributions on this subject.

Aside from his practice he took the keenest interest in the meeting of the American Ophthalmological Society of which he became a member in 1900. For ten years he served as secretary and treasurer, 1908 to 1918. For five years he was a member of the council; in 1920 he was elected vice president and in 1924, president.

He attended regularly all the meetings of the society, contributed many noteworthy articles, and was regarded as one of its most valuable members. As one of the prominent members of the society has written, "I shall not go into anything relative to Sweet's fidelity, loyalty ancd faithfulness to every trust he carried for the society. He labored many hours for its welfare, in fact, I know of no other member, during my membership, who has contributed so much to the welfare of the 'Society of Sweet.'" His affability and geniality caused him to be always the center of a group of admirers among the members of the society, and this association gave him the keenest enjoyment.

Dr. Sweet was passionately fond of his work. His unremitting toil in the interest of his patients brought him the greatest delight. He gave his all—time, strength—even to the end. His death brought great sorrow to his many friends and patients, a sorrow assuaged by the memory of his great kindliness and affability.

The world of ophthalmology has suffered a great loss in his death, but his achievements will always be a source of inspiration.

HENRY SYKES

1861 - 1914

Dr. Sykes was born in Hebron, Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia, August 6, 1861. He was a son of the Reverend Simeon and Hannah (Nuttall) Sykes, formerly of Charlesworth, England.

Dr. Sykes received his preliminary education in the public schools of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and was graduated from the Fredericton Normal School about 1878. For several years he taught in the public schools of New Brunswick, and in his spare time he studied medicine with Dr. Coburn of Keswick, N. B.

In 1884 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was then appointed resident physician to the University Hospital, where he served for one year. In 1885 he served as resident physician to the Wills Eye Hospital, and for over five years he held the position as first assistant in the medical

department of the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, Pa. He was then elected superintendent of the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Front Street and Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, where he remained for fifteen years, when he was appointed chief resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital which position he held until his death.

On December 19, 1888, he was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Bullard, of Media, Pa., who died in October, 1904, leaving one son, Simeon Henry Sykes, who died in June, 1914. Dr. Sykes was again married on April 15, 1908, to Miss Elizabeth M. C. Bergan of Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Sykes died on March 19, 1914, the result of an operation for cancer of the lower jaw.

His wife.

WILLIAM HEMBEL TAGGART

1830 – 1899

Dr. Taggart was born July 15, 1830, in Winchester, Virginia. A son of Daniel and Caroline (Baker) Taggart. He took his A.B. degree in 1849; his A.M. in 1852, both from the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the medical department of the same institution in 1853. The records show that he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1852, one year before he graduated.

He was married to Anna Devine, a daughter of Patrick Devine.

In 1857 he was professor of materia medica, Philadelphia College of Medicine, and in 1859 to 1861 held the same chair in the Pennsylvania Medical College. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, resigning January 6, 1869; a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, 1853, and a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

From 1861 to 1863 he was surgeon to the United States Volunteers, and from 1864 to 1865 assistant surgeon United States Navy.

Dr. Taggart died September 20, 1899, Grand View Sanatorium, Wernersville, Pa.

Journal of the American Medical Association, 1899, vol. 53, p. 872.

FRANK WESLEY TALLEY

1866 – 1907

Dr. Talley was born in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1866. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1887, after spending the usual time as resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, he went abroad for a short time.

At the time of his death, February 16, 1907, he was one of the gynecologists to the St. Agnes Hospital, and had formerly been connected with the gynecological clinic of the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine.

Dr. Talley was buried February 20, from 1346 Spruce Street, in the Odd Fellows Vault, and on February 22d the body was removed to the crematory.

New York Medical Journal, 1907.
Bureau of Vital Statistics, Philadelphia.
Odd Fellows Cemetery Company.

GEORGE BEECHER TAYLOR

1863 – 1908

Dr. Taylor was born in 1863, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1885. He served as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital; was a member of the Bradford County Medical Society.

Dr. Taylor practiced medicine at Towanda, Pa., where he died of apoplexy, March 31, 1908.

Information furnished by Dr. C. M. Pratt, Towanda, Pa.

ROBERT A. TAYLOR

1859 – 1890

Dr. Taylor was born in Philadelphia in 1859, and was graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in 1886.

He was a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, 1886 to 1887.

Dr. Taylor died December 21, 1890, at Duluth, Minn., of typhoid fever.

W. A. N. Dorland.

ADA REBECCA THOMAS

1868 – 1925

Dr. Thomas was born in Trenton, N. J., August 6, 1868. She was educated at the New Jersey State Normal School and was graduated in medicine from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1893, after graduating she received an appointment as one of the resident physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital, after finishing her term of service she located in Washington, D. C., her office being at The Thomas, Thomas Circle.

Dr. Thomas lectured in the training school of the Emergency Hospital on diseases of children and at the Sibley Memorial Hospital she lectured on obstetrics.

Dr. Thomas was a member of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, first vice-president; Woman's Medical Society of the District of Columbia, of which she was president; Alumni Association of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Thomas died May 1, 1925.

Journal of the American Medical Association, May 30, 1925, p. 1692.

CHARLES HERMON THOMAS

1839 - 1921

Dr. Thomas was born December 4, 1839, at the family homestead near Saratoga, New York. Hermon Thomas, his father, was a farmer and the descendant of farmers. His mother, whose maiden name was Harriet Middlebrook, was born at Balston Spa, New York. Charles Hermon was the second of five children of Hermon and Harriet, their first being Emma Lydia, the only daughter; the brothers were Augustus, Horace Gay and Frederick.

Charles Thomas' earliest education was under a Miss Wood in the country school not far from the homestead. In the autumn of 1855, when nearly sixteen years of age, he left the farm to attend Professor Youmans' "Experimental School for Boys," near Saratoga. Professor Youmans taught his pupils the rudiments of the natural sciences, particular attention being given to chemistry.

This association with Professor Youmans was the beginning of a lifelong friendship. The influence of the scientist on his pupil was profound and largely determined the early choice of a scientific career. Professor Youmans' school was, unfortunately, shortlived; as before the end of the year it had to be terminated on account of the lack of popular support.

At about this time it became necessary for Charles Thomas to find means of earning a livelihood. His former teacher, Miss Wood, had gone to Mount Carroll, Illinois, where she held a position as principal of a co-educational school. Charles Thomas communicated with Miss Wood and arranged to enter her school as a teaching pupil. He was to teach chemistry to a mixed class of twenty pupils, and was to receive in return his own tuition and board. His youngest pupil turned out to be 21 years of age. The instruction that was given by the young teacher consisted of lectures, illustrated by experiments, but with a supply of apparatus which would be considered extremely meager at the present time.

Teaching and learning at the same time proved too arduous, so at the end of a year, Charles Thomas resigned his position, so that he might recuperate at home on the farm.

In 1858 he attended Balston Spa Academy, then regarded as a preparatory school of high standing. His intention was to fit himself for college. The following year, however, acting on the advice of Professor Youmans, he took charge of a country school, six or seven miles from home, near Balston Center. Here he taught for one year.

In the autumn of 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 11th New York Battery. In December he went with the battery to Port Ellsworth, Alexandria, Virginia; where he was soon promoted to the rank of corporal.

At Alexandria there was a call for volunteers for hospital service, and Corporal Thomas responded. The regular army surgeon, Dr. Sommers, medical director of General Meade's corps, announced that he wanted some one to put up prescriptions. Corporal Thomas' training in chemistry specially fitted him for this work. He offered his services and they were accepted. The young chemist was not, however, to be limited to putting up prescriptions, for opportunity arose for him to demonstrate his ability in the care of the sick and wounded, an ability so marked that he was transferred from his position in the battery to the assignment of organizing Satterlee U. S. General Hospital, located in the 27th ward, West Philadelphia, under Major Isaac I. Hayes. Dr. Hayes remarked on seing the new incumbent, "You're a very young man to be put in charge of the largest hospital in the world." Nevertheless, as far as can be gathered from the records, the young steward amply justified the trust reposed in him.

An order of Surgeon-General Hammond, dated October 21, 1862, permitted Charles Hermon to begin the study of medicine. The order read, in part as follows: "Allow this young man to act as inspector to this hospital (Satterlee), and to report at his own convenience, and to retain his quarters and place at table here the same as at present." Corporal Thomas was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1865.

In the spring of 1865, by special order of the Secretary of War, he was authorized to come up for examination for assistant surgeon in the United States Army; he accepted, however, an appointment, March 29, 1865, as acting assistant surgeon, and was assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac, in the field, which appointment terminated with the close of the war, May 31, 1865. He was present at the fall of Petersburg.

In April, 1865, Dr. Thomas had been elected resident physician to the Wills Eye Hospital, but did not go on duty until September 5, 1865. He also served as substitute resident in the surgical wards

of the Pennsylvania Hospital for three months of the same year. From 1865 to 1870 he was assistant physician to the Lying-in Charity; visiting surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, from 1867 to 1876; a member of the surgical staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital from 1883 to 1885. He was professor of materia medica and therapeutics at the Woman's Medical College, of Pennsylvania, from 1867 to 1876.

In January, 1889, Dr. Thomas retired from general practice, so that he could devote his whole time to ophthalmology.

Dr. Thomas was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, of Philadelphia; a member in good standing of the Philadelphia County Medical Society for nearly half a century, in 1892 he was one of the vice-presidents; member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania; Fellow of the American Medical Association; formerly a member of the Pathological Society; Academy of Natural Sciences; Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, of which he was one of the founders and a vice-president; member of the Penn Club; Municipal League; director in the University Extension, and a member of the vestry of the Church of the Saviour, since 1901.

Dr. Thomas was married March 18, 1874, to Eliza Marcella Kirk, *neé* Cameron, by whom he had one son, Paul Kirk Middlebrook Thomas, who resides in New Rochelle, New York. On January 4, 1899, Dr. Thomas was remarried to Miss Sarah Merritt Taylor, who survives him.

Dr. Thomas died at his residence 3634 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., June 28, 1921.

ROBERT PENNEL THOMAS

1821 – 1864

Dr. Thomas was born May 29, 1821, in the city of Philadelphia. His father, Daniel J. Thomas, and his mother, who was a daughter of Robert Pennel, of Chester County, Pa., were descendants of our early settlers of this Commonwealth, and both members of the Society of Friends.

The boyhood of Robert was passed chiefly in the city of Philadelphia, where for a time he was a pupil of the Friends Academy, on Fourth Street, below Chestnut Street. Subsequently he was sent to the Westtown Boarding School, in Chester County, where he gained a good English education, with the rudiments of classical learning, and doubtless imbibed that taste for science which he displayed later in life.

At 16 years of age Dr. Thomas entered the employment of Walter and Souder of Philadelphia, Pa., and at 24 years of age he began the study of medicine. He entered the office of Dr. George Fox, a distinguished surgeon at that time, as a student, and in the

spring of 1847 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1846, while still a student, he received the appointment of apothecary to the Philadelphia Dispensary, where doubtless he acquired much practical knowledge that facilitated his graduation.

A few months after he was graduated, he was appointed a demonstrator of anatomy in the Franklin Medical College; in 1850 he was elected to the chair of materia medica at the College of Pharmacy; in 1855 he became a member of the surgical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, resigning with the balance of the staff upon the appointment, as chief resident physician, of Dr. James McClintock.

In 1857 he was appointed consulting surgeon to the Northern Dispensary. In 1862 he was appointed, by the government, surgeon in charge at the Episcopal Hospital, where he displayed remarkable administrative qualities, both in organizing and conducting a large army hospital. Not satisfied, however, with these services he volunteered his surgical talent on several emergencies and was present at Yorktown and on James River during the campaign of General McClellan and also after the battle of Gettysburg.

Dr. Thomas was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and in 1851 was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians and at the time of his death he was a member of the Committee on Publication.

Dr. Thomas died February 3, 1864, after a very brief illness, of congestion of the brain.

Transactions of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, 4th Series, 1-3, 1865-1867, p. 105.

MORRIS HANCOCK TINDALL

1878 – 1921

Dr. Tindall was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1878. He was a son of Joseph Richardson and Hannah Willie (Helmbold) Tindall.

His early education was acquired at the public schools of Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia high school. He was graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, in 1901, and was then appointed a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital. After finishing his service at the Philadelphia Hospital he started in practice at 1417 North 16th Street, Philadelphia.

On June 7, 1905 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary Hall of Philadelphia, by whom he had three sons: Joseph Richardson, William Hall and Morris Hancock, Jr.

On June 7, 1918, he was commissioned first lieutenant, Medical Corps, United States Army, and was sent to Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, from here he was transferred to San Antonio, Texas,

and later to Fort Bliss, Texas, where he contracted cerebromeningitis from which he died February 7, 1921.

Joseph Richardson Tindall, 1417 North 16th Street, Philadelphia.

GEORGE G. TOPPING

Dr. Topping was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College in 1872, after which he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Topping died August 9, 1923.

JOHN B. TUFT

Dr. Tuft was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, after which he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1852 his address was 261 Mulberry Street, Philadelphia. In 1839 he became a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society; March 31, 1833, a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences; March, 1850, a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and in 1852 he became a member of the American Medical Association.

He is said to have died in Richmond, Virginia, date unknown.

CHARLES PENDLETON TUTT

1832–1866

Dr. Tutt, born November 2, 1832, on Santa Rosa Island, Florida. His father, Colonel Charles Pendleton Tutt, who had been Navy agent of the port of Pensacola, near which Santa Rosa Island is situated, died just one month before the birth of this, his only son. In a few months the widow left for the old homestead, near Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia, where the years of Dr. Tutt's early youth were spent. For two years he attended Burlington College, Vermont, but on account of his health had to give up further study. A year in the mountains of Virginia restored him to health and enabled him to continue his studies.

He began the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1854 and was an office student of Professor George B. Wood. He was graduated in 1856 and was appointed a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, where he remained for eighteen months. On leaving the hospital he associated himself with Dr. W. L. Wells for the examination of students, in connection with the lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1860 he associated himself with Dr. Edward Shippen, for the same purpose.

On January 4, 1859, he married Rebecca, daughter of J. Fisher Leaming, Esq., of Philadelphia. In 1858 he was elected as one of the district physicians of the Philadelphia Dispensary. In the summer of 1862 he was appointed visiting physician to the Satterlee United States Army General Hospital, West Philadelphia, a position he occupied until the close of the war. He was a demonstrator at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy and assisted Drs. Pepper and Stillé at the University of Pennsylvania. He was also physician to the Magdalen Asylum.

In July, 1859, he was elected visiting physician and subsequently librarian to the Philadelphia Hospital.

In April, 1866, there was an epidemic of typhus fever at the Philadelphia Hospital, and on the evening of April 26 Dr. Tutt went to bed early in consequence of a headache. He was attacked the next day with fever, and in a few days severe delirium set in. The disease was pronounced typhus fever, and in spite of the greatest care and attention he died May 11, 1866. His remains were interred in St. Peter's Churchyard, on May 13, 1866.

From memoir read before the College of Physicians, Dec. 5, 1866, by Dr. W. L. Wells.

JAMES PERCIVAL TUTTLE

1857 – 1913

Dr. Tuttle was born in 1857, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, medical department, in 1881. He served as resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and at the expiration of his service he started practice in New York City.

Some years later he became profesor of diseases of the rectum, as well as surgeon at the New York Polyclinic School and Hospital, and acquired a remarkable reputation for the cure of malignant diseases.

He was surgeon to the New York Home for Aged and Infirm; surgeon to the Manhattan State Hospital; surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Clinic; and emeritus professor of surgery in the Polyclinic Medical School.

Dr. Tuttle was a member of the American Medical Association; New York State Medical Society; New York County Medical Society; American Proctological Society, and the New York Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Tuttle died January 31, 1913, from the effects of prolonged diabetes.

Medical Record, 1913.

New York Medical Journal, 1913.

JAMES TYSON

1841 – 1919

Dr. Tyson was born October 26, 1841, in Philadelphia, Pa. He was the fifth generation from Cornelius Teissen, one of the first settlers in Germantown. His father, Henry Tyson, was also a physician. His mother, Gertrude Haviland Caswell, was of English descent.

Dr. Tyson graduated from Haverford College in 1860, and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1863. He was one of the oldest professors in point of service, his connection with the institution dating back to 1868.

On December 5, 1865, Dr. Tyson was married to Frances Bosdevex, of Philadelphia.

He served as a resident physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital from July, 1863, to April, 1864, after which he began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia. His career as a teacher commenced with private classes of students in the University of Pennsylvania. He was appointed lecturer in microscopy at this institution in 1868, and on urinary chemistry two years later.

When the University's new hospital was organized in 1874, Dr. Tyson received the appointment as lecturer on pathological anatomy and histology, and in 1876 he was elected professor of general pathology and morbid anatomy. In 1889 he was transferred to the chair of clinical medicine, and in 1899 to the chair of medicine, from which he retired in 1910.

From 1877 to 1888 he was secretary of the faculty of medicine and from 1888 to 1892 dean of that faculty. He was ex-officio, one of the physicians to the hospital of the University, and from 1874 to 1878 was a member of the Board of Managers. He was again made a manager in 1891.

Dr. Tyson's engagements outside the University were of a varied character. He was appointed microscopist to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1866, pathologist in 1870, and served as visiting physician ever since 1872, with the exception of the period from 1890 to 1893. He was president of the Medical Board of the hospital from 1886 to 1890.

Dr. Tyson has always been closely associated with the management of the Rush Hospital for Consumption, being one of the incorporators of the institution. In 1893 he became a trustee of the hospital, and later chairman of its executive committee.

He was appointed consulting physician to the Kensington Hospital for Women in 1891, and had held the same position in reference to St. Mary's Hospital since 1897.

Dr. Tyson was a prolific writer on subjects pertaining to his science. For a time he assisted in editing the Philadelphia Medical Times and he also edited four volumes of the Transactions of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia. In addition to his numerous papers and minor writings, he published "The Cell Doctrine, Its History and Present State," "An Introduction to Practical Histology," "Practical Examination of the Urine," which first appeared in 1875, reaching its ninth edition in 1896, "A Treatise on Bright's Disease and Diabetes," "A Handbook on Physical Diagnosis," third edition in 1898, and a "Textbook on the Practice of Medicine," second edition in 1900.

Dr. Tyson was connected with numerous medical societies and organizations. April, 1866, was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; a member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia and was for a time its president, having also held various offices in the society. He was one of the original members of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia and a founder of the Association of American Physicians, which was organized in 1886, and limited to one hundred and twenty-five members from the United States and Canada.

Among other bodies to which he belonged were the American Medical Association; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania; the Philadelphia County Medical Society, president in 1897; the American Climatological Association and the American Philosophical Society.

As a young man, during the Civil War, Dr. Tyson was engaged in hospital service. From 1863 to 1865 he was acting assistant surgeon, being engaged for the most part in military hospitals in Philadelphia. For a time, however, he was stationed at Harrisburg, Pa., and at Winchester, Virginia.

When the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis was organized in 1910, Dr. Tyson was chosen president. In 1911 he was president of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Tyson died February 21, 1919, at his home 1506 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia newspapers.

Transactions of the College of Physicians, vol. 1, New Series, 27, No. 9, p. 371.

THOMAS MELLOR TYSON

1866–1928

Dr. Tyson was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 13, 1866. He was a son of the late James Tyson, M.D., who also was born in Philadelphia, October 26, 1841. The Tysons are of the German and English descent. Dr. Mellor Tyson being the sixth generation from Cornelius Teissen, one of the first settlers of Germantown, Pa. Cor-

nelious Teissen came from Crefeld on the lower Rhine and arrived in the country about 1690.

Dr. Thomas Mellor Tyson's grandfather, Henry Tyson of Montgomery County, Pa., was also a physician. His grandmother, Gertrude Haviland (Caswell) Tyson was of English descent. Dr. Tyson's early education was acquired at the Friends Central School and the University of Pennsylvania, biological department. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1889.

On April 26, 1890, he married Miss Gertrude Harrar, daughter of Mr. William Harrar of Montgomeryville, Montgomery County, Pa. By this union there was one child born, Frances.

Dr. Tyson was a member of the staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, tuberculosis wards; the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Pathological Society of Philadelphia; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; the American Medical Association. He was a trustee, visiting physician and medical director of the Rush Hospital for Consumptives, Philadelphia.

Dr. Tyson died November 27, 1928, following an operation.

ALEXANDER A. UHLE

1874–1916

Dr. Uhle was born in Chestnut Hill, August 28, 1874, a son of Jacob and Caroline Elizabeth (Hartman) Uhle.

He attended the public schools of Philadelphia, took his A.B. degree at the Philadelphia Central High School, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1898.

On November 26, 1902, he was married to Elsa W., daughter of Charles A. Woerwag of Philadelphia. By this marriage there was one son born, Charles W. Woerwag.

In 1904 Dr. Uhle was appointed one of the assistant genito-urinary surgeons and in 1915 he was made a member of the genito-urinary staff of the Philadelphia Hospital. He was an instructor in genito-urinary diseases at the University of Pennsylvania; chief of the urological dispensary at the University Hospital; a member of the College of Physicians; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; A.M.A.; first president of the Philadelphia Genito-urinary Society; member of the Manufacturers Club; Merion Cricket Club; Philadelphia Athletic Club; Alpha Mu Pi Omega, and the John B. Deaver Surgical Society.

Dr. Uhle died suddenly October 21, 1916, while being operated upon for removal of the tonsils.

GEORGE LYTTLETON UPSHUR

1822 – 1855

Dr. Upshur was born in Northampton County, Virginia, January 14, 1822. He was a son of John Evans Notingham, who was also born in Northampton County, and his wife Elizabeth Parker Upshur, a daughter of Arthur Upshur. By a special act of the legislature Dr. Upshur took his mother's maiden name.

His early education was acquired at the Margarett Academy in Accomac County, Virginia, and William and Mary College. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1843, and was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

On February 8, 1844, he was married to Sarah Andrews Parker, a daughter of Jacob Parker of Northampton County. By this marriage there were five children born: Jacob Parker (who died in infancy), Dr. John N. Upshur, Richmond, Va., Lucy Beverly (who died in infancy), Sally Porter and Henry L. Upshur.

Dr. Upshur died September 19, 1855, in Norfolk, Virginia, of yellow fever.

Dr. John N. Upshur, Richmond, Virginia.

RYNIER VAN NEST

Dr. Van Nest graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1880. His name is not entered in any of the directories from 1878 to 1885 and no further information was obtainable.

EUGENE LARUE VANSANT

1859 – 1928

Dr. Vansant was born at 1910 Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, January 20, 1859. He was a son of Abraham Larue and Mary (Rankin) Vansant.

His early education was acquired at the public schools of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia high school. He was graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College in 1884. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital. He held the position of demonstrator of histology at the Medico-Chirurgical College; clinical lecturer at the Jefferson Medical College, and professor of diseases of the nose and throat at the Philadelphia Polyclinic.

Dr. Vansant was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Associa-

tion; College of Physicians, Philadelphia, and the American College of Surgeons.

On June 4, 1891, Dr. Vansant married Miss Louisa Epting and by this union there were six children born: Mary Eugenia, Louisa Epting, Eleanor Larue, Charles Epting, Eugene Larue, Jr., and William John Vansant.

Dr. Vansant died at Philadelphia, Pa., February 15, 1928.

ALEXANDER MARSELIS VEDDER

1814–1878

Dr. Vedder was born January 15, 1814, in Schenectady, New York, and is a direct descendant of Harmanus Albertse Vedder who immigrated to this country from Holland in 1630.

Dr. Vedder received his literary education at Union College, Schenectady, New York, and pursued his medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania from where he was graduated in 1839.

In 1838 he was associated with Dr. E. M. Moore, of Rochester, and Dr. J. F. Barnes, surgeon general. He served as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital in 1839, after which he started in private practice in Schenectady, New York.

Dr. Vedder was married twice, the first wife being Catharine M. Viele of Hoosick, Rensselaer County, New York; the second, Miss Hannah M. Wilkinson, daughter of the late Oliver Wilkinson, of New York.

Dr. Vedder was a member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia; of the New York State Medical Society, president in 1875, and of the Schenectady County Medical Society, president in 1875. He was professor of anatomy and physiology, Union College, for twenty years; Mayor of Schenectady, 1857; military examining surgeon of the 18th Congressional District of New York during the Civil War; curator of the Albany Medical College, 1873; delegate to the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876; director, Schenectady National Bank; trustee, Schenectady Saving Bank; one of the founders of the Schenectady Insurance Company; trustee of the Home for Friendless, Schenectady, New York.

Dr. Vedder died December 29, 1878, at Schenectady of chronic cystitis, following enlarged prostate.

W. A. N. Dorland.

GEORGE WASHINGTON VOGLER

1855 – 1897

Dr. Vogler, whose office was at 565 North 5th Street, Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, December 9, 1855. He was a son of John G. and Barbara (Reese) Vogler.

Dr. Vogler was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1876. In 1876 and 1877 he was a resident physician at the German Hospital (Lankenau) and 1877 and 1878 a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Vogler died August 26, 1897, Estes Park, Colorado, aged 42 years.

Horace Mather Lippincott.

DAVID MAYS VOGT

1885 – 1918

Dr. Vogt was born January 28, 1885, in Jackson Township, Lebanon County, Pa. He was a son of Aaron M. and Kate Z. Vogt, of Prescott, Pa.

Dr. Vogt received his preliminary education in the public schools of Jackson Township where he prepared for Albright College, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Deciding on medicine as a profession he matriculated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in 1913.

From December 18, 1913, to August 15, 1915, he served as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital and the Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases.

On August 26, 1915, he started private practice at Newmanstown, Pa. Realizing his country's need, he was one of the first to enlist and entered the service as first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps on November 14, 1916, and was attached for duty with the 20th Infantry at Camp Fort Bliss, Texas. He accompanied the regiment on its return from the border to Fort Douglas, Utah, and served with it there until September 7, 1917, when he was attached to the 42d Infantry for duty.

He was promoted to the grade of Captain, Medical Reserve Corps, February 11, 1918, while on duty with the regiment at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Here he was made commanding officer of the medical department of the 42d Infantry.

In March, 1918, he accompanied the regiment to Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, New Jersey. While on duty at Picatinny Arsenal, he was injured by the overturning of his automobile near Melburn,

New Jersey, and on May 30, 1918, died as the result of the accident. Dr. Vogt was an Elk.

Anna M. Vogt, a sister.

SHEPARD VOORHEES

1859–1919

Dr. Voorhees was born in Daggett, Pa., October 5, 1859. His early education was acquired at the Mansfield State Normal School. Before taking up the study of medicine Dr. Voorhees was the principal of a school in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated from the medical department in 1888, after which he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. Upon the completion of his term of service at the hospital he located in Newton, New York, where he practiced for thirty years.

For twelve years he was the president of the Newton Board of Health; for seven years secretary of the Sussex County Medical Society, and at the time of his death held membership in that body, as well as in the New Jersey State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

On March 23, 1892, Dr. Voorhees married Eugenia Lyon Williams, daughter of James Hilliard Williams of Warrenton, N. C. By this union there were five children: Lamar Voorhees, M.D.; Lloyd; Reid; Julia, and Elizabeth Voorhees.

Dr. Voorhees possessed the highest qualifications of true manhood. His was a nature that won and kept friends. His professional life was ideal, and he lived up to all the traditions of the old school doctor. Among other practitioners he was held in the highest esteem.

Ill but a few days with appendicitis Dr. Voorhees died at his home in Newton on April 26, 1919. Interment was in Newton Cemetery.

Mrs. Shepard Voorhees, Newton, New York.

JAMES BAYNES WALKER

1846–1910

Dr. Walker was born in Whitpain, Montgomery County, Pa., December 16, 1846. He was the son of Thomas Robinson and Mary Baynes Walker; he was educated at the Friends Central School, from which he was graduated in 1862; he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1872; received his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1874; taught school

five years; lectured on physiology and hygiene at the Friends Central School eighteen years.

He was a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital from 1872 to 1873; a member of the obstetrical staff, 1876 to 1880, transferred to the medical staff in 1880, where he served until his death.

Dr. Walker was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, February, 1885; member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, president in 1907; member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania; member of the American Medical Association; member of the Philadelphia Clinical Society; American Climatological Association; member of the Academy of Medicine; Philadelphia Medical Club, president in 1910; State Board of Medical Examiners, 1907; professor of medicine, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1879 to 1890; visiting physician Woman's Hospital, 1879 to 1890.

Dr. Walker died October 19, 1910.

JOHN SMITH WALKER

1847 – 1913

Dr. Walker was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 13, 1847, and lived at 1632 Spruce Street. He was a son of John Keasbey and Eliza Sidney (Henlen) Walker, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, medical department, in 1871.

Dr. Walker was married in Milford, Conn., on October 5, 1876, to Sophia, daughter of Nathan Gillett Pond, and had three children: John Keasbey, M.D., Warten Walker, M.D., and Elsie.

Dr. Walker served as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital in 1871. He never practised, was interested at various times in breeding Jersey cattle, china painting and wood carving. He died November 14, 1913, in Philadelphia, from valvular disease of the heart.

University of Pennsylvania Alumni.
Public Ledger, Nov. 17, 1913.

THOMAS LINDSAY WALKER

1818 – 1893

Dr. Walker was born at Logan, Albemarle County, Virginia, August, 1818. He was a son of Meriwetter Walker who was also born at Logan, and who married Maria, a daughter of Colonel Reuben and Maria Lindsay.

Dr. Walker was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1840, serving as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital in 1839. In 1855 he was married to Catherine Maria, a daughter of

Chiswell Dabney of Lynchburg, Virginia. Four children were born: Nancy Dabney, Belle Gilmer, Meriwetter Lewis and Lucy Dabney. For many years Dr. Walker was a distinguished practitioner of internal medicine at Lynchburg. He died at Rocky Mount, Virginia, March, 1893, and was buried at Lynchburg, Virginia.

Col. M. C. Walker, U. S. A., Vineyard Haven, Mass.

JOSHUA MADDOX WALLACE

1815 – 1852

Dr. Wallace was born in Philadelphia, January 13, 1815, and was the second son of Joshua Maddox and Rebecca Coxe (McIlvaine) Wallace, who were married November 26, 1805.

Shortly after his father's death, which occurred when Dr. Wallace was only 6 years old, the surviving members of the family removed to Burlington, N. J., where they remained until Joshua was 15 years old, he meanwhile attending the well-known school of John Gummere. In the spring of 1830 the family again removed to Princeton, where Joshua, with his elder brother William, entered the freshman class of the College of New Jersey. He completed the full course of studies and took his A.B. degree in 1833, receiving the third honor of his class; his A.M. degree he received in 1836.

Having selected the profession of medicine, he became the private pupil of Dr. Samuel L. Howell, professor of anatomy and physiology in Princeton College. Dr. Wallace not only enjoyed the advantages of witnessing and aiding in the ministrations of his preceptor, in the office and at the bedside, but he became his assistant in the dissecting room and his demonstrator of anatomy.

After one year's active participation in these varied instructions he matriculated and attended the first course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, in the session of 1834. In the following spring he passed an examination for the position of resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, in which capacity he remained for one year, during which time he attended his second course of lectures, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1836. In the early part of the same year he was elected as one of the resident physicians to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he remained for two years, and at the expiration of his term of service he established himself in practice in the city of Philadelphia.

In 1840 Dr. Wallace was associated with Dr. Goddard, as assistant demonstrator in the dissecting-rooms of the University of Pennsylvania, and subsequently he became assistant to Dr. Mutter, professor of surgery in the Jefferson Medical College.

In 1843 Dr. Wallace originated the Philadelphia Association for Medical Instruction, realizing that the summer months might be profitably employed by students of medicine. In this association he held for seven years the lectureship on surgery, during which time his ample fund of hospital experience, as well as his facility of expressing himself in clear and forcible language, added greatly to the success of the school.

On June 17, 1847, Dr. Wallace was married to Alice Lee Shippen, the second daughter of Dr. William Shippen and Mary Louisa (Shore) Shippen. In 1846 he was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

As a teacher he was noted for the clear and forcible manner in which his instructions were conveyed, and for the practical bearing of all that he set before his class. As a writer he was but little known, some fugitive reports of cases and an occasional review were all that he contributed to the press. As a practitioner he was eminently successful, his reputation as a surgeon was well established, and he was just taking a prominent position as a consulting surgeon when he was suddenly taken ill, and after a short illness he died November 10, 1852, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

Frank Willing Leach, North American.

JOSEPH D. WALLACE

1868 – 1899

Dr. Wallace was born in 1868, was graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia in 1895, he was then appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

He was a demonstrator of anatomy at the Medico-Chirurgical College and during the illness of Dr. William H. Pancoast he filled the chair of anatomy, as his name appears upon the diplomas of 1898.

Dr. Wallace had diabetes and developed an appendicitis with diffuse peritonitis which caused his death June 1, 1899. He was buried from 809 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, June 4, in Mount Moriah Cemetery, Section E, Lot No. 3.

Journal of the American Medical Association, 1899, vol. 32, p. 1399.
Bureau of Vital Statistics, Philadelphia.
Mount Moriah Cemetery.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE, JR.

1844 –

Dr. Wallace was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, 1844. His father, William H. Wallace, was also born in Philadelphia. His

mother was Katherine Frances Keyser, daughter of Elhanan W. Keyser also of Philadelphia.

Dr. Wallace acquired his early education at the public schools of Philadelphia. He received his A.B. degree from the Central High School of Philadelphia. His medical degree he received from the University of Pennsylvania in 1864. After graduation, he received an appointment as a resident physician at the Philadelphia General Hospital.

On May 28, 1873, he was married to Anna M. Linn, a daughter of John A. Linn of Philadelphia, by whom he had four daughters: Katherine, Anna Linn, Mary E., and Elizabeth.

Dr. Wallace was a member of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society; a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, 1873; member of the Neurological Society, 1886; physician to the West Philadelphia Infant Home; physician-in-chief, insane department, Philadelphia Hospital; visiting physician of the Jewish Hospital, 1868 to 1872.

Dr. Wallace is dead, date unknown.

CHARLES WALTER

1866 – 1891

Dr. Walter was born in 1866, was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1888. He was a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital from August, 1888, until January, 1890, permanent resident insane department from January, 1890, until February, 1891.

Dr. Walter died February 12, 1891, of pneumonia, and was buried from 1626 North 8th Street, Philadelphia, in Mount Peace Cemetery. December 17, 1908, the body was moved to Lawnview.

Bureau of Vital Statistics, Philadelphia.
Records Mount Peace Cemetery.

THEODORE ELLIOT WANAMAKER, JR.

1865 – 1923

Dr. Wanamaker was born in 1865. He was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1906, after which he became a resident physician at the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Wanamaker died March 13, 1923, at Cherau, S. C.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 80, p. 1090.

MARSHALL H. WAPLES

1841 – 1907

Dr. Waples was born July 2, 1841, at Dubuque, Iowa. He was graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1865. He served as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, and when his service terminated he was appointed a contract surgeon, serving until the close of the war, when he was discharged.

In 1868 he returned to Dubuque and started in general practice. He was a Commissioner of Insanity for Dubuque County for thirty years; a member of the Dubuque County Medical Society, at one time its president; member of the Iowa State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He was a member of the Board of Health of Dubuque, Iowa.

On December 10, 1874, he married Louise, daughter of W. G. Stewart, by whom he had two daughters: Laura, who married H. Y. McMullen of Detroit, Mich., and Marcia Paynter Waples of Detroit.

Dr. Waples died March 6, 1907, at Dubuque, Iowa.

Laura D. McMullen, daughter, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM H. WARDER

1833 – 1905

Dr. Warder, the son of the Reverend William Warder, a Baptist clergyman, while his mother, Margaret Moorehead, was a sister of Governor Charles S. Moorehead of Kentucky, was born near Russellville, Logan County, Kentucky, June 12, 1833, his early education was acquired at the Russellville Male Academy.

Forced to win his own way in life, he came to Philadelphia in the early fifties and attended lectures at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, later establishing himself as a druggist in McMinnville, Tennessee.

In April, 1855, he was married to Josephine B. Stager of Philadelphia, whom he had met during his student days. They had five children. His wife survived him about twelve years.

In 1859 he was graduated in medicine at the University of Nashville, Tenn. His surgical ability soon won marked local repute.

Forced to leave the South because of his Union sympathies, he returned to Philadelphia in 1864, a refugee, to start life anew.

In 1871 he was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, later he engaged in extramural teaching, devoting his attention especially to surgery. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association. In 1897 he was the president of the

Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College. In 1874 he was elected a member of the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, and was the first to deliver a woman in the public clinics of the Hospital, this met with the disapproval of the Board of Guardians, and in 1881 Dr. Warder severed his relations with the hospital. For ten years Dr. Warder conducted a private hospital at 16th and Master Streets, and had as one of his associates the writer of this sketch.

Dr. Warder was an impressive teacher and lecturer, but as he was not a writer, there is no published record to attest of his work.

He was a faithful member of the Memorial Baptist Church, had a winning personality, and was greatly beloved by his patients.

The last years of his life were clouded by financial worry and the competence earned from a lucrative practice was swept away by reason of unfortunate investments.

Dr. Warder died suddenly on March 28, 1905.

E. E. Montgomery, M.D., 1426 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

JAMES JOHNSTON WARING

Dr. Waring practiced in Savannah, Georgia. He was a son of Dr. William Richard Waring, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1813.

The subject of our sketch took his A.B. degree at Yale in 1850 and was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1852, after which he served as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital.

In April or May 23, 1856, he married Mary B., daughter of Thomas Pinckney Alston of Charleston, South Carolina, and had six children: Annie Johnston; Pinckney Alston; Helen; James Johnston; Thomas Pinckney Alston, M.D., and Mary Alston Waring.

During the Civil War, Dr. Waring was a surgeon in the Confederate States Army, 1861 to 1862. From 1857 to 1861 he held the chair of physiology and obstetrics at Columbia University, D. C.

Dr. Waring died December, 1892, at Atlanta, Georgia.

HENRY MALCOLM WASLEY

Dr. Wasley lived at Shenandoah, Pa., and was born in 1873. He was graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia in 1900, after which he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. He was a member of the Schuylkill County Medical Society, at one time its president; a Fellow of the American Medical Association.

On November 28, 1916, Dr. Wasley was found dead from heart disease, on a lonely mountain road, near the Kehley Run Colliery.

A. C. Morgan.
Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 67, p. 1862.

NICHOLAS BAKER WATERS

1764–1796

Dr. Waters was born in Maryland in 1764. He received a classical education. On page 533 in Morton's "History of the Pennsylvania Hospital" is the following: "May 11, 1784, Dr. Nathaniel B. Waters offered to serve (as an apothecary) for one year, without salary, and was accordingly appointed at the end of the year. At the end of three years' service he resigned, and a certificate was given him, the Board conferring upon him the privilege of attendance upon the practice of the house, and also the free use of the library." This probably refers to the subject of this sketch, as at this time the Board decided to permit the duties of the apothecary to be performed by the apprentices. Lawrence's History, page 38, has Dr. Waters name as Nathan B. Waters.

Dr. Waters had the M.B. degree conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1786, and the M.D. degree in 1788. In 1790 he was married to Hester, a daughter of David Rittenhouse, the astronomer.

Dr. Waters was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, 1789 to 1790; a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary. He published an abridged edition of "A System of Surgery" by Benjamin Bell of Edinburgh, to which notes were added by Dr. John Jones, Philadelphia, 1791.

Dr. Waters died in Philadelphia in 1796.

Appleton's American Biographies, vol. 6, p. 387.
Philadelphia Hospital Report, 1900, vol. 4, p. 303.

EVELYN J. WATSON

Dr. Watson was a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1902, after which she served as resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Watson died suddenly in Chester, Pa., December 28, 1907, from dilatation of the heart.

Journal of the American Medical Association, December 28, 1907, vol. 49, p. 2169.

W. MURRAY WEIDMAN

1835–1902

Dr. Weidman was born May 8, 1835, at Lebanon, Pa. He was a son of Jacob Barge Weidman, Esq., a prominent member of the bar, and of Elizabeth Chambers Murray, his wife.

His early education was acquired at the Lebanon Academy; Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pa., from which institution he was graduated in 1856. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1860. After graduating he served for nineteen months as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital.

February 23, 1864, he married Mary May, youngest daughter of the late Honorable George May Keim of Reading, Pa., by whom he had three daughters: Julia Keim Weidman, who married Grahame Dove Johnson of Andover, Mass., Bessy Murray Weidman and Marion Douglas Weidman.

During the Civil War, Dr. Weidman was made first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, September 14, 1861; honorably discharged January 18, 1862; major and surgeon, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, October 1, 1862; honorably mustered out October 31, 1864. With his regiments he was present at the engagements of Cedar Mountain and Occoquan, at the latter place he allowed himself to be captured in order to give professional aid to the wounded prisoners. He fell into the hands of a cousin of his future wife, Dr. Randolph, and was exchanged in a few days. He rejoined his regiment at Fort Scott. He found ample duty at Bealton, Beverly Ford, Parker's Store, Hawes' Shop, Trevillian Station, St. Mary's Church, Cold Harbor, Gettysburg, Mine Run, and other points of less note, for his regiment was a fighting band, and his comrades of staff and line testify to his skillful services, regardless of hardship or risk. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Berks County Medical Society; Reading Medical Association, serving as president of both; Medical Society of Pennsylvania, president in 1898; American Medical Association; Lehigh Valley Medical Association, and on staff of St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pa. One of the projectors of the Reading Hospital, serving a period as manager, and continuously as one of the surgical staff. On consultation staff of the Wernersville State Asylum. First president of the Berks County Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania, at the time of his death.

Dr. Weidman was a vestryman of Christ Church, Reading, Pa., for forty-five years.

"As a medical student he was enabled to avail himself of every advantage that a medical course of that day afforded and hence as a graduate he had a thoroughness of training above many others.

This feature, with the qualities that attracted notice in his military career, quickly brought him to prominence in the community with which he cast his lot . . . and in a few years he was one of the principal surgeons of the place . . . His natural industry and energy were conspicuous . . . Few physicians were more generally known by personality all over Pennsylvania than "Marray Weidman" as he was affectionately called. Dr. Weidman had a fine personal presence, commanding notice in any assembly. His hearty manner, tempered by the proprieties of gentlemanly courtesy and good nature, were winning qualities, and attracted good will on first contact with him. . . . His patients learned to love him . . . he bestowed his services on, and opened his purse to the needy without pausing for a moment to think whether he could afford it . . . and when his remains were borne to their final resting place, tears of grief fell in other homes besides the one bereft of a loving father." From the record of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Dr. Weidman died February 8, 1902.

From family histories and from county histories, by his daughter, Miss Marion Douglas Weidman, 214 South Fifth Street, Reading, Pa.

JOHN FARR WEIGHTMAN

Dr. Weightman was born in Philadelphia in 1847. He was a son of William Weightman, who was born in Waltham, Lincolnshire, England, September 30, 1813, married Louisa, daughter of Joseph Stillwagon, died August 25, 1904, being a son of William and Anne (Farr) Weightman.

Dr. Weightman was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1866, after which he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1883 he was admitted as a member of the firm of Powers and Weightman, manufacturing chemists.

Dr. Weightman was married to Martha, a daughter of Charles Rogers of Philadelphia, by which union there were two children born: Malcolm R. and Aubrey H.

Dr. Weightman died at 1915 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, May 6, 1886, and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

CHARLES H. WEIKEL

In Stone and Dorland's List, published in 1900, the name Werkel is given as a resident in 1877. No one by this name was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania or the Jefferson Medical College. In 1877 a Charles H. Weikel was graduated from

the Jefferson Medical College and it is presupposed that this is the proper name. The name Charles H. Weikel appears in the City Directory for 1880 as residing at 542 North 12th Street. After this date the name disappears, and there is no record of a death of Charles H. Weikel for the years 1879 and 1880 or 1881.

GEORGE MILES WELLS

1855–1917

Dr. Wells was born at South Easton, Pa., February 9, 1855. He was graduated, with honors, from the Easton High School in 1873, obtaining the Lafayette College scholarship, where he received his A.B. degree in 1877. He graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1885.

February 19, 1889, he married Mary Eleanore, daughter of the Reverend Cornelius R. and Anne De Pui Kerr Lane of Chambersburg, Pa. Dr. and Mrs. Wells had three children: Mary Stewart, Cornelius Lane and George Miles, Jr.

Dr. Wells was employed at the Andover Furnace, Phillipsburg, N. J., until 1879, when he left to take up the study of medicine. After graduating he served as resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital; in 1886 he was appointed first assistant to Dr. Robert Chase at the Norristown Hospital for the Insane. In 1887 he was elected physician to the insane department of the Philadelphia Hospital, serving until 1890, when he started in practice at Wayne, Delaware County, Pa., where he remained continuously for twenty-six years.

He was visiting physician to the Cathcart Home for Incurables and the Richardson Convalescent Home, both at Devon, Pa., for a number of years. A member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Montgomery Medical Society; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association.

In 1916 his health failed and he left Wayne and went to Parkhurst, his place on the Chesapeake Bay, south of Annapolis, where he died September 25, 1917. He is buried in the church yard of Christ Church, West River, Maryland.

Mrs. Wells.

HENRY M. WETHERILL, JR.

1852–1904

Dr. Wetherill was born in 1852, his youth was spent near Phœnixville, Pa., where his father, Henry M. Wetherill, Sr., had a farm. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in March 12, 1877, after which he was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1872 he took the degree of Ph. G.

at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. From 1879 to 1880 he served as resident physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and from 1881 to 1889 he was resident physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. At one time he was the secretary of the State Board of Lunacy of Pennsylvania.

Previous to his death he was engaged in writing, in collaboration with his cousin, Dr. Henry Emerson, a book on the orchids of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Wetherill died at his residence 3318 Arch Street, Philadelphia, July 27, 1904; he had suffered from heart trouble since November, at which time he retired from practice.

Public Ledger, July 29, 1904.

SAMUEL WEXLAR

1888 – 1910

Dr. Wexlar was born in Russia in 1888, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1908, he then was appointed a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and upon the completion of his term of service he was chosen chief resident physician to the Mount Sinai Hospital.

Dr. Wexlar died February 1, 1910, in the Mount Sinai Hospital, two days after an operation for appendicitis, and was buried from 617 Mountain Street, Philadelphia, in Har Nebo Cemetery, Oxford Pike, Philadelphia.

Journal of the American Medical Association, 1910, vol. 54, p. 638.
Bureau of Vital Statistics, Philadelphia.

ALFRED WHELEN

1854 – 1907

Dr. Whelen was born in Philadelphia, June 9, 1854. He was a son of Townsend and Sarah Yeates (McElwee) Whelen; was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1874, after which he served as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Whelen had his first office at 123 South 20th Street and then moved to 2036 Locust Street, Philadelphia. He was assistant physician to the Lying-in Charity, 1875 to 1885; physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary, 1875 to 1880; assistant demonstrator of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania, 1879 to 1881. He was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, January, 1876; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; Obstetrical Society, at

one time treasurer; Pathological Society, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia.

Dr. Whelen was married April 20, 1876, to Sarah W., daughter of Thomas Duncan Smith of Philadelphia, by whom he had two sons: Major Townsend Whelen, United States Army, and Thomas Duncan Whelen, Overbrook, Pa.

Dr. Whelen died in Naples, Italy, November 18, 1907.

T. Duncan Whelen, a son, 5641 Overbrook Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES WILLIAM WHITE

1850–1916

Dr. White was born November 2, 1850, in Philadelphia. He was the son of Dr. James William White. He obtained his early education from the Philadelphia public schools and the Quaker School. On June 22, 1888, he was married at Milford, Conn., to Miss Letitia Brown.

Graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1871; received his Ph.D. from the same college in 1871, and received his LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen in 1906. He was on the staff of Professor Louis Agassiz during the Hassler Expedition to the West Indies, Straits of Magellan, both coasts of South America, Galapagos Islands, etc., 1871 to 1872; resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, 1873; surgeon to Eastern State Penitentiary, 1874 to 1876; surgeon to First City Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry, 1878 to 1888.

He was a teacher and writer on surgery during his professional life; was first professor of genito-urinary surgery; then professor of clinical surgery; then John Rhea Barton professor of surgery, all in the University of Pennsylvania; surgeon to University Hospital; consulting surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital; member of the American Surgical Association; American Genito-urinary Association; College of Physicians of Philadelphia; joint translator and editor of "Cornil on Syphilis," Simes and White, 1875; joint author of "American Text-book of Surgery," Keen and White, 1896; "Genito-urinary Surgery," White and Martin, 1897. Has written numerous articles on medical and surgical subjects in medical journals.

Dr. White was also one of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park and a director of the Western Saving Fund Society; a member of the Rittenhouse, Philadelphia County, Franklin Inn, Franklin Chess, University Barge, Army and Navy, Mahogany Tree, The Triplets and Royal Auto, London, Clubs.

Dr. White died April 24, 1916, at his home, 1810 Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia.

Who's Who in America and Notes.

PETER FLANAGAN WHITEHEAD

1838–1878

Dr. Whitehead was born in Winchester, Clark Co., Kentucky, June 9, 1838. He was the son of James Nelson Whitehead, a merchant of Winchester; his mother was Catherine, daughter of Peter and Ruth Narrick of the same place. His grandfather, John Whitehead, married Margaret Proutt, and removed from Virginia to Kentucky before 1800. His ancestors had served in the Revolution, and received land from Virginia, upon which to settle, in Fayette County, Kentucky.

His medical studies were begun with Dr. H. Taylor of Winchester in 1857, and after the usual office studies he attended medical lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1859.

The same spring he was selected as one of four graduates to serve as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital.

Immediately upon leaving the hospital he opened an office at Independence, Indiana, where he was making friends and securing professional enjoyment when the war broke out.

Dr. Whitehead joined the Confederate Army as surgeon of the Missouri State Guard and served first as surgeon to a regiment, and then as surgeon to Loring's division, a position he held when the war closed. When the State Guard was mustered out he was recommissioned and served in Colonel Eugene Erwin's regiment. He was at the siege of Vicksburg, where he gave valuable aid to the sick and wounded.

On retiring from the Army he settled in Vicksburg, and soon acquired a large practice. In the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 Dr. Whitehead contracted the disease from which he died September 5, 1878. As a physician he was gentle, devoted and untiring, always evincing the greatest interest in his patients.

At the time of Dr. Whitehead's death the physicians of Winchester and Clark Counties held a public meeting, at which his old preceptor, Dr. Taylor, presided when appropriate eulogies were delivered, and resolutions adopted.

Dr. Whitehead was married February, 1865, to Miss Irene Cowan, of Vicksburg.

He was a member of the Vicksburg Medical Society, president in 1874; Mississippi State Medical Association, president in 1874; American Medical Association, and served on the Committee on Necrology for the State of Mississippi. Upon the establishment of

a State Board of Health, he was appointed a member and served until his death.

Transactions of the American Medical Association, vol. 30, p. 836
Mississippi State Board of Health.

DE FOREST WILLARD

1846–1910

Dr. Willard was born in Newington, Hartford County, Conn., March 23, 1846, son of Daniel H. and Sarah Maria (Deming) Willard, and a descendant of the original Puritan ancestor, Major Simon Willard, the founder of Concord, Mass., two of whose descendants, Joseph and Samuel Willard were presidents of Harvard College. He entered Yale College in 1863, and from there went to the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated M.D. in 1867, receiving the degree of Ph.D. three years later on the completion of a course of advanced work in special departments. He early chose surgery as his branch of medical practice, and during the Civil War, prior to his graduation, served under the auspices of the United States Sanitary Commission at City Point and Petersburg, Va., as acting surgeon, and in 1867 and 1868 was resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital. At the University of Pennsylvania he was demonstrator of anatomy from 1867 to 1870; quiz master of surgery and anatomy from 1868 to 1877; demonstrator in surgery, assistant surgeon in Professor Agnew's clinic, and assistant surgeon in the surgical dispensary of the University Hospital from 1889 to 1910, the chair of orthopedic surgery having been created by the University for Dr. Willard and held by him during that time.

Through his exertions, the orthopedic children's ward of the University Hospital was established in 1890, and then enlarged into a department and housed in the Agnew wing. He was patron of the Ashhurst Surgical Society, 1900 to 1910; chairman of the surgical section of the American Medical Association; president of the American Orthopedic Association, 1890; of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, 1893 and 1894; vice-president of the Medical Alumni Association in 1905, and president in 1907; president of the Medical Board of the Presbyterian Hospital, 1901 to 1907; vice-president of the orthopedic section of the International Congress, Berlin, 1890; chairman of the orthopedic section of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, 1894; curator of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, 1868 to 1894; pathologist of the Presbyterian Hospital, 1872 to 1881; out-patient surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital, 1873 to 1876; surgeon to Howard Hospital, 1877 to 1881; organizer and surgeon-in-chief of the Widener Memorial Industrial School for Crippled Chil-

dren, 1898; consulting surgeon of the Phoenixville Hospital, 1903 to 1910; surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital, 1876 to 1910; consulting surgeon of the Atlantic City Hospital, 1901 to 1910; Seashore Children's Hospital, Atlantic City, 1902 to 1910; Germantown Hospital, 1902 to 1910; Jewish Hospital, 1904 to 1910; Municipal Hospital, 1908 to 1910; Home for Incurables, 1881 to 1910; New Jersey Training School for Feebleminded, 1883 to 1905; Haddock Memorial, 1901 to 1910; founder of the Midnight Mission, 1868 to 1910; assistant medical director of the United States Centennial Exhibition, 1876; Mutter lecturer of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1893; visiting surgeon of the Lincoln Institute, 1870 to 1873; of the Educational Home, 1873; assistant physician of the Lying-in Charity, 1872 to 1877; professor of anatomy and physiology at the Wagner Institute of Science, 1870 to 1875; Fellow of the American Orthopedic Association, American Surgical Association, American Medical Association, Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, Philadelphia County Medical Society, Medical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Pathological Society, Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, and the Lehigh Valley Medical Association. He was on the Council of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia for twelve years and censor of the Philadelphia County Medical Society for five years. He was a member of the General Alumni Society, president in 1907, and member of its executive committee for twenty years; board of managers of the University Hospital, 1893 to 1897; board of trustees, Pennsylvania Training School for Feebleminded, 1893 to 1897; board of managers, Midnight Mission, 1868 to 1910; board of managers, Union Benevolent Association, 1883 to 1903; Academy of Natural Sciences, 1876 to 1878; New England Society, 1881 to 1910; Founders and Patriots, Philadelphia, 1906 to 1910; manager of the Young Men's Christian Association, 1875 to 1878; delegate to the International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890; American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons; Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893; International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876, and the International Medical Congress, Washington, 1888; vice-president of the International Congress of Tuberculosis, Washington, 1908; charter member of the Alpha Mu Pi Omega medical fraternity, and honorary member of the Alpha Omega Alpha fraternity.

Dr. Willard was a contributor to the American Journal of Medical Sciences, Transactions American Surgical and Orthopedic Association, University Medical Magazine, and also many other reviews and transactions; among his principal articles were, "Intrathoracic Surgery," "Operative Treatment for Spinal Caries," 1890, "Pneumonectomy and Pneumonotomy," 1891, "Surgery of the Spine," 1893, "Club Foot," 1893, and "Experiments in Nerve Suturing, 1894. He also wrote "Orthopedic Surgery" for Ashhurst's "International

Encyclopedia of Surgery," lectured frequently before learned bodies and published in connection with Dr. Adler a book on "Anesthetics," 1901.

In 1910, just previous to his death, he published what is considered his greatest book, "Surgery of Childhood." This is considered an authority on the subject of which it treats. Dr. Willard was never known to neglect any of the many offices and positions which he filled in his long and busy career. He possessed both judgment and operative skill, to which he added rare inherited culture and marvelous technique. Among the university students he was beloved because of his high ideals, and the two great themes of his addresses to his graduating classes were, "character building" and "faithful service." He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Lafayette College in 1882. He was married September 13, 1881, to Elizabeth M., daughter of Honorable William A. Porter, granddaughter of Governor D. R. Porter, and great-granddaughter of General Andrew Porter, and to them was born one son, Dr. De Forest Porter Willard.

Dr. Willard died in Lansdowne, Delaware County, Pa., October 14, 1910.

National Cyclopedia of American Biography.
James T. White and Company.

EDWARD NEWLIN WILLIAMS

1874 – 1902

Dr. Williams was born in 1874, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1898.

In 1899 he was a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Williams died January 31, 1902, from cold and exposure near Glenclif, N. H., in the White Mountains, while on his way to inspect some wooded property.

Journal of the American Medical Association, 1902, vol. 38, p. 721.

ROBERT NEWTON WILLSON

1872 – 1916

Dr. Willson was born in Philadelphia, January 3, 1872, was a son of the Honorable Robert N. and Elizabeth Sparhawk (Dale) Willson.

His early education was acquired at Rugby Academy, Blight's School and the University of Pennsylvania, where he took his A.B. degree in 1893. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1897.

Dr. Willson married Dorothea, daughter of Dr. Charles Stewart Wurts and Mary Stewart (Wood) Wurts, and had one daughter, Elizabeth Dale Willson.

Dr. Willson was appointed assistant physician to the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital in either 1910 or 1911 and appointed physician in 1914. He gave special courses of lectures on the heart and its diseases, which were largely attended. He contributed many articles to medical literature, among them being "American Boy" and the "Social Evil," "Medical Men in the Time of Christ" and "Education in Sex Hygiene."

He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Medical Association and the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. He was a very successful superintendent of the Calvary Presbyterian Sunday School.

Dr. Willson was also a member of the American Association of Pathology and Bacteriology; a specialist on diseases of the heart and lungs; pathologist to the Presbyterian Hospital and in 1900 was a representative to the International Tuberculosis Congress in Naples.

Dr. Willson died in the Lankenau Hospital, January 1, 1916, from tuberculosis.

From notes furnished by Dr. Willson's mother.

H. AUGUSTUS WILSON

1853 - 1919

Dr. Wilson was born September 4, 1853, at Philadelphia, Pa. He was educated in public and private schools and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1879. In 1894 in recognition of distinguished services in the cause of education, Ursinus College conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon him.

In 1882 Dr. Wilson married Miss Judith Stoutenburg Davids, by whom he had two sons: Henry D. and Hugh A.

His first hospital appointment came in 1879, when he was named ophthalmologist at the St. Mary's Hospital. In 1880 he became pathologist at the Presbyterian Hospital. From 1879 to 1892 he was a lecturer at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. In 1885 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the First Infantry, National Guards of Pennsylvania.

He became professor of mechanical surgery at the Polyclinic Hospital in 1888, and later professor of general and orthopedic surgery. Since 1897 he had been emeritus professor of surgery at the institution.

In 1889, as clinical professor of orthopedic surgery, he delivered the first course of lectures on orthopedic surgery to be given at the Woman's Medical College. In the same year he became consulting orthopedic surgeon at the Kensington Hospital for Women and at the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity Hospital.

His association with Jefferson Medical College began in 1891, when he became a clinical lecturer. A year later he became a clinical professor. In 1904 he became professor of orthopedic surgery, and he continued in that capacity until 1918, when he resigned on the thirty-ninth anniversary of his graduation from the institution.

In 1900 he became the first orthopedic surgeon at the Philadelphia Hospital and in 1906 he became orthopedic surgeon to St. Agnes Hospital. During the last year, however, he retired from virtually all of his hospital and teaching connections.

Dr. Wilson was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association; American College of Surgeons; Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the University Club.

Few surgeons attained the prominence of Dr. Wilson. It was entirely due to his efforts, in 1904, that the famous Austrian surgeon, Dr. Lorenz, who devised the method of bloodless surgery and who performed the operation which cured Lolita Armour, crippled daughter of the Chicago meat packer, was brought to Philadelphia. Dr. Wilson, then professor of orthopedic surgery at the Jefferson Medical College, arranged for a clinic here at which the Austrian expert performed a series of difficult operations. It was the first large demonstration in this country of the Austrian's system and it attracted hundreds of the nation's leading surgeons for the event.

Dr. Wilson died April 16, 1919, at his home, 1611 Spruce Street, from uremic poisoning.

Philadelphia newspapers.

JAMES FOSTER WILSON

1834–1891

Dr. Wilson was born in Ireland in 1834. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1864, served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1865.

Dr. Wilson lived at 1010 Race Street, Philadelphia, where he died July 18, 1891. He was buried in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, 414 and 416 Merion Section, July 21, 1891. Upon the tombstone is inscribed:

JAMES F. WILSON, M.D.
Died July 18, 1891.
He Dwells in Perfect Peace.

Alumni Catalogue.
City Directory, Philadelphia.
Bureau of Vital Statistics.
West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

JOHN JOSIAH WILSON

1821 – 1879

Dr. Wilson was born January 29, 1821, in Allentown, Pennsylvania. He was the son of John and Catherine (Rhoades) Wilson. He never married. Was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1843, and was a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital the same year.

Dr. Wilson practiced at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and died there April 2, 1879.

Pennsylvania Alumni.

WILLIAM B. WILSON

1814 – 1851

Dr. Wilson was born in 1814. He received his A.M. degree at Emmetsburg, Maryland, in 1839, he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1843, after which he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. Wilson was a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Medical Association. He was appointed physician to the City Hospital in 1849, this was probably the Small-pox Hospital located on Bush Hill, upon ground which is now within the limits of the fifteenth ward. Dr. Wilson was appointed October 1, 1849, one of the attending physicians to the Wills Eye Hospital, the position of attending physician was abolished October, 1866.

Dr. Wilson died May 9, 1851, from pulmonary hemorrhage, and was buried in St. John's Catholic Cemetery.

W. A. N. Dorland.
Bureau of Vital Statistics, Philadelphia.
Wills Eye Hospital Reports, vol. 1, No. 1, 1895.

JOHN WILTBANK

1804 – 1860

Dr. Wiltbank was born in Philadelphia, February 14, 1804. His A.B. and A.M. degrees were taken at the University of Pennsylvania in 1821 and 1824, respectively, and he was graduated from the medical department of the same institution in 1825.

From 1829 to 1831 he was physician to the House of Refuge; 1843 to 1851 he held the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children at the Pennsylvania Medical College; 1859 he was a member of the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital; a

Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1843; a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, 1825; American Medical Association, 1847; Philadelphia County Medical Society, 1849.

For thirty years Dr. Wiltbank was a member of the vestry of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. On January 16, 1829, he was married to Elizabeth Stones, born May 4, 1809, died February 5, 1888; by this marriage there were four sons and eight daughters. Their early life was spent on Ninth Street near Vine, and later they moved to 1105 Arch Street, where the doctor died September 11, 1860. He was buried in North Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Alumni Catalogue.
North American, Frank Willing Leach.
Bureau of Vital Statistics.
Philadelphia Hospital Report, 1900.

CASPAR WISTAR

1761 – 1818

The parents of Caspar Wistar were of German extraction and belonged to the Society of Friends, of which they were highly respected members. His grandfather, Caspar Wistar, founded at Salem, N. J., the first glass works in this country; Wistar was born in Philadelphia, September 13, 1761, and as a boy went to the well-known Friends School, founded by William Penn, in Philadelphia. The school at that time was in charge of Mr. John Thompson, an able teacher of Latin and Greek.

When the battle of Germantown took place in the year 1777, Wistar's religious principles kept him from entering military service, but his humanity led him to seek the wounded soldier, and he was active among those who were administering relief. His benevolent heart was so deeply impressed with the happy effects of the medical art, that he determined to devote his life to alleviating the miseries of mankind.

Firm in his purpose, Wistar applied himself to the study of medicine, for three years under John Redman, and also attended the practice of Dr. John Jones, at the same time going to the medical lectures of Drs. Morgan, Shippen, Rush and Zuhn, at the recently organized medical school of Philadelphia. Such teachers aroused in Wistar an ambition to pursue his medical studies and after attaining the degree of Bachelor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1782, he went to England in 1783 where he remained for one year, then attended lectures at Edinburgh, where he took his degree in medicine in 1786, after publicly defending his thesis "De Animo Demisso."

In 1788 Dr. Wistar married Isabella, daughter of Christopher Marshall of Philadelphia. She died 1790 and in 1796 he married Elizabeth Mifflin, a niece of Governor Mifflin. By his second marriage he had several children, three of whom were living at the time of his death.

Wistar was largely instrumental in effecting the union of the medical school attached to the University of Pennsylvania and its rival, the College of Philadelphia. Upon the consolidation of the two schools in 1792, he was associated with Dr. William Shippen, as adjunct professor of anatomy, midwifery and surgery. Subsequently surgery and midwifery were separated from anatomy. After the death of Shippen in 1808, Wistar was made professor of anatomy. As a teacher he at once exhibited marked qualifications, fluency of utterance, unaffected ease and simplicity of manner, perspicuity of expression, animation, earnestness and impressiveness.

In 1788 he was appointed a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1793 he was elected one of the physicians to the Pennsylvania Hospital. In the summer of 1793 he contracted yellow fever. In 1789 he was elected professor of chemistry in the College of Philadelphia. In 1811 he published a system of anatomy in two volumes, which was primarily designed as a text-book for the classes. He published several memoirs in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," to which he was elected a member in 1787, becoming its vice-president in 1795, and upon the resignation of Thomas Jefferson in 1815 he was elected president. He also made a contribution to a study of the anatomy of the ethmoid bone.

On the death of Dr. Benjamin Rush, Dr. Wistar succeeded him as president of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery. For the Indians of America he seems to have felt a particular kindness. Benevolence was perhaps the most prominent feature of Dr. Wistar's character. His charity was active, his hand ever seconding the feelings of his heart an exemplary man in every respect, remarkable for his strong, good sense, amiable deportment, professional skill and superior qualifications as a teacher of anatomy.

He was the founder of the "Wistar parties," an attractive feature in the social life of Philadelphia to this day. At first the meetings took place on Sunday evenings at Dr. Wistar's residence, at the southwest corner of Fourth and Prune (now Locust) Streets. In 1811 the time of the meeting was changed from Sunday to Saturday.

The original Wistar Club, which arose from these meetings, was composed of the membership of the American Philosophical Society, of which Dr. Wistar was once president. Chief Justice Tilgham speaking of a certain committee meeting of this society, says, "It was the custom after the business of the evening had been concluded, to enter upon an unconstrained conversation upon liter-

ary subjects. Then, without intending it our lamented friend, Dr. Wistar, would insensibly take the lead; and so interesting were his anecdotes, and so just his remarks, that, drawing close to the dying embers, we often forgot the lapse of time until warned by the unwelcome clock that we had entered upon another day."

It became the custom to invite strangers of distinction who might be in the city, to the Saturday evening parties. Thus, in 1804 Dr. Wistar entertained Baron von Humboldt and his young friend Bonpland. At first the entertainments were characterized by a frugal simplicity, but afterwards they became more sumptuous. Among foreigners, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Thackeray and many others have been guests.

It would make a long catalogue to name the distinguished Americans who have attended these parties. The Civil War broke them up for a time, but later they were revived.

In the year 1809, observing the prejudice in regard to vaccination, he suggested the plan of a society for extending the benefits of the discovery. And in this he was seconded by a number of other public-spirited gentlemen, who associated themselves for this useful purpose and through their influence the city of Philadelphia has since provided by law for the gratuitous vaccination of the poor in the city.

A biographer of Dr. Wistar stated that: "As a teacher of anatomy it is difficult to say in what part his chief merit consisted. These were the addition of models on a very large scale, to illustrate small parts of the human structure; and the division of the general class into a number of small classes, each of which he supplied with a box of bones, in order that they might become thoroughly acquainted with the human skeleton—a subject which is acknowledged by all to be at the very foundation of anatomical knowledge. The large size wooden models of the sphenoid, palate and ethmoid bones, the temporal bone and the labyrinth of the ear, as well as of the brain in sections, from which the successive classes of students to the present day, in connection with the demonstrations of subsequent professors, have benefited, were most carefully prepared under the direction of Professor Wistar, by Mr. Rush, the most celebrated carver of his time in Philadelphia. In his museum of models, he has bequeathed a rich treasure to his successors in the anatomical chair.

The discovery made by him of the development of the cells of the sphenoid bone and their attachment in the early period of life to the ethmoid, was one which conferred honor on him as an investigator and discoverer, and in which he took unalloyed satisfaction. On the subject of that discovery he received a few days before his death, a letter from Professor Soemmering, of the Kingdom of Bavaria, one of the most celebrated anatomists in Europe, of which the following

is an extract: "The neat specimen of the sphenoid and ethmoid bones, is an invaluable addition to my anatomical collection, having never seen them myself in such a perfect state. I shall now be very attentive to examine these processes of the ethmoid bone in children of 2 years of age, being fully persuaded Mr. Bertin had never met with them of such a considerable size nor of such peculiar structure."

"During the years of Dr. Wistar's professorship of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, he was indefatigable in the collection of anatomical preparations, many of which he ordered and purchased from Leghorne, procuring some from the celebrated Professor Mascagne."

At the time of Dr. Wistar's death, in 1818, this collection was presented to the University of Pennsylvania, where it is preserved with the Horner collection in the Wistar and Horner Museum.

The well-known climbing shrub, wistaria, was named in his honor.

Dr. Wistar died January 22, 1818, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

Kelly: American Medical Biographies.
Pennsylvania Hospital Reports.

SAMUEL HARVEY WOLLERTON

1860 - 1915

Dr. Wollerton was born in 1860. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1880. In the same year he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Wollerton died July 26, 1915, at Scranton, Pa.

GEORGE K. WOOD

1825 - 1872

Dr. Wood was born in the state of New Jersey, in 1825. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1847, after which he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

On June 29, 1849, he was appointed assistant surgeon to the United States Army; appointed captain June 29, 1855; resigned January 1, 1861, a contract surgeon June 20, 1862, annulled September 29, 1862.

Dr. Wood died in London, Ontario, Canada, April 9, 1872.

Surgeon General's Office.

HORATIO C. WOOD

1841 – 1920

Dr. Wood was born in Philadelphia, January 13, 1841. He was a son of Horatio Curtis and Elizabeth Head (Bacon) Wood.

Dr. Wood attended the Quaker Schools of Philadelphia and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1862.

He at once began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia. His professional work was increased in 1866 by his appointment to the chair of botany in the auxiliary medical faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, and he retained that position until 1875 when he entered the regular medical department as clinical professor of nervous diseases. One year later he received a second appointment as professor of materia medica, pharmacy and general therapeutics; he has continued in efficient discharge of the duties of these positions throughout a quarter of a century of an exceedingly busy and fruitful career.

Dr. Wood was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1872 to 1887, and in the same capacity to the University Hospital since 1870.

Dr. Wood has made extensive contributions to medical literature. At the head of a notable bibliography may be mentioned three prize essays: "Experimental Researches in the Physiological Action of Nitrite of Amyl," which won the Warren prize at the Massachusetts Hospital in 1871; "Researches upon American Hemp," for which he received a special from the American Philosophical Society; and "Thermic Fever, or Sunstroke," for which he was awarded the Boylston prize of Harvard University in 1872.

Dr. Wood was engaged editorially in conducting the Therapeutic Gazette from 1884 to 1890; he also edited New Remedies from 1870 to 1873, and the Philadelphia Medical Times from 1873 to 1880.

He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1879, and was honored with the Doctor of Laws degree by Yale in 1889.

Dr. Wood died January 4, 1920, at his home in West Philadelphia.

D. FLAVEL WOODS

1837 – 1910

Dr. Woods was born in the state of Pennsylvania in 1837. He received his A.B. degree at Dickinson College, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1864, after which he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

He was a member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania; American Medical Association, and College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Dr. Woods was a member of the dispensary staff of the Episcopal Hospital, and physician to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Dr. Woods died July 28, 1910, at Philadelphia and was buried August 1, 1910, in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

W. A. N. Dorland.
Bureau of Vital Statistics, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON WOODHOUSE

1821 – 1904

Dr. Woodhouse, born on Walnut Street, south side above Eighth Street, Philadelphia, June 27, 1821. He was the son of Commodore Samuel Woodhouse, United States Navy, and Matilda, daughter of Michael and Frances Lowrey Roberts.

The early education of Dr. Woodhouse was acquired by private tutors and in the private schools of Philadelphia and New Haven, Conn. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1847.

He married Sarah A., daughter of William Scarlet Peck and Abigail Barlow (born Coryell). He had one son, Samuel W., Jr., and one daughter, Matilda Roberts.

He served a term as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital, and then became surgeon to the Topographical Engineer Corps, United States Army; surgeon, Sitgreaves Expedition, to survey the boundary between the Creek and Cherokee Indians, 1848 to 1850; surgeon, Sitgreaves Expedition, to explore the Colorado River, 1850 to 1852; surgeon, Washington Grays; appointed contract surgeon, 1862.

Dr. Woodhouse was one of the early American Ornithologists; a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; member or corresponding member of most of the American and many foreign societies of naturalists. He first described and named many birds, some plants and animals, among them the well-known Woodhouse Jay. He traveled extensively in Central America, 1854 to 1856, in Europe where he resided in Paris for some time, and over most of the United States.

Shortly after leaving the Philadelphia Hospital he engaged for a very brief time in private practice and was at various times surgeon to the Eastern Penitentiary; attending physician, Foster Home, etc.

Dr. Woodhouse died October 24, 1904, at his home 1316 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, and is buried, St. James the Less, Falls of Schuylkill.

Samuel W. Woodhouse, Jr.

CHARLES EDWARD WOODRUFF

1860 – 1915

Dr. Woodruff was born October 2, 1860, at Philadelphia. He was educated at the Central High School and subsequently acquired the degrees of A.B. and A.M. He spent three years at Annapolis Naval Academy, but resigned to study medicine. He was graduated in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1866, after which he served as resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital.

He first entered the navy as assistant surgeon, but after spending one year in that service was transferred to the army medical corps, of which he was a member until 1913, retiring with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Dr. Woodruff served two terms in the Philippines, where he became impressed with the unsuitability of the tropics as a place of residence for white men, a theory which he eventually developed "The Effect of Tropical Light on White Men," "Expansion of Races," and "Medical Ethnology," the last reviewed in the New York Medical Journal, June 12, 1915, caused considerable discussion owing to the original point of view.

Dr. Woodruff was the author of some seventy pamphlets on various subjects, mostly medical and based on a tour of the world, made after his retirement, during which he made a profound study of sanitary problems; he was also a valuable contributor to the New York Medical Journal. In 1914 he became associate editor of American Medicine.

Dr. Woodruff died June 13, 1915, and is survived by a widow and two sons.

New York Medical Journal, 1915.
Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, 1915.

JAMES LEWIS WOODVILLE

1820 – 1904

Dr. Woodville was born January 8, 1820, in New Castle, Virginia. He was a son of James L. Woodville, and received his early education at Washington and Lee, 1832 to 1833; University of Virginia, 1837 to 1839; graduating in medicine from the University of Penn-

sylvania in 1844, after which he served as a resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital. During the Civil War he was a surgeon in the Confederate States Army.

Dr. Woodville practiced at Sweet Springs, Monroe County, West Virginia, where he died August 14, 1904.

University of Pennsylvania Alumni.

ROBERT CLARK YENNY

1868 – 1921

Dr. Yenny was born at Walla Walla, Washington, March 18, 1868. His early education was acquired at Whitman College where he received his B.A. degree. In 1892 Dr. Yenny graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, after which he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Yenny was a professor of clinical medicine at the University of Oregon, medical department. He was a member of the Oregon State Medical Society and of the Portland City and County Medical Society.

From July, 1917, to April, 1918, Dr. Yenny was director of the University of Oregon, Base Hospital No. 46. From April, 1918, to October, 1918, he was chief of the medical service at Base Hospital No. 46. He was commissioned officer of Base Hospital No. 46, France, from October, 1918, to May 20, 1919. The organization was demobilized at Camp Lewis, Washington.

Dr. Yenny died April 25, 1921.

JAMES K. YOUNG

1862 – 1923

Dr. Young was born in Trenton, N. J., April 29, 1862. He was graduated from the Trenton High School and in 1883 he was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1889 Dr. Young was married to Mary Thorton Wilson by whom he has two children: William Wilson and Elizabeth Wilson.

Dr. Young served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital in 1884. He was chosen professor of orthopedic surgery at the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine, polyclinic section, and as professor of orthopedic surgery at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Young was a member of the American Orthopedic Society; Fellow of the American College of Surgery; Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons; College of Physicians, Philadelphia;

Academy of Surgery; Philadelphia County Medical Society; Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Young died August 28, 1923, at Beach Haven, N. J.

WILLIAM WALLACE YOUNG

1872–1902

Dr. Young was born July 4, 1872, in Philadelphia. He was a grandson of Dr. William Young who was born in Pennsylvania in 1812. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1893, from the veterinary department, and in 1894 from the medical department. After the completion of his medical course, he served successfully the regularly prescribed resident course in the Philadelphia Hospital.

He commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Nanticoke, in the autumn of 1895, and by close work and attention to his duties, as well as the careful and considerate examination and treatment of his patients, together with a competency and conscientiousness that characterizes the true physician, he rapidly gained an extensive as well as a lucrative practice. There was about him a certain reserve and apparent diffidence, which prevented him from impressing one strongly on first acquaintance, but the more intimate acquaintance with him became the greater he appeared to be.

His first and uppermost thoughts were for those around him and his patients. He took no thought for himself if he could bring relief or comfort to the suffering.

Dr. Young was a member of the Episcopal Church of Nanticoke. In 1899 he married Miss Catherine Stackhouse of Philadelphia, a graduate nurse of the Woman's College Hospital.

Dr. Young died January 6, 1902, at Nanticoke, from septicemia.

Transactions of the Luzerne County Medical Society, vol. 10, p. 154, 1902.

OTTO FRANK ZACHERLE

1864–1911

Dr. Zacherle was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, 1864; was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1887, after which he served as a resident physician to the Philadelphia Hospital.

He was a member of the Medico-Legal Society of Philadelphia. His office was located at 1301 North 29th Street, where he died November 6, 1911. He was buried November 9, in Mount Peace Cemetery, from 2843 Montgomery Avenue.

Journal of the American Medical Association, vol. 57, p. 2153, 1911.
Bureau of Vital Statistics, Philadelphia.

GEORGE JACOB ZIEGLER

1821 – 1895

Dr. Ziegler was born March 6, 1821, at Long-a-coming, now Berlin, New Jersey. He was the third child of George E. and Elizabeth Ziegler, who removed to Philadelphia when their son was quite young. Dr. Ziegler's education was begun in the public schools of Philadelphia, continued under private tuition and was supplemented by his own intellectual industry.

He read medicine subsequently with Dr. George W. Patterson, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1850, his thesis on the occasion being recommended for publication.

He started practice in Philadelphia, devoting his attention more particularly to diseases of women and children, nervous, pulmonary, and chronic diseases in general. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the American Medical Association, and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

His contributions to medical literature were numerous. He was for years an editor of the "Dental Cosmos," and later was the editor and publisher of the "Medical Cosmos." He was a member of the obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital from December, 1859 to 1863, when he was transferred to the medical staff, remaining on this staff until 1867, when he was compelled to resign on account of illness.

Dr. Ziegler died February 20, 1895, at Philadelphia.

JOHN ZIMMER

1868 - 1928

Dr. Zimmer was born in Rochester, N. Y., November 4, 1868. He was a son of William W. Zimmer, born in Germany, and Elizabeth (Feiock) Zimmer, daughter of Michael Feiock. His early education was acquired at the public schools and high school of Rochester, N. Y. In 1892 he was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, after which he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

On November 4, 1915, Dr. Zimmer married Carolyn G. Gehrke, daughter of Albert H. Gehrke of Rochester, N. Y., by whom he had one child: Layton A. Zimmer.

Dr. Zimmer was a member of the Medical Society of the County of Monroe; Pathological Society of New York, of which he was an ex-president; life member of Yonnondio Lodge, No. 163, F. and A. M.; Doric Council 19, Royal and Select Masters; Damascus Temple and Hamilton Chapter, 62, R. A. M.; Monroe Commandery, 12, Knights

Templar; Maccabees, Court Flower City Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Rochester Lodge, B. P. O. E., and Old Guards.

Dr. Zimmer died suddenly at his home 196 Ridge Road, East, Rochester, N. Y., October 25, 1928.

JAMES C. BLOOMFIELD

1864 – 1927

Dr. Bloomfield was born at Athens, Georgia, in 1864. He graduated from the University of Georgia in 1884 and in 1888 was graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College. In the same year he became a resident physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Dr. Bloomfield married Miss Lillian B. Evans, of Berwick, Georgia.

Dr. Bloomfield was president of the Athens Board of Health; professor of medical jurisprudence at the University of Georgia; president of the Clarke County Medical Society, of the Eighth District Medical Society and vice-president of the State Society.

During the World War, Dr. Bloomfield was a member of the Executive Committee of the medical section of the Council of Defense and a member of the Executive Committee of the medical service corps of Georgia. He was also a member of the American Medical Association, State and District County Medical Societies.

Dr. Bloomfield died at his home on Milledge Avenue, Athens, Georgia, Saturday evening, July 16, 1927.

List of the Living Medical Men

WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN ATTACHED TO
THE PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL

AARONOFF, JOSEPH, Oil City, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1912
Resident Physician, 1912

ABBOTT, ALEXANDER CREVER, 4016 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Maryland, 1884
Consultant Sanitarian (*)

ABBOTT, WILLIAM LOUIS, 400 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1884
Resident Physician, 1884

ABRAMOVITZ, MAX, 165 W. Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1911
Resident Physician, 1911
Assistant Physician, Insane Department, 1913-1920

AGNEW, FRED F., Independence, Iowa
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1902
Resident Physician, 1902

AHLFELDT, FLORENCE ELIZABETH, 2039 N. 29th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920

AITKEN, CHARLES STANLEY, Brookline, Pa. Office, 315 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1906
Resident Physician, 1907-1908
Appointed Assistant Physician to Tuberculosis Department, 1920
Resigned Assistant Physician to Tuberculosis Department, 1921
Appointed Physician to Tuberculosis Department, 1921 (*)

ALBERTSON, WILLIAM COURSEN, Belvidere, Warren Co., N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1886
Resident Physician, 1886

ALBURGER, HENRY RIHL, Indianapolis, Ind.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1902
Resident Physician, 1902
Appointed Assistant Anesthetist, 1904
Resigned Assistant Anesthetist, 1907
Appointed Assistant Pathologist, 1904
Resigned Assistant Pathologist, 1906

NOTE.—All the names in this list marked with (*) are now serving.

ALEXANDER, ROBERT M., 544 Elm St., Reading, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1910
Resident Physician, 1911

ALEXANDER, RUTH, Honolulu, Hawaii
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1909
Resident Physician, 1910

ALLEMAN, FRANK, 420 W. Chestnut St., Lancaster, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1896
Resident Physician, 1896

ALLEN, ARTHUR D., Bay City, Mich.
Graduate: University of Michigan
Resident Physician, 1919

ALLEN, BARTHOLOMEW MANLOVE, 909 Washington St., Wilmington, Del.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915

ALLYN, HERMAN BRYDEN, 3910 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1885
Resident Physician, 1885
Registrar, 1895
Medical Staff, 1900 (*)
Secretary Medical Board, 1913
President Medical Board, 1923 (*)

ANDERS, ANDREW, 1706 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1901
Appointed Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1914
Resigned Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1921

ANDERS, HOWARD S., 1923 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1890
Appointed Physician on Tuberculosis Staff, 1904
Resigned.

ANDERS, JAMES MESCHTER, 250 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1877
Medical Staff, 1889
Consulting Physician (*)

ANDERS, WALTER L., Tulsa, Okla.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

ANDERSON, E. M., 5619 Willows Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1893
Resident Physician, 1898-1927

ANDREW, LLOYD DRUMMUND, Rialto Square Bldg., Joliet, Ill.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1919
Resident Physician, 1920

ANDREWS, JAMES E., Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D. C.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

ANGENY, GRANVILLE LOUIS, U. S. Navy, General Delivery, New York
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1894
Resident Physician, Insane Department, 1895

ANNON, WALTER T., 235 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1918
Assistant, Radiological Staff

ANSPACH, BROOKE M., 1827 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1897
Appointed to Gynecological and Obstetrical Staff, 1906
Resigned Gynecological and Obstetrical Staff, 1921

ANTRIM, HAROLD T., 3507 N. 22d St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917
Leave of Absence, Aug., 1917 to June, 1919, U. S. Army
Resident Physician, 1920
Resident Physician, First Assistant. Appointed, 1920
Resigned First Assistant Resident Physician, 1920
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1925
Resigned Assistant Physician, 1926

ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER, White Haven, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1895
Resident Physician, 1896

ARNOLD, ANN WHELAN, 900 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1921
Resident Physician, 1921

ARNOLD, DUMA CARROLL, 600 Physicians and Surgeons Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920

ARONSON, JOSEPH DAVID, Wayne, Penna.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1908
Resident Physician, 1908
Appointed Assistant Pathologist, 1910
Resigned Assistant Pathologist, 1911

ASH, JAMES EARLE, Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1905
Resident Physician, 1905

ASHTON, THOMAS G., Wynnewood, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College
Resident Physician, 1888
Medical Staff, 1894
Resigned Medical Staff, 1913

ASHTON, WILLIAM EASTERLY, 1530 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1881
Resident Physician, 1884

ATKINSON, HAROLD C., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1926
Resident Physician, 1926

AUSTIN, J. HAROLD, Merion, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1908
Assistant Physician, 1911
Appointed Assistant Pathologist, 1911
Resigned Assistant Physician, 1912
Resigned Assistant Pathologist, 1912

AVERETT, LEONARD, 2106 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1911
Assistant Gynecologist and Obstetrician (*)

AYDELOTTE, JOHN THOMAS, U. S. Army, Fort Slocum, N. Y.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1906
Resident Physician, 1906

BACHRACH, BENJAMIN, Decatur, Ill.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1902
Resident Physician, 1902

BACON, EMILY PARTRIDGE, 2104 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916
Appointed Assistant Pediatrist, 1924 (*)

BACON, HARRY ELLICOTT, Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925
Assistant Metabolic Division (*)

BAER, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, JR., 1927 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1903
Appointed Ophthalmologist, 1915

BAILEY, CLARENCE W., 4001 N. 2d St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925

BAILEY, PAUL PRESTON, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Graduate: University of Indiana, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920
President Resident Staff, 1920-1921

BAIRD, FRANK BENNETT, 723 S. 52d St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1907
Resident Physician, 1907

BAKER, CARROLL ROYER, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1909
Resident Physician, 1910-1911

BAKER, HAROLD F., Muncy, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

BALDI, F. S., 2117 Porter St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1910
Appointed Assistant Psychiatrist, 1921 (*)

BALDWIN, HELEN, 178 E. 70th St., New York City, N. Y.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, 1892
Resident Physician, 1895

BALDY, JOHN MONTGOMERY, Devon, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1884
Resident Physician, 1885

BALEN, MORRIS J., 5861 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

BANES, CHARLES CONRAD APLIN, 2043 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1909
Resident Physician, 1909

BANES, JANE K. (WILDRICK), Callicoon, N. Y.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, 1909
Resident Physician, 1909

BARDSLEY, CHESTER A., Laurel Springs, N. J.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1913
Resident Physician, 1913

BARNARD, EVERETT PUSEY, 1820 S. Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1900
Resigned Assistant Chief Obstetrician, 1916

BARNES, CHARLES S., 2211 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1897
Resident Physician, 1897
Appointed Assistant Obstetrician, 1916 (*)

BARNES, L. PAUL, Florence, S. C.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1927
Resident Physician, 1927 (*)

BARON, SAMUEL, 4800 N. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

BARR, ROBERT HAYNES, 4109 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1927
Resident Physician, 1927 (*)

BARRY, WALTER FRANCIS LEO, Newark, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania Dental College, 1906
Resident Dental Physician, 1906

BARRY, WM. DAVID, Veterans Bureau, 33d & Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1909
Resident Physician, 1910

BARTLETT, H. F. (Now Hannah Frances Bartlett Tyson), Leonia, N. J.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1901
Resident Physician, 1902

BATROFF, WARREN C., 2456 N. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1903
Resident Physician, 1903

BAUER, A. ROBERT, 5237 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1924
Assistant Pediatrist (*)

BAUER, EDWARD LOUIS, 345 S. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1914
Appointed Assistant Pediatrist, 1924
Resigned Assistant Pediatrist, 1926

BAUER, HARRY WILLIAM, Palmyra, N. J.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1909
Resident Physician, 1909

BAUMANN, FREIDA, 250 S. 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1917
Appointed Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1924
Resigned Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1926
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1926 (*)

BEALL, LOUIS G., Black Mountain, N. C.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1911
Resident Physician, 1914

BEAN, FRANCIS J., University Hospital, 429 Dewey Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Graduate: Cornell University, 1923
Resident Physician, 1924-1925

BEARDSLEY, EDWARD JOHN GILLESPIE, 1919 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1902
Resident Physician, 1902
Municipal Hospital for Contagious Cases, 1903
Appointed Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1909
Resigned Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1916
Appointed Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1916

BECKER, SAMUEL WILLIAM, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Graduate: University of Michigan, 1921
Resident Physician, 1921

BEDDOE, ARTHUR E., Washington, D. C.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1911
Resident Physician, 1911

BEECHE, LUCIANO, Box 2465, San Jose, Costa Rica.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1911
Resident Physician, 1912

BEESON, ROSCOE H., 803 E. Washington St., Muncie, Ind.
Graduate: University of Louisville, 1918
Resident Physician, 1919

BEHNEY, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1917
Appointed Assistant Gynecologist and Obstetrician, 1925
Appointed Assistant Gynecologist to Radiologic Service, 1928 (*)

BEHREND, MOSES, 1738 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1899
Resident Physician, 1900

BELGRADE, JOSEPH T., Riley Law Building, Wheeling, W. Va.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

BELKNAP, HAROLD P., 1803 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1926
Assistant Metabolic Division

BELL, BENJAMIN T., Washington Hospital, Washington, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1927
Resident Physician, 1928
Resigned after 6 months

BELL, RICHARD PARKER, Osborn Building, Cleveland, Ohio
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1912
Resident Physician, 1912

BELL, WILLIAMS FAITH ESTELLA, Children's Hospital of Protestant Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1926
Resident Physician, 1926

BELLET, SAMUEL, 4111 Leidy Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1925
Assistant Cardiologist (*)

BELTRAN, BASIL R., 2109 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1912
Assistant Surgeon, 1920
Resigned Assistant Surgeon, 1924

BENNER, ROBERT W., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. Home, Tiffin, Ohio.
Graduate: University of Michigan, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925

BENNETT, ABRAM ELTING, 1436 Medical Arts Building, Omaha, Neb.
Graduate: University of Nebraska, 1921
Resident Physician, 1921

BENNETT, RICHARD J., JR., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1927
Resident Physician, 1927 (*)

BENSHOFF, ARTHUR M., Windber, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915

BENTLEY, DAVID FULLER, JR., 403 Cooper St., Camden, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1915

BERENS, BERNARD, 2041 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1880
Resident Physician, 1880

BERG, ALBERT PAGE, 1728 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1901
Appointed Assistant Obstetrician and Gynecologist, 1903

BERNSTEIN, ABRAHAM, 2349 N. 31st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

BERNSTEIN, MITCHELL, 1321 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

BERNSTINE, JACOB BERNARD, 630 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1922
Appointed Assistant Gynecologist and Obstetrician, 1925 (*)

BERTOLETTE, DANIEL NICHOLAS, 127 S. 6th St., Reading, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1872
Resident Physician, 1872

BETHEL, GEORGE EMMETT, Galveston, Texas
Graduate: University of Texas, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923-1925
Appointed Assistant Physician, July 1, 1925
Resigned Assistant Resident Physician, Dec. 31, 1925

BETHEL, JOHN PERCY, 3419 Hamilton St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1902
Resident Physician, 1903

BEVIER, GEORGE, JR., Rockefeller Foundation, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Graduate: Stanford University, Cal., 1919
Interne, 1919
Appointed Assistant Resident Physician
Resigned Assistant Resident Physician, 1921
Appointed First Assistant Resident Physician, 1920
Resigned First Assistant Resident Physician, 1923

BICKERT, J. NORMAN, Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

BIGGS, MONTGOMERY HERMAN, Rutherfordton, N. C.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1897
Appointed Chief Resident Physician, 1903
Resigned Chief Resident Physician, 1906

BINDER, ISRAEL, 708 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1911
Resident Physician, 1911

BISHOP, AARON L., 4011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1906
Appointed Assistant Laryngologist, 1920
Appointed Laryngologist, 1922 (*)

BITTING, MIRIAM, see KENNEDY.

BLACKBURN, ALBERT E., 3813 Powelton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate Medico-Chirurgical College, 1896
Assistant Physician Medical Staff, 1906 (*)

BLACKBURN, LAWRENCE L., Greensburg, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916-1917

BLACKBURN, WALTER J., 2112 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919
Appointed Assistant Physician Tuberculosis Staff, 1920 (*)

BLACKMON, H. J., Kershaw, S. C.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1922
Resident Physician, 1922

BLACKMON, STONEWALL J., Kershaw, S. C.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

BLACKWELL, WILLIAM GRIFFIN LINERIEUX, Sugar Land, Texas.
Graduate: University of Tennessee, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

BLACKWOOD, JAMES DOUGLAS, JR., U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1903
Resident Physician, 1904
Appointed Assistant Visiting Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1907
Resigned Assistant Visiting Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1907

BLAND, P. BROOKE, 1621 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1901
Appointed Assistant Obstetrician, 1903

BLAYNEY, CHARLES A., 5009 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1900
Resident Physician, 1901

BLECHMAN, E. DAVID, Newport News, Va.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1927
Resident Physician, 1927 (*)

BLECHSCHMIDT, JULIUS, 2203 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1908
Appointed Assistant Pediatrist, 1912
Appointed Pediatrist, 1919 (*)

BLOEMENDAAL, GERRIT J., Cresbard, South Dakota.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1926
Resident Physician, 1926-1928

BLOOM, RUDOLPH, 5413 Berks St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: George Washington University, 1914
Resident Physician, 1915
Appointed Assistant Pediatrist, 1924

BLOOMFIELD, JAMES CAMACK, Athens, Ga.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1888
Resident Physician, 1888 Deceased, see page 623

BLUMBERG, NATHAN, 1922 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1907
Appointed Physician Tuberculosis Staff, December 22, 1923 (*)

BOCHROCH, MAX H., 1539 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1880
Physician to the Neuropsychiatric Department (*)

BODINE, FRANCIS S., Morea, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1917
Resident Physician, 1919

BOERNER, MORRIS HIRSHFELD, Norwood Building, Austin, Texas.
Graduate: University of Texas, 1909
Resident Physician, 1910-1911

BOLES, RUSSELL SAGE, Rittenhouse Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1912
Resident Physician, 1912
Appointed Registrar, Medical Wards, 1915
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1916 (*)

BOLMAN, HAROLD R., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

BONNEY, CHARLES W., 1117 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1904
Assistant Oral Surgeon, 1910
Resigned Assistant Oral Surgeon, 1915

BOOKHAMMER, ROBERT S., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

BORMAN, MILTON C., Montgomery, W. Va.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1924
Resident Physician, 1925-1926

BORNSTEIN, MAX, 79 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1908
Resident Physician, 1908

BOROW, BENJAMIN, 507 Church St., Bound Brook, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1917
Resident Physician, Aug., 1917

BOSTON, LEONARD NAPOLEON, 1737 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1896
Bacteriologist, 1901
Physician, 1905 (*)

BOTHE, ALBERT EDWARD, Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Michigan, 1917, Long Island College Hosp., 1920
Appointed Assistant Resident Physician, Jan. 1, 1923
Resigned Assistant Resident Physician, July 31, 1923

BOWER, JOHN LINCOLN, The Union League, Philadelphia, Pa. Residence, Bridsboro, Pa., R. D. 2
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1888
Resident Physician, 1888

BOWER, JOHN OSCAR, 2008 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1909
Surgeon (*)

BOWERS, WALTER G., Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
Graduate Medico-Chirurgical College, 1904
Resident Physician, 1908
Assistant Physician Insane Department, three years.

BOWMAN, FRANK STECK, 1711 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1897
Resident Physician, 1897

BOWNE, CHARLES J., Washington, D. C.
Graduate: Temple University, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

BOYD, GEORGE M., 1909 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1882
Appointed Obstetrician, 1903
Resigned Obstetrician, 1915

BOYLE, PETER L., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

BRACKMAN, DAVID SIMON, 5821 Dubois St., Detroit, Mich.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1912; University of London, England, 1916
Resident Physician, 1912

BRADLEY, JAMES A., Florence, S. C.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1927
Resident Physician, 1927-1928

BRADLEY, ROBERT A., 101 S. Indiana Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920
Appointed Assistant Resident Physician, April 7, 1921
Appointed Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Radiologist Staff, Sept. 15, 1921
Resigned Resident Radiologist, May 31, 1926

BRADLEY, WILLIAM NATHANIEL, 1725 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1894
Appointed Pediatrist, Feb. 16, 1920 (*)

BRANCH, CHARLES FRANKLIN, 80 E. Concord St., Boston, Mass.
Graduate: University of Vermont, 1923
Appointed Assistant Pathologist, 1925
Resigned Assistant Pathologist, 1926

BRANDAU, GEORGE McMILLAN, Medical Arts Building, Houston, Tex.
Graduate: Vanderbilt University, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

BRANLEY, BERNARD L., 135 S. 36th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Minnesota, 1926
Resident Physician, 1926-1928

BRAUDE, BENNETT A., Johnstown, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1915

BRECHEMIN, LOUIS, JR., 3631 Hamilton St., Seattle, Wash.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1876
Resident Physician, 1876

BREIHAN, ERNEST WINFRED, Wilson Building, Dallas, Texas.
Graduate: University of Texas, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

BREIMER, MORRIS H., Galveston, Texas
Graduate: University of Texas, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910

BRESKMAN, LOUIS, Dickson City, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1908
Resident Physician, 1908

BRICKER, CHARLES E., 2729 Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1881
Resident Physician, 1881

BRICKER, HOWARD EDGAR, 7034 Lincoln Drive, Germantown, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1906
Insane Department, 1907
Appointed Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon, 1912
Resigned Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon, 1913

BRIDGETT, FRANK A., 3330 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1906
Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon (*)

BRIGGS, M. H., Rutherford. N. C.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1903
Resident Physician, 1903

BRINTON, WARD, 1423 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1894
Appointed Assistant Registrar, 1904, Assistant Physician, 1905
Appointed Physician Department of Tuberculosis, 1906
Acting Physician Department of Tuberculosis, 1906
Physician Department of Tuberculosis, 1907
Resigned Physician Department of Tuberculosis, 1927

BRISTER, JOHN M., Medical Director, Captain, U. S. N. Surgeon-General's Office, Washington, D. C.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1898
Resident Physician, 1898

BRITTINGHAM, JAMES D., 4011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1899
Resigned Assistant Pediatrist, 1911

BRITTON, HARRY ALBERT, 140 College Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1913
Resident Physician, 1913

BROOMELL, NORMAN I., Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Pennsylvania Dental College, 1879
Appointed Assistant Oral Surgeon, 1901
Resigned Assistant Oral Surgeon, 1907
Appointed Oral Surgeon, 1907
Resigned Oral Surgeon, 1911

BROPHY, JOHN R., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1927
Resident Physician, 1927

BROWN, CHARLES GAILEY, Mansfield, Ohio
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1901
Resident Physician, 1902-1903

BROWN, CHRISTIAN HENRY, 400 Perry Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1878
Resident Physician, 1878
Assistant Insane Department, 1879-1880

BROWN, JOHN CARLISLE, JR., 101 S. Indiana Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920-1922

BROWN, MAURICE, 4905 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1909
Appointed Dermatologist (*)

BROWN, R. ALEC, Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

BROWN, SAMUEL HORTON, 1901 Mount Vernon St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1899
Appointed Assistant Dermatologist, 1903
Resigned Assistant Dermatologist, 1907

BROWN, VIRGINIUS LYNN, W. Palm Beach, Florida
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1904
Resident Physician, 1904

BRUBAKER, WALTER HURST, 109 S. 9th St., Lebanon Heights, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910

BRUNER, WILLIAM EVANS, Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1891
Resident Physician, 1891

BRUSSOCK, WALTER A., 128 Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Graduate: Marquette University, Wisconsin, 1925; Graduate School University of Pennsylvania, 1927
Appointed Junior Physician, Aug. 1, 1926
Resigned Junior Physician, 1928

BUCHER, CARL JOSEPH, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1916
Appointed Assistant Pathologist, 1926 (*)

BUCK, SAMUEL T., 3339 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1890
Resident Physician, 1890
Not in Practice.

BUCKINGHAM, TRACY W., Bismarck, North Dakota.
Graduate: Rush Medical College, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923-1924

BUCKLEY, ALBERT COULSON, Friends Hospital, Frankford, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1897
Appointed Assistant Neurologist, 1906
Resigned Assistant Neurologist, 1916
Appointed Psychiatrist, 1916
Resigned Psychiatrist, 1917

BUCKLEY, RICHARD T., JR., Camden, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1927
Resident Physician, 1927 (*)

BUDIN, DAVID, 3125 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1914
Appointed Assistant Oral Surgeon, 1915

BUELL, BLINN AUGUSTUS, 18 Jay St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1912
Resident Physician, 1913

BUMSTEAD, CHARLES M., Monticello, Ill.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1898
Resident Physician, 1898

BURDEN, VERNE GERARD, Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1919
Surgeon Radiological Staff (*)

BURGE, FRANK WALTON, 1700 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1917
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1921 (*)

BURNS, LOUIS JOSEPH, 1906 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1900
Appointed Laryngologist, Tuberculosis Department, 1921 (*)

BURNS, MICHAEL ANTHONY, 20th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1907
Appointed Visiting Neurologist, 1916 (*)

BURR, CHARLES W., 1918 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1886
Appointed Neurologist, 1896 (*)

BURTENSHAW, JAMES HAWLEY, 1514 Cadillac Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1891
Resident Physician, 1891

BUSH, RAYMOND K., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Columbia University, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

BUTLER, JAMES WILLIAM, 2201 Washington St., Wilmington, Del.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920

BUTLER, RALPH, 2007 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1900
Assistant Laryngologist, 1902-1912
Resigned, 1912

BUTTERWORTH, THOMAS, Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

BUXTON, JOSEPH THOMAS, P. O. Box 613, Newport News, Va.
Graduate: University of North Carolina, 1897
Resident Physician, 1898

CADWALLADER, CHARLES, Delanson, N. Y., care of C. H. Washburn.
Graduate: Central University, Madrid, Spain, 1916
Resident Physician, 1917

CALCOTE, ROYAL JACKSON, New Donaghey Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.
Graduate: University of Arkansas School of Medicine, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

CALLAHAN, ANDREW, 1829 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1899
Resident Physician, 1899
Insane Department
Appointed Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1912
Resigned Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1920
Appointed Physician to Tuberculosis Department, 1920 (*)

CALLAHAN, PETER A., 3123 Belgrade St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1927
Resident Physician, 1927 (*)

CALLEN, HAROLD S., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925-1927
Appointed Chief Radiologic Department (*)

CALVIN, GEORGE F., Philadelphia General Hospital,
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1926
Resident Physician, 1926

CAMP, CARL DUDLEY, 304 State St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1902
Assistant Neurologist, 1904
Resigned Assistant Neurologist and Consultant to Insane Department, 1907

CAMPBELL, ARCHIE P., Ellsworth, Wis.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924

CAMPBELL, J. MOORE, State Department of Health, Harrisburg, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1905
Resident Physician, 1905
Appointed Assistant Pathologist

CAMPBELL, RALPH G., 327½ E. Washington St., New Castle, Pa.
Graduate: University of Michigan, 1922
Resident Physician, 1922-1924

CAMPION, RICHARD JOSEPH, 827 N. 63d St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920

CANNON, JOHN FRANCIS XAVIER, 1941 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920

CANTOR, AARON SAMUEL, 216-218 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1907
Resident Physician, 1907

CANTRELL, JOHN ABBOTT, 347 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1885
Appointed Dermatologist, 1889
Resigned, 1900

CARNCROSS, HORACE LEEDOM, 1003 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1895
Assistant Neurologist, 1904
Resigned Assistant Neurologist and Consultant to Insane Department, 1907

CARNETT, JOHN BERTON, 2012 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1899
Member of Training School Committee
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1903
Resigned Assistant Surgeon, 1914
Appointed Surgeon (*)
Radiological Staff (*)

CARPENTER, ALPHA ROY, 404-5 Central Medical Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Vanderbilt University, 1919
Resident Physician, 1920-1921

CARPENTER, HOWARD CHILDS, 1805 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1900
Assistant Pediatrist, 1904
Resigned Assistant Pediatrist, 1912
Appointed Visiting Pediatrist, 1912
Resigned Chief Pediatrist, 1920

CARPENTER, SAMUEL A., 2265 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1903
Resident Physician, 1904

CARPENTER, WILLIAM HOWARD, Residence, 39 Aberdeen Place, Woodbury, N. J. Office, 649 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1892
Resident Physician, 1892

CARROLL, ELIZABETH DELIA DIXON, 806-7 Professional Building, Raleigh, N. C.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College of New York, 1895
Resident Physician, 1896

CARTER, L. D., West Liberty, Ky.
Graduate: Medical College of Indiana, 1913
Resident Physician, 1913

CARTER, WILLIAM SPENCER, Rockefeller Foundation, 61 Broadway, New York City
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1890
Resident Physician, 1890
Associate Director, Division of Medical Education, Rockefeller Foundation

CARTWRIGHT, EAKLE WESLEY, Philadelphia General Hospital
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1926
Resident Physician, 1926

CASE, CLAUDE EDWARD, Clifton Springs Sanitarium and Clinic, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

CASE, EUGENE A., 1818 Lombard St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1908
Appointed Assistant Pathologist, 1909
Resigned Assistant Pathologist, 1916
Assistant Pathologist, 1920 (*)

CASEY, ARTHUR E. S., 5915 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

CASSELMAN, ARTHUR JAY, 2d and Penn Sts., Camden, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1911
Appointed Assistant Pathologist for Serologic Work, 1913

CATTELL, HENRY WARE, Cookstown, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1887
Assistant Pathologist
Appointed Pathologist, 1898
Resigned Pathologist, 1900

CHAMBERLAIN, OLIN B., 105 Rutledge Ave., Charleston, S. C.
Graduate: State of South Carolina Medical College, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

CHAMBERS, EDWARD A., 5758 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Philadelphia Dental College, 1921
Dental Interne, 1921-1922

CHAMBERS, FRANCIS S., 7310 Bryan St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1907
Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon (*)

CHAMBERS, MYRTON S., 710 Pierson St., Flint, Mich.
Graduate: University of Michigan School of Medicine, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923

CHANDLEE, GERTRUDE JACKSON, 1435 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Tufts College, 1922
Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1924
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1925
Resigned Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1925
Cardiac Clinic (*)

CHING, SARAH MU JIN, Junan-Yale Hospital, Changsha, China
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1921
Resident Physician, 1921

CIPES, JOSEPH S., 1648 N. Vine St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Graduate: Temple University, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910

CIPPES, ISAAC B., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1927
Resident Physician, 1927 (*)

CLAPP, GEORGE H., 156 W. 8th St., Erie, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1907
Resident Physician, 1907
Appointed Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1916

CLARK, CECIL P., 503 Medical Arts Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Graduate: University of Indiana, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

CLARK, ELIZABETH, F. C., 2201 DeLancey Place, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1909
Appointed Assistant Gynecologist and Obstetrician, 1924

CLARK, JEFFERSON H., JR., 3343 N. 20th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 1915
Resident Physician, 1916

CLARKE, FLOYD S., 540 City National Bank Building, Omaha, Neb.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1900
Resident Physician, 1900

CLARKE, J. ALEX, 334 S. 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1916
Assistant Physician (*)

CLAWATER, EARL WILLIAM, 316 E. Houston St., Tyler, Texas
Graduate: University of Texas, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915

CLEMENS, THOMAS J., 2008 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1897
Appointed Assistant Ophthalmologist, 1925
Resigned Assistant Ophthalmologist, 1926

CLOSE, HUGH WILLIAM, 1207 Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania Dental Department, 1912
Resident Dentist, 1912

CLOVIS, OSCAR RAY, 335 Cleveland Ave., Canton, Ohio
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

COATES, GEORGE MORRISON, 1721 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1897
Laryngologist Tuberculosis Department, 1913-1917

COCA, ARTHUR FERNANDEZ, 55 Delaware St., Flushing, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1900
Assistant Pathologist, 1900-1905

COFFEY, FRANK E., 1400 Tauromee St., Kansas City, Mo.
Graduate: University of Kansas, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920

COHEN, A. J., 1630 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1903
Visiting Physician, Tuberculosis Division

COHEN, ABRAHAM, Residence, 1539 Perkiomen Ave., Reading, Pa. Office, 2106 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925

COHEN, J. STANLEY, 601 N. Duke St., Lancaster, Pa.
Graduate: University of Cincinnati, 1927
Resident Physician, 1927 (*)

COHEN, JOSEPH SAMUEL, 914 Northampton St., Easton, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1907
Resident Physician, 1907

COHEN, LOUIS, 1630 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1923
Appointed Assistant Physician (*)

COHEN, MILTON HENRY, 46 S. Beaver St., York, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1921
Resident Physician, 1922

COHEN, MYER SOLIS, 2029 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1900
Resident Physician, 1900
Assistant Visiting Physician, 1903-1910

COHEN, SAMUEL, 2009 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1909
Resident Physician, 1910
Appointed Assistant Laryngologist, 1920

COHEN, SAMUEL, Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

COHEN, SOLOMON SOLIS, 1906 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1883
Appointed Medical Staff, 1889
Resigned Medical Staff, April 3, 1926
Consulting Physician (*)

COLEMAN, FREDERICK D., Mutual Life Building, Lincoln, Neb.
Graduate: University of Nebraska, 1919
Resident Physician, Feb., 1919

COLES, STRICKER, Fisher Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1892
Assistant Obstetrician and Lecturer to Nurses Training School
Appointed Assistant Obstetrician and Gynecologist, 1903

COLLINS, EDWARD WILSON, 2031 E. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1912
Resident Physician, 1912

COLLINS, LEO A., Central Medical Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Philadelphia Dental College, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

COMSTOCK, EDWIN F., Wellsville, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1927
Resident Physician, 1927 (*)

CONAWAY, HORACE BARE, 5205 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925
Assistant Metabolic Division (*)

CONE, CLARIBEL, Marlborough Apts., Baltimore, Md.
Graduate: Womans Medical College of Baltimore, Md., 1890
Resident Physician, 1891

CONRAD, JOHN W., Port Carbon, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916

COOK, PHILIP LEWIS, Capt., U. S. Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., Honolulu, Hawaii
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1916
Resident Physician, 1917

COOKE, EDWIN S., 1831 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1888
Appointed Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1920
Resigned Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1925

COOLIDGE, LEROY ELMER, Greeneville, Tenn.
Graduate: George Washington University, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916

COOPER, MELBOURNE J., 1412 Austin Ave., Waco, Texas
Graduate: University of Texas School of Medicine, 1927
Resident Physician, 1927 (*)

COOPER, ROBERT W., Alton, Ia.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923

COOPERMAN, MORRIS, B., 2017 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1907
Resigned Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon, 1925

CORAM, EDWARD J., 2577 Van Dyke Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Graduate: University of Michigan, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

CORRIN, KENNETH M., Fort Collins, Col.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1926
Resident Physician, 1926

COSTELLO, MARTIN JOSEPH, Medical Arts Building, Walnut at Sixteenth, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1919

COSTNER, WALTER V., Lincolnton, N. C.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College
Resident Physician, 1924

COTTRELL, JAMES EWING, 4260 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Office, 250 S. 18th Street.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1922
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1926 (*)

COWAN, ALFRED, 2007 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1907
Appointed Assistant Ophthalmologist, July 21, 1926
Appointed Ophthalmologist, 1926 (*)

COWAN, EDGAR NATHAN, 105 Cove Road, Merchantville, N. J.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916
Appointed Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1921
Resigned Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1921
Appointed Assistant Biochemist, 1925
Resigned Assistant Biochemist, 1925

COWART, JAMES T., Tampa, Florida
Graduate: Emory University, 1922
Resident Physician, 1922

COYLE, ROBERT, 1711 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1885
Resident Physician, 1885

CRAIG, FRANK ARDARY, 2011 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1898
Resigned Chief Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1921

CRAIG, JAMES A., Keosauqua, Iowa
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1895
Resident Physician, 1895

CRAWFORD, BAXTER L., Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va., 1912
Appointed Assistant Pathologist, 1919 (*)

CRIST, WALTER A., W. Collingswood, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923

CROOP, HARRY WARD, Kingston, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

CROSBY, CHARLES C., 85 Main St., Ashtabula, O.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1902
Resident Physician, 1904

CROSBY, HILDA C., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Cornell University Medical School, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

CROSKEY, JOHN WELSH, Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1889
Appointed Ophthalmic Surgeon, July, 1900
Resigned Ophthalmic Surgeon, March 13, 1925
Appointed Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon, Nov. 9, 1927 (*)
Lecturer, Training School for Nurses

CROSLEY, SUSAN S., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1927
Resident Physician, 1927 (*)

CROWE, ALDRICH C., Ocean City, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1921
Resident Physician, 1921

CRUICE, JOHN M., 2021 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1898
Resident Physician, 1898
Assistant Medical Staff.

CULPEPPER, JAMES H., Norfolk, Va.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1905
Resident Physician, 1905

CUNNINGHAM, LESTER WALLACE, P. O. Box 564, Jacksonville, Fla.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1904
Resident Physician, 1905

CURRY, GLENDON E., Residence, 1505 Denniston Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., Office, 1002 Westinghouse Building.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1892
Resident Physician, 1892

CURTIN, VINCENT T., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925
Assistant Resident Physician Children's Hospital (*)

CURTIS, L. W., Point Pleasant, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1880
Resident Physician, 1881-1882

CURTIS, LAWRENCE, Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania Dental Department, 1923
Appointed Oral Surgeon, July 21, 1924

CUTTER, WILLIAM W., Lehmann Building, Peoria, Ill.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1906
Resident Physician, 1906

DACKEN, VICTOR R., Vogel Building, Cody, Wyo.
Graduate: University of Nebraska, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

DACOSTA, JOHN CHALMERS, 2045 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1885
Resident Physician, 1885
Insane Department, 1886-1887
Appointed Surgeon Staff, 1895
Resigned
Consulting Surgeon (*)

DAILEY, JOHN J., McAdoo, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1905
Resident Physician, 1905

DALAND, JUDSON, 317 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1882
Medical Staff, 1892
Resigned, 1895

DALBEY, JAMES PERCIVAL, Gettysburg, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1901
Resident Physician, 1901

DALY, WALTER JOHN, 2009 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1909
Resident Physician, 1909

DANNENBERG, ARTHUR MANSBACH, 225 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1913
Appointed Assistant Pediatrist, 1920

DARMSTADTER, HERBERT J., 4617 York Road, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1919
Assistant Physician to the Neuropsychiatric Department (*)

DAVIDSON, DONALD G., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Harvard Medical School, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925

DAVIES, PHILIP JENKINS, 608 S. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1901
Resident Physician, 1902

DAVIS, CLARA, 55 Berkley Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1926
Assistant Physician (*)

DAVIS, EDWARD PARKER, Princeton, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1888
Appointed Obstetrical Staff, 1888
Appointed Consulting Obstetrician and Gynecologist, 1925 (*)

DAVIS, GEORGE A., Palace Block, Meriden, Conn.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1903
Resident Physician, 1903

DAVIS, HUGH JEFFERSON, 1954 Columbia Road, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Graduate: University of Texas, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916

DAVIS, PERKINS LEE, Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

DAVIS, WARREN B., 135 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1910
Appointed Oral Surgeon, 1916
Resigned Oral Surgeon, 1920

DAVITCH, DAVID H., 406 Delaware St., Wilmington, Del.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1904
Resident Physician, 1904

DAY, GEORGE E., Strasburg, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1884
Resident Physician, 1884

DEAN, ROBERT S., 3816 W. 157th St., Cleveland, Ohio
Graduate: Western Reserve University, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

DEAVER, JOHN BLAIR, 1830 Delancey St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1878
Surgical Staff, 1887-1898
Appointed Consulting Surgeon, 1907 (*)

DECKER, CLYDE W., 1624 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania Dental Department, 1910
Dental Resident Physician, 1910

DEICHLER, LYN WALLER, Central Medical Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1903
Resident Physician, 1903-1904
Appointed Assistant Ophthalmologist, 1924
Resigned Assistant Ophthalmologist, 1925
Appointed Ophthalmologist, 1925 (*)

DEITCH, YETTA E., 6463 N. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924

DELONG, PERCE, 1904 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1907
Appointed Assistant Neurologist, 1914
Appointed Assistant Neuro-ophthalmologist (*)

DEMING, JULIA, 161 S. Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1922
Resident Physician, 1922

DERCUM, CLARA THERESA, Retired from Practice
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1887
Resident Physician, 1887

DERCUM, FRANCIS XAVIER, 1719 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1877
Appointed Visiting Neurologist, 1887
Appointed Consulting Neurologist, 1911
Resigned Neurologist and Consultant to Insane Department, 1911
Consulting Neurologist (*)

DEVER, FRANCIS JOSEPH, 3d and Cherokee Sts., Bethlehem, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1902
Resident Physician, 1902
Assistant Physician, 1916

DEVEREUX, ROBERT T., 235 Parks Ave., Swarthmore, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1909
Resident Physician, 1910
Registrar, 1912

DICK, WALTER, Brookville, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1913
Resident Physician, 1913

DICKSON, ROGER W., 33 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Graduate: Emory University of Medicine, Ga., 1922
Resident Physician, 1924

DIEHL, WILLIAM HAROLD, Lebanon, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1927
Interne, 1927

DIEZ, M. LUISE, 92 Lancaster St., Albany, N. Y.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1903
Assistant Obstetrician, 1907
Resigned Assistant Obstetrician, 1909

DILLARD, GUY JACKSON, Columbus, Ga.
Graduate: Emory University, 1922
Resident Physician, 1922

DILLER, THEODORE, 200 9th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1886
Resident Physician, 1886

DILLON, CHARLES ALOYSIUS, Daniel Building, Tulsa, Okla.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910

DINKELSPIEL, M. R., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1902
Resident Physician, 1902

DINSMOOR, FRANK MURRAY, 29 Middle St., Keene, N. H.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1893
Resident Physician, 1894

DINTENFASS, HENRY, 1305 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1905
Resident Physician, 1906

DIVEN, JOHN, 326 S. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1912
Appointed Assistant Pediatrist, 1916

DOANE, JOHN HORTON, Mansfield, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1912
Resident Physician, 1912

DOANE, JOSEPH CHAPMAN, 2011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1912
Chief Resident Physician, 1914-1920
Medical Director and Superintendent, 1920-1928

DODGE, ARTHUR HOWARD, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N. (Retired), Instructor in Pathological Anatomy, Cornell University (Valhalla, N. Y.).
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1904
Resident Physician, 1905

DOERR, MARGARET A., Mount Vernon, Ind.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923

DOIG, ROLLAND BARKLEY, 1616 Broadway, Schenectady, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1913
Resident Physician, 1913

DOLAK, JOHN P., 4052 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania Dental School, 1921
Dental Interne, 1921-1922

DOLAN, W. K., Scranton, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1880
Resident Physician, 1880

DOMINGUEZ, CESAR, Medico Cirujano Humacao, Porto Rico
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920-1921

DONAHUE, JOHN LEO, 216 E. Price St., Germantown, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910

DONNELLY, DANIEL JOSEPH, 1500 Erie Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1906
Appointed Assistant Gynecologist and Obstetrician, 1926

DONNELLY, JOHN D., Bala, Cynwyd, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1914
Resident Physician, 1915

DONNELLY, JOSEPH C., 4804 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1924, Graduate University of Pennsylvania, 1919, D.D.S.
Appointed Assistant Laryngologist, 1925 (*)

DONNELLY, ROBERT T. M., 1242 W. Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1905
Appointed Assistant Ophthalmologist, 1925 (*)

DONOHO, ALBERT POWELL, Merchantville, N. J.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1900
Resident Physician, 1900

DONOHOE, JOHN JOSEPH, 32 S. Market St., Shamokin, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1911
Resident Physician, 1912

DONOHUE, MICHAEL J., Waterbury, Conn.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1886
Resident Physician, 1886

DORASAVAGE, WILLIAM C., Shenandoah, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

DORLAND, WM. ALEXANDER NEWMAN, 185 W. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1886
Resident Physician, 1886
Appointed Registrar, 1901

DORRANCE, GEORGE MORRIS, 2025 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1900
Appointed Assistant Oral Surgeon, 1907
Resigned Assistant Oral Surgeon, 1912
Appointed Oral Surgeon, 1920
Resigned Oral Surgeon, 1924
Appointed Visiting Surgeon to Radiological Staff, 1923
Resigned Visiting Surgeon to Radiological Staff, 1927

DOUGHTY, JAMES WILLIAM, Delavon, Wis.
Graduate: University of Illinois, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915-1917

DOWNING, WENDELL L., Le Mars, Ia.
Graduate: University of Minnesota, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920

DOWNS, ROSCIUS IRVING, 40 Scott St., Riverside, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1913
Resident Physician, 1913

DRAKE, RALPH L., Fort Scott, Kansas
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1926
Resident Physician, 1926-1928

DRAYTON, WILLIAM, JR., 1820 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1904
Appointed Physician Neuropsychiatric Department, 1925 (*)

DRIPPS, JOHN H., 1535 W. Erie Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1878
Resident Physician, 1879

DRUMHELLER, WALTER EDWIN, City Hotel, Sunbury, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania Dental Department, 1902
Resident Dentist, 1902

DUFFIELD, L. BIDDLE, Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Philadelphia Dental College, 1908
Appointed Oral Surgeon, 1928 (*)

DUHIGG, THOMAS FRANCIS, Parriss Is., S. C.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1902
Resident Physician, 1903
P. A. S. Lieutenant, U. S. Navy

DUNCAN, HARRY A., 1420 W. Erie Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1904
Appointed Assistant Obstetrician, 1915 (*)

DUNLAP, HAROLD FOSTER, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.
Graduate: University of Indiana, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920-1922

DUNN, JAMES WALLER, Clifton Heights, Del. Co., Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania
Interne, 1926

DUNN, THOMAS FRANCIS, 1224 N. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1902
Resident Physician, 1902

DURBIN, THOMAS W., 225 Michigan St., Toledo, Ohio
Graduate: University of Michigan, 1921
Resident Physician, 1921

DURSTHOFF, LEONARD C., Chelmsford, Mass.
Graduate: McGill University, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

DUTTER, GUY EDWARD, Kane, Erie Co., Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

DYER, ROLLA EUGENE, Washington, D. C.
Graduate: University of Texas, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915

DYSON, JOHN ROSE, 22 N. Church St., Hazleton, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1897
Resident Physician, 1897

EAKIN, FRANCIS EARL, Temple Building, Newcastle, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1918
Resident Physician, June, 1918

EARHART, SAMUEL D., 3510 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916

EASTLAND, DOYLE L., Waco, Texas.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1910
Resident Physician, 1911

EATON, ARTHUR THEODORE, Haddon Heights, N. J.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1912
Resident Physician, 1912

EBAUGH, FRANKLIN GESSFORD, Pyschopathic Hospital, Denver, Colo.
Graduate: Johns Hopkins University, 1919
Appointed Chief Resident Physician Neuropsychiatric Department, 1921
Resigned Resident Physician Director Neuropsychiatric Department, 1924
Resigned Director Psychopathic Department, 1924

EBELING, KARL W., 4600 Tilbury Way Homeland, Baltimore, Md.
Graduate: Johns Hopkins Medical School, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923-1924

EBERMAN, HENRY T., 512 W. Walnut St., Lancaster, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1879
Resident Physician, 1879
Not in Practice.

EDGAR, JOHN MARION, Medical Director U. S. Navy, Sandwich, Mass.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1880
Resident Physician, 1880

EDGER, B. J., JR., 2251 Green St., San Francisco, Cal.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1897
Resident Physician, 1897

EDMONDS, JAMES FREDERIC, Accomac, Va.
Graduate: Medical College of Virginia, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920

EDWARDS, WILLIAM A., El Cajon, San Diego, Cal.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1881
Resident Physician, 1881
Assistant Pathologist, 1882-1883

EHMANN, FREDERICK H., 6001 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1921
Assistant Physician to the Neuropsychiatric Department (*)

EIMAN, JOHN, Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1918
Appointed Assistant Pathologist, 1919
Resigned Assistant Pathologist, 1925

EISENBERG, PHILIP J., 521 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Graduate: Loyola University, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

ELIASON, ELDRIDGE LYON, 326 S. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1905
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1914 (*)

ELLIOT, GEORGE D., Fair Bluff, N. C.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1923
Resident Physician, 1924

ELLIOTT-KENDE, BLANCHE (Mrs. T. Norbert Kende), State Hospital, Morgantown, N. C.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1921
Resident Physician, 1921

ELLIS, ALLER G., Bangkok, Siam
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1900
Appointed Assistant Pathologist, 1902

ELLIS, SAMUEL, 541 S. 46th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1907
Resident Physician, 1907

ELLISON, RICHARD THOMAS, 1926 N. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1918
Resigned Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1924

ELMER, WALTER GRAY, 1801 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1897
Appointed Orthopedic Surgeon, March 25, 1922 (*)

ELY, WILLIAM CROMWELL, 3912 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1916
Appointed Assistant Gynecologist and Obstetrician, 1924 (*)

EMERSON, GOUVERNEUR VINCENT, U. S. Army, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

EMMENS, JOCELYN J., Medford, Oregon (Box 917)
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1905
Resident Physician, 1905

ENDRES, WILLIAM J., New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 218 2d Ave., New York, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Minnesota, 1924
Resident Physician, 1923-25

ENFIELD, GEORGE S., 615 Republic Building, Denver, Colo.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923

ENGLE, JACOB L., Drexel Hill, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1911
Assistant Surgeon (*)

ENGLE, RALPH LANDIS, 60th and Carpenter Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Johns Hopkins University, 1910
Assistant Pediatrist (*)

EPSTEIN, ABRAHAM, 4027 Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1910
Resident Physician, 1913-1915

ERDMAN, HOWARD BAYARD, Macungie, Lehigh Co., Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1906
Resident Physician, 1907

ERMANN, HORTENSE, 1802 W. Erie Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923

ERNEY, ERWIN H., 1322 N. 52d St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1907
Assistant Neurologist, 1916

ERSNER, MATTHEW S., 1915 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1912
Assistant Laryngologist in Tuberculosis Department, 1914
Resigned, Oct. 1, 1915

ESHLEMAN, ROBERT HARVEY, 4719 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1911
Resident Physician, 1911-1912
Assistant Chief Resident Physician, 1912

ESHNER, AUGUSTUS ADOLPH, 1019 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1888
Resident Physician, 1888
Appointed Registrar to Neurological Department in 1891
Resigned Registrar to Neurological Department in 1896
Appointed Physician, 1896
Resigned Physician, 1915
Editor Philadelphia General Hospital Reports, Volume ix, 1913.

ETTER, OMER RASOR, Franklin Building, 1624 Franklin St., Oakland, Cal.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917
Assistant Chief Resident Physician, 1919-1920

EVANS, EVAN WILLIAM, 62 N. 3d St., Easton, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1884
Resident Physician, 1884

EVANS, MARY LOUISE, Doylestown, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, 1906
Resident Physician, 1906

EYES, CURTIS C., 1910 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1905
Consulting Oto-laryngologist (*)

EWALD, PAUL PETER, Lead, Lawrence Co., S. D.
Graduate: University of Kansas, 1912
Resident Physician, 1918

FAGGART, GEORGE HENRY, 14 Oglethorpe Ave., West; Savannah, Ga.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916

FAIRBANKS, ETHELBERT, Diamondville, Wyo.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

FAIRFIELD, JOHN HERSHEY, 715 4th Ave., Great Falls, Mont.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1880
Resident Physician, 1880

FANZ, JOHN I.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1912, also Temple University
Pathologist (*)

FARMAKIS, LEONIDAS JOHN, 916 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920

FARNHAM, ALICE MAY, Lake View, Michigan.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1884
Resident Physician, 1884

FARR, CLIFFORD BAILEY, 4401 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1898
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1909
Resigned Assistant Physician, 1920

FARRELL, MARTIN J., 4657 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

FASSER, A. O., Fremont, Nebraska
Graduate: Yale University, 1905
Appointed Assistant Chief Resident Physician, August 18, 1922
Resigned Assistant Chief Resident Physician, July 31, 1923

FAWCETT, IVAN, Wheeling, W. Va.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1910
Resident Physician, 1911

FAY, TEMPLE SEDGWICK, 2025 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1921
Resigned Assistant Neurologist, 1926
Appointed Neuro-surgeon, October 7, 1927 (*)

FENDRICK, EDWARD, Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925

FENERTY, VINCENT J., 2217 E. Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1908
Resident Physician, 1908

FERER, CHARLES K., 276 Central St., Meadville, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1904
Resident Physician, 1905

FERNBACH, JOSEPH G., Lancaster, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Buffalo, 1915
Resident Physician, 1916

FERRY, ALFRED ALOYSIUS, 629 N. 63d St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

FETTER, FERDINAND, Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Minnesota, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

FEWELL, ALEXANDER GARRISON, 1924 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1910
Appointed Assistant Ophthalmologist, 1917
Resigned Assistant Ophthalmologist, 1920

FEWELL, JOHN MAY, 324 N. Main St., Greenville, S. C.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1920
Resident and Assistant Chief Resident Physician, 1920

FEWELL, WILLIAM SADLER, 222 N. Main St., Greenville, S. C.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920-1921

FIFE, CHARLES A., 2104 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1897
Appointed Assistant Pediatrist, 1903
Resigned Assistant Pediatrist, 1916
Appointed Pediatrist, November 23, 1916 (*)

FINK, FREDERICK, 712 Medical Arts Building, San Antonio, Texas
Graduate: University of Texas, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923

FINK, WALTER HENRY, Physicians and Surgeons Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
Graduate: University of Minnesota, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920

FINNIE, RAYMOND G., Woodland, Mich.
Graduate: University of Michigan Medical School, 1924
Resident Physician, 1925

FISH, HARRY CRAWFORD, 200 N. 50th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910
Appointed Assistant Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1914
Resigned Assistant Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1915
Appointed Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1925 (*)

FISHEL, LINNAEUS WAYNE, 411 E. Market St., York, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920

FISHER, JOHN MONROE, 345 S. 19th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1884
Appointed Obstetrician and Gynecologist, 1901
Resigned Obstetrician and Gynecologist, 1923

FISHER, WILLIAM ENDY, 151 W. Buttonwood St., Reading, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1899
Resident Physician, 1899

FIST, HARRY S., 1930 Wilshire Boulevard., Los Angeles, Cal.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919
Physician in Charge of Maternity Clinic, 1921-1923
Assistant Chief Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1921-1923
Originator "Blockley Key"

FITZMAURICE, JOSEPH ANDREW, 214 Ninth Ave., Haddon Heights, N. J.
Graduate: Columbia University, 1926
Interne, 1926

FITZPATRICK, IGNATIUS L. J., 1719 Morris St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1901
Resident Physician, 1902

FITZPATRICK, WILLIAM J., 3648 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1894
Resident Physician, 1894

FLATLEY, EDWARD RICHARD, 414 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania Dental College, 1907
Dental Resident, 1907

FLEXNER, SIMON, 66th St. and Ave. A, New York
Graduate: University of Louisville School of Medicine, Ky.
Pathologist, 1900

FLICK, LAWRENCE F., 738 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1879
Resident Physician, 1879
Consulting Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1906
Resigned Consulting Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1909
Appointed Emeritus Physician, 1912

FLOTTE, CAMILLE JOS., U. S. Navy, Care of P. O. New York City
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1919
Appointed Assistant Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1921
Resigned Assistant Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1921

FLOYD, JOHN SMITH, 715 W. Broadway, Butte, Mont.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1920
Resident Physician, 1921-1922

FLYTHE, ALLEN GRANT, Medical Arts Building, Dallas, Texas
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1921
Resident Physician, 1921

FOGERTY, CLEMENT A., Fort Snelling, Minn.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910

FORD, DAVID TRUE, Box 95, Pullman, Wash.
Graduate: University of Nebraska, 1921
Resident Physician, 1921

FORDYCE, DELORME T., 101 E. Hector St., Conshohocken, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1911
Resident Physician, 1911

FORSYTH, GEORGE A., Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1914
Dental Interne, 1914

FORTESCUE, THOMAS ALOYSIUS, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1908
Resident Physician, 1908
Assistant Physician Insane Department

FOSS, H. L., George F. Geisinger Memorial Hospital, Danville, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1909
Resident Physician, 1909

FOSSEY, HERBERT LEIGHTON, Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, Mendota, Wis.
Graduate: University of Tennessee, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920

FOSTER, GEORGE BURGESS, JR., Maj. M. C., U. S. A., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1907
Resident Pathologist, 1907
Resident Physician, 1908

FOULKROD, COLLIN, 3910 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1901
Appointed Assistant Obstetrician, 1916

FOX, GEORGE HENRY, 10 E. 58th St., New York
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1869
Resident Physician, 1869

FOX, HERBERT, Pepper Laboratory, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. Residence, Rose Lane N., Haverford, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1901
Resident Physician, 1901

FRALEY, FREDERICK, 1804 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1899
Resident Physician, 1899

FRANCIS, W. G., Waynesville, N. C.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915

FRANKLIN, MELVIN M., 6124 Greene St., Germantown. Office, 1736 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1895
Appointed Orthopedic Surgeon, 1915
Resigned Orthopedic Surgeon, 1922

FRAZIER, CHARLES H., 133 S. 36th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1892
Appointed Surgeon, 1901
Resigned Surgeon, 1903
Appointed Surgeon, 1915
Resigned Surgeon, 1918
Appointed Consulting Neuro-surgeon, 1923 (*)

FRAZIER, JOHN W., JR., Badin, N. C.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924

FREAS, MARTIN WESLEY, Berwick National Bank Building, Berwick, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

FREE, GEORGE B. M., 140 E. Philadelphia St., York, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1884
Resident Physician, 1884

FREEMAN, FRANK E., 721 N. 63d St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910

FRENCH, SAMUEL, 259 E. Main St., Plymouth, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1893
Resident Physician, 1893

FRESCOLN, LEONARD DAVIS, 222 S. 46th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1904
Resident Physician, 1905-1906
Assistant Chief Resident Physician, 1906-1910
Registrar, 1912

FRETZ, HOWARD GURNEY, 1207 W. Erie Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1900
Appointed Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1924 (*)

FRIEDENWALD, GILBERT A., 161 W. 86th St., New York, N. Y.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1915

FRIEDMAN, REUBEN, 877 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916
Assistant Resident Physician, 1917

FRITCH, J. SCOTT, 1318 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1908
Assistant Ophthalmologist (*)

FRUCHTER, JOSEPH MAURICE, 2045 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1908
Resident Physician, 1909-1910

FULLMER, JOHN BRYAN, Emporium, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

FUNK, ELMER HENDRIC, 1318 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1908
Appointed Assistant Pathologist, 1912
Resigned Assistant Pathologist, 1916
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1916
Appointed Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1923
Resigned Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1923

FUNKE, JOHN, 712 Durant Place, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1901
Resident Physician, 1901
Appointed Assistant Pathologist, 1903
Resigned Assistant Pathologist, 1906

FURLONG, ROBERT M., 562 Grand Ave., San Rafael, Cal.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

GABRIEL, JOSEPH ERNEST, Sale Victoria, Australia
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1912
Dental Interne, 1912

GABRIO, MAX REYNOLDS, Griscom and Wakeling Sts., Frankford, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1913
Resident Physician, 1913
Assistant Ophthalmologist (*)

GANS, SIGMUND LEON, 2122 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1895
Appointed Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1924
Resigned Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1924

GANTER, WILLIAM, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1908
Resident Physician, 1908

GARLICHS, RICHARD WALTON, 1708 Felix St., St. Joseph, Missouri
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1926
Interne, 1926

GASKILL, HENRY KENNEDY, 1832 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1906
Assistant Dermatologist, 1912
Appointed Dermatologist, June 30, 1915
Resigned Dermatologist, Sept. 7, 1923

GATES, CLAUDIUS Y., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

GATES, IRENE, Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1927
Interne, 1927 (*)

GERSON, T. PERCEVAL, Roosevelt Hotel, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Cal.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1895
Resident Physician, 1897

GHRISKEY, ALBERT A., 3936 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1880

GIBBON, JOHN HEYSHAM, 1608 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1891
Appointed Surgical Registrar, 1895
Resigned Surgical Registrar, 1896

GILDA, HERMAN A., South Mountain, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925
Not in Practice.

GILL, SPENCER G., 256 Granby St., Norfolk, Va.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College
Resident Physician, 1915

GILLUM, JOHN RANDOLPH, 221 S. 6th St., Terre Haute, Ind.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1904
Resident Physician, 1905

GILMORE, AMELIA WEED, 66 North St., Auburn, N. Y.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1888
Resident Physician, Insane Department, 1888-1894

GILMORE, JOHN WESLEY, 529 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1911
Resident Physician, 1911-1913

GILMOUR, WILLIAM R., 6616 Woodland Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1919
Assistant Surgeon (*)

GILPIN, SHERMAN F., 432 N. 52d St. Office, 250 S. 13th St., Phila., Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1896
Assistant Chief Resident Physician, 1896-1898
Appointed Psychiatrist, 1916
Appointed Registrar, 1903
Appointed Assistant Neurologist, 1912
Resigned Assistant Neurologist, 1916
Physician to the Neuropsychiatric Department (*)

GIRARDEAU, GLADYS, Ridley Park, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

GIRVIN, EDWIN ROBERT, 1740 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1875
Resident Physician, 1898

GITHENS, THOMAS STOTESBURY, Alden Park Manor, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1899
Resident Physician, 1900

GLEASON, EDWARD BALDWIN, 2112 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1878
Ex-visiting Laryngologist
A Member in 1901

GLOVER, SAMUEL P., 1118 12th St., Altoona, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1884
Resident Physician, 1884

GODDARD, HERBERT M., 1531 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1905
Laryngologist (*)

GOEPP, RUDOLPH MAXIMILIAN, 4047 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1900
Appointed Assistant Visiting Physician, 1906
Resigned Assistant Visiting Physician, 1917

GOFORTH, JOHN LAWRENCE, St. Paul Hospital, Dallas, Texas
Graduate: Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 1923
Appointed Senior Resident Pathologist, 1924
Resigned Senior Resident Pathologist, 1926

GOLDBURGH, HAROLD LEON, 1633 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1915
Appointed Assistant Second Physician, 1926
Resigned Assistant Second Physician, 1926
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1926 (*)

GOLDEN, HENRY B., 1724 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1896
Resident Physician, 1897

GOLDMAN, LOUIS C., Caplan Building, Harrisburg, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1909
Resident Physician, 1909

GOLDSTEIN, HYMAN I., 1717 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1909
Resident Physician, July, 1909, on duty for two days and then resigned.

GOLDTHWAITE, HARMAN R., Marion National Bank Building, Marion, Ind.
Graduate: Temple University, 1922
Resident Physician, 1922

GONZALEZ, ABELARDO, Templeton, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1921
Resident Physician, 1922

GOODISON, W. L. T., Larimore, N. D.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910

GOODMAN, EDWARD HARRIS, Dorset, Vermont
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1902
Resigned Assistant Physician, 1916

GOODMAN, ROBERT, 221 Fitzwater St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1911
Resident Physician, 1911
Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon, 1917-1920

GOOPING, G. G., Denver, Col.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1873
Resident Physician, 1873

GORDON, A., 1812 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Paris, France, 1898
Appointed Assistant Neurologist, 1903

GORDON, SAMUEL F., 206 E. Roosevelt Blvd., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

GOTTEN, HENRY BRAGG, 1390 Vinton Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
Graduate: University of Tennessee, 1926
Resident Physician, 1926

GOTTEN, NICHOLAS, 1390 Vinton Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
Graduate: University of Tennessee College of Medicine, 1926
Interne, 1926
Assistant Neuro-surgeon (*)

GOUTERMAN, JOSEPH ISADORE, 1607 W. Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

GRAHAM, ARCHIBALD H., JR., 445 S. 51st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1898
Appointed Assistant Pediatrist, 1903
Resigned Assistant Pediatrist, 1912

GRAHAM, EDWIN E., 1713 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1887
Resident Physician, 1887
Pediatrist in 1901

GRAHN, SAMUEL N., 1922 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910

GRANT, FRANCIS CLARK, 133 S. 36th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1919
Appointed Neuro-surgeon, September 12, 1923 (*)

GRAY, CORNELL GILBERT, Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Harvard Medical School, 1927
Resident Physician, 1927 (*)

GRAY, HENRY W., 5200 Wayne Ave., Germantown, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1902
Resident Physician, 1902
Assistant Pediatrist Physician (*)

GRAY, ROBERT LOCHEAD, 3031 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1904
Resident Physician, 1904
Appointed Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon, 1915 (*)

GRAYSON, CHARLES PREVOST, *262* S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1881
Resident Physician and Laryngologist, 1881
Resigned, Dec. *27,* 1916

GRECO, TOBY ANTHONY, 1508 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916

GREENBAUM, SIGMUND S., 1714 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1913
Resident Physician, 1913

GREENBERG, WILLIAM BRADFORD, 1812 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania Dental College, 1906
Resident Dentist, 1906

GRIESS, ALFRED HENRY, Sutton, Nebraska.
Graduate: University of Nebraska, 1927
Resident Physician, 1927

GRIFFITH, JAMES W., Sheridan, Ind.
Graduate: University of Indiana, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920
Appointed Assistant Chief Resident Physician, Nov. 1, 1921
Resigned Assistant Chief Resident Physician, Aug. 31, 1922
Assistant Director Laboratory of Hygiene, 1923-1924

GRIFFITH, JOHN PRICE CROZER, 1810 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1881
Pediatrist, 1901

GRIGG, ADRIAN H., Beckley, W. Va.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1913
Resident Physician, 1913

GRIGG, PERCY C., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medical College of Virginia, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

GRIMES, CHARLES HENRY, 3546 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1909
Resident Physician, 1910
Appointed Assistant Laryngologist to Tuberculosis Department, 1916

GRISCOM, MARY WADE, 257 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1891
Appointed Assistant Obstetrician and Gynecologist, 1903
Resigned Assistant Visiting Obstetrician, 1907

GROSS, SAMUEL, 1901 N. 32d St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1911
Resident Physician, 1911

GROSSMAN, ALBERT ALLEN, 818 Sellin Building, Portland, Oregon
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916

GROVE, WILLIAM E., Johnstown, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1913
Resident Physician, 1913

GUITERAS, DANIEL M., 1756 Grant St., Denver, Colo.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1874
Resident Physician, 1874

GUITERAS, GREGERIO MARIA, Quarantine Sta., Galveston, Texas
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1885
Resident Physician, 1885

GUNTER, JOHN HAVELOCK, 515 S. 46th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania Dental College, 1910
Resident Dental Surgeon, 1910
Appointed Assistant Oral Surgeon, 1920
Resigned Assistant Oral Surgeon, 1924

GUY, WILLIAM HILARY, Carbon, Texas
Graduate: University of Texas, 1914
Resident Physician, 1916

GWYN, NORMAN BEECHEY, 48 Bloor St., E. Toronto, Canada
Graduate: Toronto School of Medicine, 1896
Registrar, 1903
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1914

HADDEN, SAMUEL B., 6339 Chester Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1924
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1925
Resigned Junior Physician, 1926
Appointed Assistant Neurologist, 1926 (*)

HADLER, ASHER S., 1626 S. 57th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

HAINES, CHARLES J., 710 A., City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1925
Assistant Surgeon (*)
Assistant Radiological Staff (*)

HAIR, WILFRED L., Roaring Spring, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

HALE, GEORGE, West Haddonfield, New Jersey
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1870
Resident Physician, 1870

HALFHILL, JAMES WOOD, JR., University Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Graduate: University of Michigan Medical School, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923-1925

HALLAM, FRANKLIN TULLEY, Mooresville, Ind.
Graduate: Indiana University, 1925
Appointed Junior Physician, May 15, 1927

HALLOWELL, WM. HENRY, 211 E. 26th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1880
Resident Physician, 1880

HALPERN, HARRY SAMUEL, 2441 N. 30th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1911
Resident Pathologist and Physician, 1912

HALPORN, BENJAMIN, Uniontown, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923

HALPRIN, ABRAM, 1805 S. 58th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1913
Resident Physician, 1913

HAMAKER, CHARLES TOWNSEND, 6778 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1915
Resident Physician, 1916

HAMILL, SAMUEL McCLINTOCK, 1822 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1888
Resident Physician, 1888

HAMILTON, AUBREY H., Address Unknown.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

HAMLIN, PERCY G., 1307 Clay St., Lynchburg, Va.
Graduate: Medical College, Richmond, Va., 1916
Resident Physician, 1917

HAMMER, A. WIESE, 323 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1901
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1918
Appointed Assistant Oral Surgeon, 1921

HAMMOND, CLARA M., see **McGUIGAN.**

HAMMOND, FRANK C., 1826 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1895
Assistant Obstetrician, 1910-1915
Gynecologist and Obstetrician, 1915 (*)

HANCKER, WILLIAM H., Delaware State Hospital, Farnhurst, Del.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1873
Resident Physician, 1873
Assistant Physician Insane Department, 1873-1875

HANKINS, GEORGE GEDDY, 117 35th St., Newport News, Va.
Graduate: Medical College of Virginia, 1911
Appointed Assistant Resident Physician, Jan. 7, 1924
Resigned Assistant Resident Physician, July 31, 1925

HANKINS, MELISSA MILNER, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1925
Resident Physician, 1926

HANNER, GEORGE WILLIAM, Montoursville, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1925
Passed examination, but was granted a leave of absence on account of health.

HANSELL, HOWARD FORDE, 17th and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1879
Member Ophthalmological Staff, 1900
Resigned Member Ophthalmological Staff, Oct. 14, 1919

HARBERG, SIDNEY, 6500 Ogontz Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1921
Appointed Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1924 (*)

HARRIS, CLARENCE M., 604 Johnstown Trust Building, Johnstown, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1900
Resident Physician, 1901

HARRIS, THOMAS JEFFERSON, 104 E. 40th St., New York
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1889
Resident Physician, 1889

HARRISON, ROSE, 1836 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1907
Resident Physician, 1908-1909

HARTMAN, LUTHER M., Main St., Maple Shade, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925

HARTMANN, FREDERICK L., 1914 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1918
Resigned Assistant Pathologist, 1926

HARTZ, HENRY J., 1520 Seminole Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Graduate: Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery, 1889
Resident Physician, 1908

HARTZ, WILLIAM, 5559 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1909
Resident Physician, 1909

HARVEY, ANDREW, Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925

HARVEY, DEAN A., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925

HASKETT, PAUL E., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1913
Resident Physician, 1913

HASLAM, GEORGE A., Fremont, Neb.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924-1925

HATCH, JOHN LEFFINGWELL, 38 E. 51st St., New York
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1888
Assistant Pathologist, 1889-1892

HATCH, LERLEEN C., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

HATFIELD, CHARLES JAMES, Montgomery Ave., Chestnut Hill, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1900
Resident Physician, 1900

HAUSS, ROBERT B., 1136 E. Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
Graduate: University of Indiana, 1918
Resident Physician, Oct., 1918-1919

HAWKE, WILFRED WETHERILL, Clifton Heights, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1900
Resident Physician, 1901
Chief Resident Physician, Insane Department, 1902-1910

HAWLEY, B. FRANK, 603 Elmwood Ave., Glenolden, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1882
Resident Physician, 1882

HAYS, GEORGE A., Texarkana, Ark.
Graduate: University of Arkansas, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918-1919

HEAD, JEAN M., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Johns Hopkins University, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

HEARN, MARION, 1923 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1902
Resident Physician, 1903

HEARN, W. P., 2119 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1899
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1903

HEATH, WILLIAM HOBSON, 160 Mariner St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1877
Resident Physician, 1878

HECKMAN, GEORGE B., Resident Physician Eastern State Penitentiary
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1925
Appointed Junior Physician, Jan. 1, 1926
Resigned Junior Physician, July 1, 1927

HEFFNER, ROBERT STANLEY, Arcade Building, Pottstown, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

HEIKEN, CHARLES ANTHONY, 5300 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920
Assistant Physician (*)

HEISLER, FRANK J., 3136 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1903
Resident Physician, 1903

HEITZ, HENRY BARNARD, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Graduate: University of Michigan, 1891
Resident Physician, 1891

HELFF, JOSEPH R., W. Englewood, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

HENDERSON, LAWRENCE EDWARD, Brownsburg, Ind.
Graduate: Indiana University, 1920
Resident Physician, 1921

HENRY, J. NORMAN, 1906 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1895
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1903

HENSLEY, CHARLES ALBERT, New Medical Building, Asheville, N. C.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

HERCHELROTH, JACOB GRANT, 4837 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1894
Resident Physician, 1894

HERRINGTON, WILLET JEREMIAH, Badaxe, Mich.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1921
Resident Physician, 1921
Appointed Assistant Resident Physician, Sept. 16, 1922
Resigned Assistant Resident Physician, Sept. 1, 1923

HESTER, WILLIAM SHEPHERD, Dixmont, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1926
Resident Physician, 1926

HILL, FREDERICK C., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Columbia University, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925

HILL, JOHN B., Greenville, S. C.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1911
Resident Physician, 1911

HILLY, JOSEPH FRANCIS, 724 N. 40th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910
Appointed Assistant Chief Resident, 1912
Resigned Assistant Chief Resident, 1914

HINKLE, WILLIAM MARSHALL, 923 N. 64th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1891
Resident Physician, 1892

HINSDALE, GUY, Hot Springs, Va.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1881
Neuropsychiatric Registrar, 1885-1892

HINTZE, ANNE AUGUSTUS, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, 1903
Resident Physician, 1904

HIRSH, JOSEPH EMMET, 1838 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1922
Resident Physician, 1922-1924

HIRST, BARTON COOKE, 1821 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1883
Member Obstetrical Staff, 1887
Resigned, 1906
Consulting Obstetrician (*)

HIRST, J. C., 2d, 1918 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1918
Appointed Assistant Gynecologist and Obstetrician, 1920 (*)

HITZ, HENRY BARNARD, 309 Goldsmith Building, Milwaukee, Wis.
Graduate: George Washington University, 1891
Resident Physician, 1891-1892

HITZ, JOHN B., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

HNELSKI, IGNATIUS S., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

HOCKADAY, AGNES, Drexel Hill, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1911
Appointed Assistant Gynecologist and Obstetrician, 1925
Resigned Assistant Gynecologist and Obstetrician, 1921

HODGE, EDWARD BLANCARD, 2019 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1899
Resident Physician, 1899
Appointed Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon, 1903
Resigned Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon, 1908

HOFFMAN, JOSEPH E., 2368 E. Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1883
Resident Physician, 1883

HOFFMAN, LARUE MYERS, 430 Pine St., Williamsport, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919-1921

HOGE, SOLOMON F., 2115 Battery St., Little Rock, Ark.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1915
Resident Physician, 1916

HOLCOMBE, GUY TRUMAN, Oxford, Chester Co., Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1911
Resident Physician, 1911

HOLLINGSWORTH, ISRAEL PEMBERTON, 100 S. High St., West Chester, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1903
Appointed Assistant Psychiatrist, 1920
Resigned Assistant Psychiatrist, 1921

HOLLOWAY, THOMAS B., 1819 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1897
Interne, 1897-1899
Registrar, 1904
Resigned Registrar, 1912
Appointed Visiting Ophthalmologist Neuro-ophthalmological Department, March 21, 1922 (*)

HOLMES, CARLES HOLOYOKE, Cambridge, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1901
Resident Physician, 1902

HOLMES, ERNEST BURVILL, Director of Roentgen Lab., Wynnewood, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1902
Resident Physician, 1902-1903
Appointed Assistant Director, Roentgen-Ray Laboratory, 1915
Resigned Assistant Director, Roentgen-Ray Laboratory, 1926
Appointed Director, Roentgen-Ray Laboratory, 1926

HOLMES, JOHN WILLIAMS, 819 N. 63d St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1908
Assistant Visiting Pediatrist, 1916 (*)
Lecturer on Pediatrics in the Training School for Nurses (*)

HOLTZHAUSSER, RALPH STEPHEN, 2300 E. York St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1921
Resident Physician, 1921-1923
Appointed Assistant Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1924
Resigned Assistant Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1925

HORNBERGER, JENNINGS HOWARD, Roebling, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1921
Resident Physician, 1921

HORNSTINE, HARRY, Wildwood, N. J.
Graduate: Maryland Medical College, 1912
Resident Physician, 1913

HOSKINS, HENRY R., San Antonio, Texas
Graduate: University of Texas, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923
Appointed Therapeutist to Radium and X-ray Laboratories, April 14, 1925
Resigned Therapeutist Radium and X-ray Department, 1925

HOSTETTER, ROBERT DAVIS, Fidelity Medical Building, Dayton, O.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916

HOWE, HARRY DRESSER, Hampton, Va.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1895
Resident Physician, 1895

HOWELL, JOHN CARNETT, 2029 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1924
Assistant Surgeon (*)
Assistant Radiological Staff (*)

HOYT, DANIEL MANSFIELD, 36th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1901
Appointed Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1909
Resigned Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1920
Appointed Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1920
Resigned Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1924

HUDSON, FOSTER JAMES, 708 Medical Arts Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Graduate: University of Indiana, 1921
Resident Physician, 1921

HUDSON, HARRY, 1531 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1903
Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon, 1924
Appointed Orthopedic Surgeon, Jan. 1, 1927 (*)

HUG, EDWARD VICTOR, 800 8th St., Lorain, O.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1893
Resident Physician, 1893

HUGH, WILLIAM CLOSE, Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania Dental School, 1912
Dental Interne, 1912

HUGHES, DUDLEY HUGHES, 212 45th St., Newport-News, Va.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1915
Dental Interne, 1915

HUGHES, LEE WESTLAKE, 1019 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916

HUGHES, WILLIAM E., 3945 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1880
Appointed Physician, 1889
Resigned Physician, 1914
Appointed Consulting Physician, 1916 (*)

HUIN, J. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1900
Resident Physician, 1900

HUME, JOHN ELIAS, 20th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1900
Resident Physician, 1900

HUMPHREY, GLENNIS EUGENE, Cambridge Springs, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1889
Resident Physician, 1890

HUNSBERGER, REBA CUTHBERT, American Missions, Sialkot, Punjab, India
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919-1921

HUNT, EMILY GIBBONS, 1496 Rose Villa St., Pasadena, Cal.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1889
Resident Physician, 1889

HUNTER, JOHN WILSON, McDaniel, Md.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1900
Assistant Physician, 1906
Resigned Assistant Physician, 1908

HUNTER, ROBERT JOHN, 2011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1904
Resident Physician, 1904-1906
Appointed Laryngologist to Tuberculosis Department, 1914
Resigned Laryngologist to Tuberculosis Department, 1920
Appointed Laryngologist, 1920

HUSIK, DAVID NATHANIEL, 1610 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1907
Resident Physician, 1907
Appointed Assistant Otolaryngologist, 1915
Appointed Otolaryngologist, 1917 (*)

HUTCHINSON, RANDALL, 2817 Menlo Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1887
Resident Physician, 1887-1888

IMMERMAN, S. L., 809 S. 60th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1914
Resident Physician, 1915
Resigned Assistant Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1921

INGHAM, SAMUEL D., 1252 Roosevelt Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1899
Resident Physician, 1900
Appointed Assistant Neurologist, 1907
Resigned Assistant Neurologist, 1914
Appointed Psychiatrist, 1916
Resigned Psychiatrist, 1920

INGLEBY, HELEN, Orchard Lane, E. Knights Road, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College
Assistant Pathologist

IRVINE, ROBERT K., Manawa, Wis.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1922
Resident Physician, 1922

IVY, ROBERT HENRY, Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, D.D.S., 1901, M.D., 1907
Resident Dental Surgeon, 1901-1902
Appointed Assistant Oral Surgeon, 1912
Resigned Assistant Oral Surgeon, 1920
Appointed Oral Surgeon, 1920
Resigned Oral Surgeon, 1926

JACKSON, CHEVALIER, 235 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1886
Consulting Bronchoscopic Service, October 20, 1923 (*)

JACKSON, GEORGIANA WALTER, 902 N. 18th St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1902
Resident Physician, 1903

JACKSON, JAMES ALLEN, Danville, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1906
Chief Resident Physician (Mental Diseases), 1910-1920
Resident Pathologist Interne, 1906-1908

JACOBS, DAVID, Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Harvard University Medical School, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

JACQUISH, ELVIN W., Punxsutawney, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1913
Resident Physician, 1914

JACQUISH, FRANCIS M., 4700 Chester Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania Dental Department, 1916
Dental Interne, 1916

JAMES, EDWARD JAMES, 128 W. 4th St., Bethlehem, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

JAMESON, JOHN ROSS, 245 N. Buckeye St., Wooster, Ohio..
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1894
Resident Physician, 1894-1895

JAMESON, WILLIAM BEATTY, Hamburg, Berks Co., Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1886
Resident Physician, 1886
Appointed Assistant Pathologist

JANVIER, GEORGE VICTOR, 323 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1906
Appointed Assistant Gynecologist and Obstetrician, 1920
Resigned Assistant Gynecologist and Obstetrician, 1925
Appointed Gynecologist and Obstetrician, 1926 (*)

JASPAN, SAMUEL CLEMENS, 829 Division St., Trenton, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1912
Resident Physician, 1912

JEFFERIES, MARJORIE S., 5 Polo Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa. (Married to Dr. George W. Wagoner.)
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1922
Resident Physician, 1922

JENKINS, STEPHEN R., 57 Grafton St., Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Islands, Can.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1884
Resident Physician, 1884

JENNEY, ROLLIN DEWEY, 479 Main St., Bennington, Vt.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1909
Dental Interne, 1909

JEPPSON, JOHN R., Fountain Springs Hospital, Ashland, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923
Appointed Assistant Resident Physician, April 1, 1924
Resigned Assistant Resident Physician, Feb. 25, 1925
Appointed Assistant Medical Director, April 26, 1925
Resigned Assistant Medical Director, June 30, 1925

JEWETT, MARY B., Florence Villa, Polk Co., Fla.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1895
Resident Physician, 1896

JODZIS, FRANK J., Mount Carmel, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925
Senior Resident Pathologist, 1927-1928

JOHNSON, ADAM RANKIN, 56 Kenton Road, Buffalo, N. Y.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1900
Resident Physician, 1901

JOHNSON, FREDERICK CHARLES, 25 Main St., Bradford, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1900
Resident Physician, 1901
Assistant Chief Resident Physician, 1902-1905

JOHNSON, GEORGE STEPHEN, 4200 N. 9th St., Denver, Colo.
Graduate: University of Nebraska, 1924
Resident Physician, 1925

JOHNSON, LUCIUS WARREN, Commander M. C., U. S. N., Address Care Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, D.D.S., 1903
Dental Interne, 1903-1906
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, M.D., 1907
Resident Physician, 1907-1908

JOHNSON, THEODORE M., West Pittston, Pa.
Graduate: Hahnemann Medical College, 1878
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1926

JOHNSON, WILLIAM C., Fellows, Kern Co., Cal.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917
Appointed Second Assistant Physician, 1919
Resigned Second Assistant Physician, 1919

JOHNSTON, A. RUSSELL, New Bloomfield, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1881
Resident Physician, 1882

JOHNSTON, JOHN, Rosenoff Building, Ritzville, Washington
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1898
Resident Physician, 1899

JONAS, LEON, 1726 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1909
Resident Physician, 1909

JONES, ALDEN BLISS, Wheaton, Ill.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1919
Appointed Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1921

JONES, HAROLD W., 1426 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Assistant Physician (*)

JONES, ISAAC H., 1930 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1906
Appointed Laryngologist, 1915
Resigned Laryngologist, June 24, 1919

JOYCE, WILLIAM MICHAEL, 438 Main St., Middletown, Conn.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

JUDGE, FRANCIS P., Plains, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924-1926

JUMP, HENRY D., 2019 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1893
Appointed Assistant Physician Medical Staff, 1912
Resigned Assistant Physician Medical Staff, 1919
Appointed Registrar, Medical Wards, 1908
Resigned Registrar, Medical Wards, 1915
Appointed Visiting Physician, 1919 (*)

KAHN, JOSEPH, 1216 Cedar St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1888
Resident Physician, 1889

KAMMER, ADOLPH G., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

KANN, WALTER A., Newville, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1925
Dental Interne, 1925

KARCHER, WILLIAM LEONARD, Fry Block, Freeport, Ill.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1900
Resident Physician, 1901

KARSNER, HOWARD T., Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1903
Resident Physician, 1903
Assistant Pathologist, 1908
Resigned Assistant Pathologist, 1911

KAUCHER, HOWARD L., Bound Brook, N. J.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1900
Resident Physician, 1901

KAUFMAN, ALEXANDER SPENCER, 1923 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1904
Assistant Laryngologist, 1912
Resigned Assistant Laryngologist, 1916

KECK, HENRY MANFORD, Fort Smith, Ark.
Graduate: University of Arkansas, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918-1919

KEEFER, FRANK ROYER, Brig. Gen., M. C., U. S. A., Governor's Island, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1889
Resident Physician, 1889

KEENEY, MADISON J., Pacific Mutual Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1900
Resident Physician, 1901-1902

KEENAN, ANDREW JOSEPH, JR., 1906 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1912
Resident Physician, 1912-1914
Third Assistant Resident Physician, 1915
Assistant Chief Resident, 1915-1917
Assistant Laryngologist, Sept. 12, 1924
Resigned Assistant Laryngologist, 1924
Appointed Laryngologist, 1924 (*)

KEHLER, B. FRANK, 316 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1907
Assistant Laryngologist, 1907
Resigned Assistant Laryngologist, 1909

KEILTY, ROBERT ANDREW, 1801 Eye St., Washington, D. C.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1907
Resident Physician, 1908
Registrar, 1910-11
Acting Assistant Chief Tuberculosis, 1911
Assistant Pathologist, 1912-1917

KEIL, RALPH CHESTER, 15 N. 32d St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1905
Assistant Physician Insane Department, 1909
Appointed Assistant Neuropsychiatrist, 1925 (*)

KELLER, DAVID HENRY, Louisiana Hospital for Insane, Pineville, La.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1903
Resident Physician, 1903

KELLER, HARRY MELICK, 215 W. Broad St., Hazleton, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1887
Resident Physician, 1887

KELLER, JOSEPH C., 709 W. Erie Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1914
Appointed Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1920
Resigned Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1924

KELLER, PAUL, 651 High St., Newark, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

KELLY, GEORGE F. J., 258 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1915
Appointed Assistant Ophthalmologist, 1921

KELLY, THOMAS C., 105 School Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Assistant Physician (*)

KEMPER, MALCOLM A., 800 Davis St., Evanston, Ill.
Graduate: Rush Medical College, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

KENDALL, CHARLES BENJAMIN, Maj., M. C., U. S. A., Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.
Graduate: Temple University, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915

KENNEDY, MIRIAM BITTING, 307 Kent Road, Cynwyd, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1889
Resident Physician, 1889

KEPLER, EDWIN J., Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn.
Graduate: University of Minnesota, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924

KERR, JAMES DEWITT, 812 Chestnut St., Lebanon, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1906
Resident Physician, 1907

KERR, KENNETH YOUNGER, 193 Macquarie St., Sydney, N. S. W., Australia
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1912
Dental Interne, 1912

KEY, SAMUEL NEWTON, 320 Littlefield Building, Austin, Texas.
Graduate: University of Texas, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910

KIEFFER, GEORGE C., 1711 W. Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1900
Appointed Assistant Registrar, 1906
Resigned Assistant Registrar, 1907

KILLION, JOHN V., 5227 Chester Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, Dental Department, 1916
Dental Interne, 1916

KIMMELMAN, LOUIS, 2401 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910

KING, ERNEST HAROLD, 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1915

KINNAMAN, MAUD, India.
Graduate Woman's Medical College, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915

KINNARD, GEORGE POTTS, Newnan, Ga.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1922
Resident Physician, 1924

KINNEY, WILLARD H., 315 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1906
Appointed Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1920
Appointed Genito-urinary Surgeon, February 5, 1927 (*)

KIRBY, ELLWOOD R., 1202 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1887
Director Department Charities and Correction, 1899-1903
Appointed Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1916
Resigned Genito-urinary Surgeon, Oct. 2, 1924
Appointed Consulting Surgeon, 1928 (*)

KIRK, WILLIAM WILSON, P. O. Box 374, Jacksonville, Fla.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1921
Resident Physician, 1921-1923

KISTLER, CLINTON J., 253 S. 3d St., Leighton, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1895
Resident Physician, 1896

KITCHIE, JAMES M., Salisbury, N. C.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1922
Resident Physician, 1922-1924

KLAUDER, JOSEPH V., 1934 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1912
Appointed Assistant Radiological Staff, 1921 (*)
Resigned Assistant Radiological Staff, 1924
Appointed Assistant Dermatologist, 1926 (*)

KLEIN, HENRY L., 18th and Chestnut Sts. 6602 Woodland Ave., Phila., Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1918
Appointed Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1921

KLEIN, ROBERT J., Springfield, Mass.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

KLEIN, THOMAS, 250 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1913
Appointed Assistant Chief Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1915
Resigned Assistant Chief Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1916
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1916 (*)

KLEINBART, MORRIS, 963 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925

KLEMMER, ROLAND N., 336 West Chestnut St., Lancaster, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1922
Resident Physician, 1922

KLIMAS, ENOCH GEORGE, 2538 E. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915

KLUTTZ, W. CLARENCE, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925

KNAUER, CHARLES HULL, JR., 30 E. Mahanoy Ave., Mahanoy City, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920-1922

KNIGHT, FRANK P., 1116 S. 56th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1921
Resident Physician, 1921
Appointed Assistant Neuropsychiatrist, 1924
Resigned Assistant Neuropsychiatrist, 1926

KNIGHT, HARRY OBADIAH, University of Texas, Galveston, Texas
Graduate: University of Texas, Medical Department, 1907
Resident Physician, 1908-1909

KNIPE, JAY C., Central Medical Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1890
Appointed Assistant Ophthalmologist, 1903
Resigned Assistant Ophthalmologist, 1911

KNOWLES, FRANK CROZER, 2022 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1902
Appointed Assistant Dermatologist, 1907
Resigned Assistant Dermatologist, 1920
Appointed Dermatologist, 1921 (*)

KNOWLES, GEORGE A., 4812 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1894
Resigned Assistant Physician, 1925

KNOX, JOHN, Princeton, Scott Co., Iowa
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1877
Resident Physician, 1877-1878

KOENIG, CARL FREDERICK, 1734 Harrison St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915

KOLLOCK, CHARLES WILSON, 86 Wentworth St., Charleston, S. C.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1881
Resident Physician, 1881

KONZELMANN, FRANK W., 3638 N. 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1919
Appointed Assistant Pathologist, 1926 (*)

KOTZEN, HERMAN F., Philadelphia General Hospital
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925

KRAMER, DAVID WARREN, 2007 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1912
Resident Physician, 1914
Appointed Registrar, Medical Wards, 1915
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1920 (*)

KRAUSS, WALTER R., 1614 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1913
Resident Physician, 1914-1915

KREMENS, MAXWELL B., 109 States Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1908
Resident Physician, 1908

KREMER, DAVID NATHANIEL, 5904 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1911
Resident Physician, 1911

KRUMBHAAR, EDWARD BELL, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1908
Appointed Assistant Neurologist, 1911
Resigned Assistant Neurologist, 1913
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1912
Resigned Assistant Physician, 1914
Appointed Director of Laboratory, 1920
Radiological Staff, 1921
Resigned Director of Laboratory, 1924
Appointed Consulting Clinical Pathologist, 1927 (*)

KRUSEN, FRANK H., York Road and Chelten Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1921
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1924
Resigned Assistant Surgeon, 1925
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1926
Transferred to Assistant Physician, 1928 (*)

KRUSEN, WILMER, 127 N. 20th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1893
Appointed Obstetrician, 1910
Resigned Obstetrician, June 7, 1915
Director of Public Health and Charities, 1916-1920 and 1924-1928
President, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

KUGLER, G. W., Hightstown, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1885
Resident Physician, 1885

KULTZ, ROBERT A.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1907
Resident Physician, 1907

KURTZ, ARTHUR D., 1501 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1908
Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon (*)

LAESSLE, HENRY H., 5900 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1902
Appointed Laryngologist to Tuberculosis Department, March 8, 1920

LAKE, DAVID HUGHES, 137 Maple Ave., Kingston, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1885
Resident Physician, 1885

LAMBICHI, MARIKA ERATS, 319 E. Broad St., Chester, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1916
Resident Physician, 1917

LANDIS, HENRY ROBERT MURRAY, 1817 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1897
Resident Physician, 1897
Appointed Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1904
Resigned Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1909

LANDIS, JAMES E., Central Medical Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1924
Laryngologist, Tuberculosis Department, May 21, 1927

LANE, BESSIE EVANS, 806-7 Professional Building, Raleigh, N. C.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1921
Resident Physician, 1921

LANGDON, HEILNER MAXWELL, 1530 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1901
Appointed Neuro-ophthalmologist, Feb. 22, 1920
Resigned Neuro-ophthalmologist, 1924

LANGSTROTH, FRANCIS WARD, JR., 17 E. 38th St., New York
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1901
Resident Physician, 1902

LANYON, SEARLE H., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Nebraska, 1921
Resident Physician, 1922
Chief Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

LARGE, OCTAVUS P., N.E. Cor. 29th and Somerset Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1898
Resident Physician, 1898

LARGEY, ARTHUR M., Jewell Ridge, Va.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924 (*)

LA ROQUE, GEORGE PAUL, 603 E. Grace St., Richmond, Va.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1902
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1904

LAUBAUGH, ERNEST ELLSWORTH, Boise, Idaho
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1909
Resident Physician, 1910-1911
Appointed Assistant Pathologist for Serologic Work, 1912
Resigned Assistant Pathologist for Serologic Work, 1913

LAUFFER, CHARLES A., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1905
Resident Physician, 1905

LAWHEAD, NIXON R., 7419 Kercheval Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Graduate: University of Indiana School of Medicine, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918-1919

LAWRENCE, GRANVILLE A., Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1909
Assistant Ophthalmologist, 1913-1917
Appointed Assistant Neuro-ophthalmologist, 1921
Resigned Assistant Neuro-ophthalmologist, 1924

LAWS, GEORGE M., 1907 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1905
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1915
Resigned Assistant Surgeon, 1924

LEARY, THOMAS J., Maj. M. C. U. S. A., Ft. Totten, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1907
Resident Physician, 1907

LEAVITT, FREDERIC HEADLEY, 1527 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1911
Resident Physician, 1912
Appointed Assistant Neurologist, 1913
Resigned Assistant Neurologist, 1916

LE BOUTILLIER, THEODORE, Residence, Cynwyd, Pa. Office, 2017 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1898
Assistant Pediatrist, 1912
Resigned Assistant Pediatrist, 1915
Appointed Pediatrist, 1916 (*)

LEDDY, EUGENE T., Rochester, Minn.
Graduate: Harvard University, 1919
Resigned Radiologic Therapeutist, 1925

LEFAVOR, DEAN HART, Palmyra, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924

LEFEVER, HARRY E., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925

LEHRFELD, LOUIS, 702 S. 60th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1912
Resident Physician, 1912
Appointed Neuro-ophthalmologist, December 8, 1924 (*)
Secretary Executive Committee Medical Board, 1928 (*)

LEMMON, WILLIAM THOMAS, 241 N. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1921
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1926

L'ENGLE, EDWARD M., 1825 Donald St., Jacksonville, Fla.
Graduate: Johns Hopkins University, 1902
Resigned Assistant Pathologist, 1909
Not in Practice

LENOX, JOHN E., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

LEONARD, EDWARD A., Jr., 6045 Oxford St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1905
Resident Physician, 1908-1914
Appointed Assistant Chief Resident Physician, 1914
Resigned Assistant Chief Resident Physician, 1921
Appointed Assistant Neurologist, 1921

LEOPOLD, SAMUEL, 1923 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1902
Appointed Assistant Pathologist, 1906
Resigned Assistant Pathologist, 1908
Appointed Assistant Neurologist, 1916
Resigned Assistant Neurologist, 1920

LEVY, ABRAM, 906 Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1917
Interne, 1917

LEVY, FRANK D., 1859 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

LEVY, MOISE DREYFUS, Medical Arts Building, Houston, Texas
Graduate: University of Texas, 1913
Resident Physician, 1914

LEVY, MOSES AARON, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1926
Dental Interne, 1926

LEWIS, FIELDING, O., 259 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1906
Appointed Laryngologist, 1912
Appointed Laryngologist Tuberculosis Department, 1913
Resigned Laryngologist Tuberculosis Department, 1924
Radiological Staff (*)

LEWIS, JAMES P., 3803 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1924
Appointed Assistant Gynecologist and Obstetrician (*)

LEYS, JAMES FARQUGARSON, Capt. M. C., U. S. Navy, U. S. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1890
Resident Physician, 1891-92

LICHTY, JOHN ALDEN, Superintendent Sanitarium and Clinic, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1893
Resident Physician, 1893-1894

LIGHT, ARTHUR B., 104 S. 36th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1918
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1922
Resigned Assistant Physician, 1926

LIGHT, SAMUEL D. W., Calumet Building, Miami, Fla.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1899
Resident Physician, 1899

LIGHT, SETH A., 610 Cumberland St., Lebanon, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1904
Resident Physician, 1904

LILLY, JOHN HALL, 1553 E. Berks St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1909
Resident Physician, 1909

LINCOLN, CLARENCE WYMAN, 302 E. Lancaster Ave., Wayne, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1893
Resident Physician, 1893

LINDAUER, EUGENE, 2018 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1898
Assistant Neurologist, 1907 (*)

LINEBERRY, WILLIAM T., U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915

LINGEMAN, BYRON NEWTON, Ben Hur Building, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Graduate: University of Indiana, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918-1919

LITTELL, JOSEPH JEROME, Hume-Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Graduate: Indiana University, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920

LITTLE, WILBUR T., Canon City, Fremont Co., Colo.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1893
Resident Physician, 1894

LLEWELLYN, THOMAS HENRY, 739 N. 40th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1912
Resigned Assistant Gynecologist and Obstetrician, 1924

LLOYD, JAMES HENDRIE, 4057 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1878
Neurological Staff, 1888
Resigned Neurologist, June 16, 1925

LLOYD, PRESLEY M., 6322 Station St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1905
Resident Physician, 1905

LOEFFLAD, PAUL A., 4932 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
Assistant Surgeon (*)

LOEWENBERG, S. A., 1905 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1905
Medical Staff (*)

LOFFREDO, LOUIS, East Hampton, Conn.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1922
Resident Physician, 1922

LONG, CHARLES-FRANCIS, 6430 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923
Appointed Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1926 (*)

LONG, JULIAN S., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925

LONG, PAULINE, A., New Brunswick, N. J.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

LONG, WILLIAM L., St. Agnes Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1926
Assistant Neurologist (*)

LONGMIRE, THOMAS RHODES, 322½ N. Broadway, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1908
Resident Physician, 1908

LOUX, HIRAM RITTENHOUSE, Medical Arts Building
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1882
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1903
Appointed Visiting Surgeon, 1906

LOVELACE-PICKETT, ELIZABETH. (Married William Clendenin Pickett, M.D.), Aldan, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1895
Resident Physician, 1895-1902

LOVING, COL. ROBERT C., 3819 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1902
Resident Physician, 1902

LOWENBURG, HARRY, 325 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1901
Assistant Pediatrist, 1903-1912
Resigned Assistant Chief Pediatrist, 1916

LUBURG, LEO FRANKLIN, 1822 Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1899
Appointed Assistant Visiting Obstetrician, 1907

LUCKE, BALDWIN, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1912
Resident Physician, 1913
Appointed Assistant Pathologist, 1916
Resigned Assistant Pathologist, 1926
Appointed Pathologist, 1926 (*)

LUCKETT, THOMAS O., Los Angeles, Cal.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1905
Resident Physician, 1905

LUDLUM, SEYMOUR DEWITT, 1827 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Johns Hopkins University Medical School, 1902
Assistant Neurologist, 1907
Resigned Assistant Neurologist, 1916
Appointed Psychiatrist, 1916 (*)

LUDY, JOHN BORNEMAN, Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1906
Appointed Assistant Dermatologist, 1921 (*)

LUECHESI, PASCAL FRANCIS, 1836 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1926
Interne, 1926

LUECKE, PERCY EDGAR, 4105 Live Oak St., Dallas, Texas
Graduate: University of Texas, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917
Appointed Assistant Resident Physician, 1919
Resigned Assistant Resident Physician, 1921

LUKENS, ROBERT M., 1923 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1912
Appointed Assistant Bronchoscopy and Esophagoscopy, 1923 (*)

LULL, CLIFFORD, B., 1731 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1915
Appointed Assistant Gynecologist and Obstetrician, 1920
Appointed Gynecologist and Obstetrician, 1925 (*)

LULL, GEORGE F., Major M. C., U. S. Army, Fort Sam Houston, Texas
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1909
Resigned Assistant Pathologist, 1912

LYDAY, RUSSELL OSBORNE, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920

LYNCH, HARDIE, Soldiers' Home, Calif.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1902
Resident Physician, 1903

LYNCH, HAROLD D., Evansville, Ind.
Graduate: Indiana University, 1926
Interne, 1926-1928

LYNCH, KENNETH M., Charleston, S. C.
Graduate: University of Texas, 1910
Resident Physician, 1911
Assistant Pathologist, 1912-1913

LYON, CHARLES HODGE, 79 Lewis St., Phillipsburg, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1898
Resident Physician, 1899

LYON, ETHEL MARY (HEARD), Medical Arts Building, Houston, Texas.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1905
Resident Physician, 1906-1907

LYON, JULIAN M., 2104 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Harvard University, 1923
Assistant Pediatrist (*)

McBRAYER, REUBEN A., Shelby, N. C.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916

McCAA, D. GALEN, 218 N. Duke St., Lancaster, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1903
Resident Physician, 1903

McCAHEY, JAMES F., 1816 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1921
Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon (*)

McCANDLISH, HOWARD SHIELD, JR., 955 Lexington, Ave., New York.
Graduate: University of Virginia, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

McCARTHY, ARTHUR M., 2 N. 30th St., Camden, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1919
Resident Physician, 1920-1921

McCARTHY, CORNELIUS T., 12 S. 38th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1913
Appointed Laryngologist to Tuberculosis Department, 1915
Resigned Laryngologist to Tuberculosis Department, 1920
Appointed Registrar to Tuberculosis Department, 1915

McCARTHY, DANIEL J., 2025 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1895
Resident Physician, 1895
Assistant Neurologist, 1903
Neurologist, 1904 (*)

McCARTHY, P. A., Central Medical Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1908
Assistant Surgeon (*)

McCLARY, SAMUEL, 3d, 4610 Pine St. Medical Arts Building, Phila., Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1903
Assistant Oral Surgeon, 1920
Appointed Assistant Neurologist, 1904
Resigned Assistant Neurologist and Consultant to Insane Dept., 1907

McCONIHAY, CLARENCE W., 227 S. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910

McCONNELL, JAMES WILLIAM, 1904 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1890
Assistant Neurologist, 1903-1920
Neurologist, 1920 (*)

McCOOL, JOSEPH L., 725 Sherwood Drive, Portland, Oregon
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1900
Resident Physician, 1901
Resigned Assistant Ophthalmologist, 1911

McCOY, AMBROSE, Jackson, Tenn.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1888
Resident Physician, 1888

McCREA, LOUVAIN EDWARD, 1923 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1919
Assistant Pediatrist Physician (*)

McCRUMMEN, THOMAS DODSON, Littlefried Building, Austin, Texas.
Graduate: University of Texas, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923

McCUTCHEON, MORTON, Alden Park Manor, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1917
Appointed Assistant Pathologist, 1920 (*)

McDERMOTT, BERNARD A., Omaha, Neb.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1908
Resident Physician, 1908

McDONNEL, GERALD E., Mount Holly, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923

McDOWELL, RALPH WALKER, Commander, Med. Corps U. S. Navy, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1905
Resident Physician, 1906-1907
President, Association of Ex-Resident and Resident Physicians

McELHINNEY, PHILLIP P. BLISS, 301 N. East St., Bloomington, Ill.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1920
Appointed Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1924
Resigned Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1925

McFARLAND, JOSEPH, 442 W. Stafford St., Germantown, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1889
Resident Physician, 1889
Pathologist, 1901 (*)

McGARVEY, WILLIAM EDWARD, 802 Jackson City Bank Bldg., Jackson, Mich.
Graduate: University of Buffalo, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918-1919

McGLINN, JOHN A., 1900 Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1899
Resident Physician, 1899-1900
Appointed Obstetrician, 1915 (*)

McGRATH, JOHN FRANCIS, 1436 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1901
Resident Physician, 1901

McGUIGAN, CLARA M. HAMMOND (Mrs. John I. McGuigan), 6018 Drexel Road, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1887
Resident Physician, 1887-1888

McGUIGAN, JOHN I., 6018 Drexel Road, Overbrook, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1887
Resident Physician, 1887-1888

McILVAINE, WILLIAM EARLE, 39 Main St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914
Served six months

McIVER, JOSEPH, 4634 Chester Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Texas, 1912
Appointed Second Assistant Resident Physician, 1914
Appointed Assistant Neurologist, 1916
Resigned Assistant Neurologist, 1925
Appointed Assistant Neurologist, 1926
Resigned Assistant Neurologist, 1926

McKEE, JAMES HERBERT, School Lane and Greene Sts., or 6622 McCallum St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1892
Resident Physician, 1892
Appointed Assistant Registrar, 1901
Appointed Assistant Pediatrist, 1903
Appointed Visiting Pediatrist, 1904
Resigned Visiting Pediatrist, 1916
Physician to the Neuropsychiatric Department (*)

McKEE, JENNIE M., 1222 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916-1918
Appointed Assistant Psychiatrist, 1926

McKELLAR, HARRY REX, Major M. C., U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910

McKELWAY, GEORGE IRVINE, 543 Hillcrest Ave., Westfield, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1889
Gynecologist and Obstetrician, 1891-1901
Retired

McKELWAY, JOHN I., Medical Superintendent, Northern Sanitarium, Orofino, Idaho.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1897
Resident Physician, 1897
Appointed Acting Chief Resident Physician, 1901
Resigned, 1902

McKINLEY, WILLIAM J., D.D.S., 1622 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College Dental Department
Resigned Oral Surgeon, Dec. 31, 1919

McKINNEY, WALTER BYRON, 319 Commercial Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Texas, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918-1919

McLAUGHLIN, THOMAS NOTLEY, Washington, D. C.
Graduate: Columbia University, 1882
Resident Physician, 1882

McLEAN, JOHN DOUGLAS, 135 S. 36th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1894
Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1924 (*)

McMILLAN, THOMAS W., JR., 2044 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1917
Division Cardiology

McMONAGLE, JAMES W., 2120 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1913
Appointed Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon, 1915
Resigned Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon, 1916

McMULLIN, FRANCIS ALOYSIUS, 2507 Brown St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1901
Resident Physician, 1901

McMULLIN, JOSEPH J. A., Surg. Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N., Naval Hospital, League Island, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1908
Resident Physician, 1908

MACFARLAN, DOUGLAS, 1805 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1911
Appointed Laryngologist Tuberculosis Department, Jan. 22, 1920

MACFARLANE, CATHERINE, Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1898
Appointed Gynecologist and Obstetrician (*)

MACDONOLD, ELLICE, 208 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: McGill University, 1901
Radiological Staff (*)
Research Odontologist (*)

MACGOWAN, GRANVILLE, 527 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1879
Resident Physician, 1879

MACKEY, ROBERT BLISS, Montrose, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1908
Resident Physician, 1908

MACKIE, GEORGE C., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

MACKINNEY, WILLIAM H., 1701 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1903
Appointed Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1915
Resigned Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1920
Appointed Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1920 (*)

MACKINNON, ROBERT DONALD, 217 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1913
Resident Physician, 1913-1914

MADISON, FRED W., 141 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Graduate: Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924

MAEDER, EDWARD CARL, Minneapolis, Minn. Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Minnesota, 1926
Resident Physician, 1926

MAEDER, LEROY A., 6725 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Minnesota, 1921
Interne, 1922
Appointed Assistant Resident Physician, June 9, 1923
Resigned Assistant Resident Physician, January 31, 1924
Assistant Neurologist (*)

MAGRATH, JOSEPH L., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1927
Resident Physician, 1927 (*)

MAIER, ERNEST GEORGE, 1323 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1905
Resident Physician, 1905

MAIER, FREDERICK HURST, 2019 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1894
Visiting Gynecologist and Obstetrician, October 22, 1923 (*)

MARTIN, PAUL TODD, Raphine, Va.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924

MANGES, WILLIS F., 235 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1903
Appointed Director of Roentgen-Ray Laboratory, 1911
Resigned Director of Roentgen-Ray Laboratory, 1915

MANN, ABRAHAM LEON, 1084 Madison Ave., New York City
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1912
Resident Physician, 1912

MANN, JAMES PACKARD, 1234 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1887
Orthopedic Surgeon
Appointed before 1901
Resigned, 1926

MANZELLA, JOSEPH ANTHONY, 340 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1912
Resident Physician, 1912

MAREK, EMIL HENRY, Yoakum, Texas
Graduate: University of Texas, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915

MARKLEY, LUTHER AUGUSTUS, Philadelphia General Hospital, Phila., Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1926
Interne, 1926

MARKS, SAUL, 5352 Lebanon Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

MARSHALL, GEORGE MORLEY, 1819 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1886
Appointed Assistant Laryngologist, 1901
Appointed Chief Laryngologist, 1904

MARTIN, EDWARD, Orchard Farm, Media, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1883
Appointed Surgeon, 1888
Resigned Surgeon, 1914
Consulting Surgeon (*)
Director of Public Health and Charities

MARTIN, JAMES R., 2009 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1910
Appointed Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon, 1921 (*)

MARTIN, PAUL T., Raphine, Va.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924

MARTIN, ZENO THOMAS, 100 W. 6th St., Austin, Texas
Graduate: University of Texas, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920-1921

MASON, ALFRED DOUGLAS, JR., 932 Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.
Graduate: University of Tennessee, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923

MASSEY, BRADFORD, 1823 Wallace St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915-1916

MATHEWS, WILLIAM J., 938 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1900
Resident Physician, 1901

MATLACK, ELLWOOD, 1631 Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1886
Resident Physician, 1886

MATTHEWS, ROBERT A., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

MATTHEWS, WILLIAM EDGAR, 425 Lincoln St., Johnstown, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1887
Resident Physician, 1887

MATZKE, DAVID E., 540 15th Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925

MAUS, JOHN P., 1806 W. Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910

MAY, JAMES V., Boston State Hospital, Boston, Mass.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1897
Resident Physician, 1897-1898

MEAKER, HUGHES GEORGE, Mansfield, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

MEEKER, GEORGE H., University of Pennsylvania Medical Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College Dental Department, 1907
Appointed Visiting Biochemist, March 19, 1919 (*)

MELLON, GEORGE WALWORTH, 50 E. 58th St., New York
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1913
Resident Physician, 1913

MELTON, BERNARD L., Phoenix, Ariz.
Graduate: Temple University, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

MERRITT, VICTOR S., 350 White St., Springfield, Mass.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1897
Resident Physician, 1898

METCALF, ELLIOTT H., Rockville, Conn.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1915

MEYERS, MILTON KAYTON, 1529 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1902
Appointed Registrar Nervous Wards, 1916

MICKLE, E. R., Box A, Williamsburg, Va.
Graduate: Medical College of Virginia, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923-1924

MIDDLETON, WILLIAM SHAINLINE, 2114 Adams St., Madison, Wis.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1911
Resident Physician, 1911-1912

MILKMAN, LOUIS A., Scranton, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

MILLER, CHARLES SCOTT, 1215 W. Wyoming Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1914
Assistant Gynecologist (*)

MILLER, HUGH McCAULEY, 1900 Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1918
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1921

MILLER, MILO GEORGE, Atlantic City, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1888
Resident Physician, 1888

MILLIKEN, CHAS. W., 396 E. Market St., Akron, Ohio.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1880
Resident Physician, 1881

MILLS, ALVIN LEE, 5th St. and 1st Ave., South, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Graduate: Vanderbilt University, 1917
Resident Physician, 1920

MILLS, CHARLES KARSNER, 2121 DeLancey St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1869
Consultant, Insane Department, Organized Nervous Wards, 1877
Resigned Neurologist after 40 years, Oct. 2, 1919
Consulting Neurologist (*)

MISSETT, JOSEPH VINCENT, JR., 63d and Race Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1927
Interne, 1927 (*)

MITCHELL, EDWARD KIRKWOOD, 710 W. Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1906
Appointed Laryngologist to Tuberculosis Department, 1916
Resigned Laryngologist to Tuberculosis Department, 1920

MITCHELL, WILLIAM GRADY, 7051 Elmwood Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Tennessee, 1921
Resident Physician, 1922

MITTERLING, STEPHEN, 5731 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1911
Resident Physician, 1911-1912
Appointed Assistant Laryngologist, 1915

MOFFSES, PHILLIPP, 3329 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

MONIHAN, DANIEL JOSEPH, 549 E. Broad St., Chester, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1907
Resident Physician, 1908-1909

MONIHAN, JOHN ROBERT, 12801 Woodland Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
Graduate: University of Buffalo, 1912
Resident Physician, 1912-1914

MONTGOMERY, CHALMERS C., 1107½ 13th Ave., Altoona, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1907
Resident Physician, 1907

MOON, VIRGIL HOLLAND, University of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.
Graduate: Rush Medical College, 1913
Pathologist, September 12, 1927 (*)

MOORE, CHARLES HOWARD, 1729 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1907
Resident Physician, 1908

MOORE, DUNLOP, U. S. Public Health Service, San Francisco, Cal.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1893
Resident Physician, 1893-1894

MOORE, GEORGE W., Kingsville, Texas
Graduate: University of Texas, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923

MOORE, ISAAC H., Medical Building, Seattle, Wash.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1878
Resident Physician, 1878

MOORE, MERLE W., Stevens Building, Portland, Ore.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1924
Resident Physician, 1926

MOORE, RAMSEY H., Dallas, Texas
Graduate: University of Texas, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

MOORE, WILLIAM F., 255 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1905
Assistant Bronchoscopist and Esophagoscopist (*)

MORGAN, ARTHUR CARADOC, 3118 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1897
Resident Physician, 1897
Assistant Visiting Physician to the Tuberculosis Department, 1906-1911
Assistant Visiting Physician, 1906-1915
Resigned Physician to Tuberculosis Department at Byberry, 1911
Appointed Physician to Tuberculosis Department at the Philadelphia General Hospital, 1912 (*)

MORGAN, JAMES ALBERT, Honolulu
Graduate: Temple University, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910
Assistant Ophthalmologist, 1912
Resigned Assistant Pathologist, 1913

MORGAN, JAMES WOOLEY, Modesto, Cal.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

MORGAN, J. D., 2226 Delancey St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: McGill University, 1907
Appointed Assistant Radiologist, 1926
Appointed Chief Radiologist, 1927
Resigned Chief Radiologist, 1927

MORRIS, MORRIL JUSTIN, 509 Olive St., Seattle, Wash.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915

MORRISON, WILLIAM FRANCIS, Central Medical Building, Phila., Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1896
Resident Physician, 1896
Appointed Assistant Obstetrician, 1915

MORRISON, WILLIAM ROBERT, 502-508 Citizen Bank Building, Kokomo, Ind.
Graduate: University of Indiana, 1918
Resident and Chief Physician One Year, 1918-1919

MOSLEY, E. B., Denver, Col.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1861
Resident Physician, 1861

MOWRY, WILLIAM BOYLE, 8 North Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1874
Resident Physician, 1876

MOYER, DONALD G., 1153 Penn Ave., Wyomissing, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917-18

MUCKENFUSS, RALPH STEWART, Rockefeller Institute, N. Y. City, N. Y.
Graduate: Emory University, 1921
Resident Physician, 1921

MUELLER, HANNA V., 418 N. 41st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1922
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1925

MULDAWER, ISAAC J., 2023 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1913
Resident Physician, 1913

MULLEN, CARROLL RICHARD, 814 Garrett Road, Bywood, Upper Darby, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1926
Resident Physician, 1926

MULLEN, EDWARD A., 2615 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Appointed Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1925 (*)

MULLEN, JAMES HAYES, 98 Suffolk St., Holyoke, Mass.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania
Dental Interne, 1920-1921

MULLER, GEORGE P., 1930 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1899
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1904
Resigned Assistant Surgeon, 1914

MULLINS, ROY L., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Tennessee Medical Department, 1924
Appointed Junior Resident Physician, 1926

MULRENAN, JOHN P., 1228 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1897
Appointed Assistant Neurologist, 1921

MUMFORD, SAMUEL A., Clifton Springs Sanatorium, Clifton Springs, N. Y.
Appointed Assistant Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1908
Resigned Assistant Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1909

MURPHY, JAMES EDWARD, 179 Allyn St., Hartford, Conn.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1909
Resident Physician Insane Department, 1911

MURPHY, JOSEPH A., Capt. U. S. N., Med. Dir., Care of Postmaster, N. Y.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1898
Resident Physician, 1898-1899

MURPHY, JOSEPH T., Pottsville, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1913
Resident Physician, 1914

MURRAY, GILBERT D., County Bank Building, Scranton, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1889
Resident Physician, 1890

MUSCHLITZ, CHARLES HENRY, 435 Main St., Slatington, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1904
Resident Physician, 1904
Appointed Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon, 1906
Resigned Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon, 1909

MUSSER, JOHN HERR, JR., 1551 Canal St., New Orleans, La.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1908
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1912
Resigned Assistant Physician, 1913
Appointed Physician, 1913
Resigned Physician, 1924

MUTTART, GEORGE M., 118 Princeton St., East Boston, Mass.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1890
Resident Physician, 1890

MYERS, ISRAEL, 2037 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1907
Resident Physician, 1907-1909

MYERS, SYLVAN, 1335 Baun St., Vicksburg, Miss.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1894
Resident Physician, 1896

NARR, FREDERICK C., Research Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1911
Resident Physician, 1912
Assistant Physician

NAULTY, CHARLES WILLIAM, JR., 403 High St., Perth Amboy, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1905
Resident Physician, 1906

NEALE, HENRY MARION, Upper Lehigh, Luzerne Co., Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1880
Resident Physician, 1880-1881

NEARE, CLIFFORD R., 2 Hawthorne Ave., East Orange, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1899
Resident Physician, 1899

NEFF, JOSEPH SEAL, State Road, beyond Cynwyd, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1875
Medical Staff, 1882-1889
Director of Health and Public Charities, 1907-1914

NESLER, ALFRED BENJAMIN, 972 Locust St., Dubuque, Iowa
Graduate: University of Michigan, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920

NEUBAUER, BERNARD BENJAMIN, 1936 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Maryland, 1911
Resigned Assistant Neuro-surgeon, 1925

NEUMANN, THEODORE WILLIAM, 11 S. 48th St., New York, N. Y.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

NEWGARDEN, GEORGE JOSEPH, 1633 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1889
Resident Physician, 1889-1890

NEWNAM, HENRY JOS. EUGENE, 5408 Berks St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1905
Resident Physician, 1905
Appointed Registrar, 1908
Resigned Assistant Obstetrician, 1916

NEWTON, ROBLEY D., 15 Heitman Building, Fort Myers, Fla.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1896
Resident Physician, 1896
Appointed Registrar, 1901

NICHOLS, IRA C., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

NICHOLS, WILLIAM VANDERVEER, Oceanside, Cal.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1885
Resident Physician, 1885-1886

NICHOLSON, JOSEPH LIPPINCOTT, Haddonfield, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1890
Resident Physician, 1891-1892

NICHOLSON, WILLIAM R., 2023 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1893
Resident Physician, 1893
Appointed Assistant Obstetrician and Gynecologist, 1903

NICKERSON, LEVIN H. A., 120 N. 118th St. Office, 615 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1874
Resident Physician, 1874-1875

NITSCHKE, ERNEST JOSEPH, 416 Journal Building, Portland, Ore.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1916
Resident Physician, 1917-1918

NOBLE, C. GREYLOCK, 2217 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910

NOE, WILLIAM L., JR., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

NONES, ROBERT HODGSON, 20th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Philadelphia Dental College, 1885
Dental Surgeon, 1901
Resigned Visiting Oral Surgeon, 1906

NOONE, ERNEST L., Drexel Hill, Delaware Co., Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1923
Appointed Assistant Pediatrist, 1926 (*)

NORRIS, CHARLES C., 133 S. 36th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1898
Appointed Assistant Obstetrician, 1904
Resigned Assistant Obstetrician, 1914
Appointed Visiting Gynecologist and Obstetrician, 1921
Appointed Visitor on Radiological Staff, 1921 (*)
Resigned Visiting Gynecologist and Obstetrician, 1928

NORRIS, GEORGE WILLIAM, 321 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1899
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1906
Resigned Assistant Physician, 1911

NORRIS, RICHARD C., 500 N. 20th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1887
Resident Physician, 1887
Obstetric Registrar
Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist
Resigned Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist, Feb. 26, 1914
Consulting Obstetrician and Gynecologist, 1916 (*)

NORTH, ALICE MARY, 7301 Boyer St., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925-1927

NORTH, CHARLES QUAY, 520 Medical Building, Seattle, Wash.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916-1917

NOYES, FRANKLIN LE GRAND, 1322 N. Vermont St., Hollywood, Calif.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925-1927

NOYES, KENNETH EUGENE, Philadelphia General Hospital, Phila., Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1927
Resident Physician, 1927

O'BOYLE, CYRIL PATRICK, 4930 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1912
Resident Physician, 1912
Appointed Assistant Roentgenologist, 1916

O'BRASKY, LOUIS, 37 College St., New Haven, Conn.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1922
Resident Physician, 1922-1924

O'BRIEN, THOMAS A., 1727 W. Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1905
Visiting Ophthalmologist, December 24, 1927 (*)

OEHLHOFFER, CHARLES JOSEPH, 185 Main St., Aurora, Ill.
Graduate: University of Michigan, 1921
Interne, 1921

O'HARRA, ALOYSIUS, Peermont, N. J.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1907
Resident Physician, 1908
Appointed Gastroscopist, 1909
Resigned Gastroscopist.

OHNESORG, KARL, Seattle, Wash.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1895
Resident Physician, 1895
Retired from United States Navy

OLIENSIS, ABRAHAM ELIJAH, 1737 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1911
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1924 (*)

OLIPHANT, NELSON B., 152 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1880
Resident Physician, 1880

ORMOND, ALEXANDER PIERCE, Philadelphia General Hospital, Phila., Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925

OSGOOD, CARROLL WILCOX, Bloomington, Wis.
Graduate: University of Wisconsin, 1927
Interne, 1927

OSTRUM, HERMAN W., 2407 N. 30th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917
Appointed Assistant Roentgenologist, 1918

OTT, HOWARD W., Collingswood, N. J.
Dental Interne, 1926
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1926

OWEN, HUBLEY RABORG, 319 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1905; Jefferson Medical College, 1914
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1909
Resigned Assistant Surgeon, 1910
Appointed Surgeon, 1910 (*)

PAINE, LISTON, Whitestone, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1911
Resident Physician, 1911

PALMER, HAROLD DEAN, St. Paul, Minn.
Graduate: University of Minnesota, 1927
Interne, 1927

PANCOAST, HENRY K., University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila., Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1898
Radiological Staff, 1921 (*)

PARDEE, HOWARD A., 105 5th Ave., New York City
Graduate: New York University Medical School, 1880

PARK, THOMAS CREIGH, Provident Trust Building, 17th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1905
Interne, 1905-1907

PARKE, WILLIAM E., 1534 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1886
Resident Physician, 1886

PARRISH, ROBERT CADE, 5301 Chester Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1898
Resident Physician, 1898-1899

PATTEN, CLARENCE A., 5026 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1916
Assistant Neurologist (*)

PATTERSON, ROSS VERNET, 2126 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1904
Resident Physician, 1904
Assistant Physician Insane Department
Assistant Chief Resident Physician
Resigned Assistant Chief Resident Physician, 1906
Appointed Physician Medical Staff, 1916

PATTON, LOUIS KELLAM, Amarillo Building, Amarillo, Texas
Graduate: University of Texas, 1921
Interne, 1921-1923

PEARL, JACOB, 160 Walnut Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1912
Resident Physician, 1912
Appointed First Assistant Resident Physician, 1914
Resigned Assistant Resident Physician, 1915
Appointed Assistant Psychiatrist, 1916
Resigned Assistant Psychiatrist, 1920

PEARSON, ROBERT G., Sacramento, Cal.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1908
Resident Physician, 1908

PECK, EARL C., Newtown, Conn.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

PECK, ELIZABETH LAW, 334 S. 42d St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1885
Resident Physician, 1885
Appointed Obstetrician and Gynecologist, 1895
Resigned Obstetrician and Gynecologist, 1909

PEET, MAX MINOR, University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Graduate: University of Michigan, 1910
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1914
Visiting Surgeon, 1914-1916

PEMBERTON, RALPH, 2120 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1903
Resident Physician, 1904-1905

PENDERGRASS, EUGENE P., University of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1918
Assistant Radiological Staff, 1921 (*)

PEPPER, OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, St. Davids, Pa. Office, Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1908
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1911
Resigned Assistant Physician, 1912

PEPPER, WILLIAM, JR., Melrose Park, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1897
Resident Physician, 1897
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1904
Appointed Physician, 1912

PERKINS, WILLIAM HARVEY, Royal Medical College, Bangkok, Siam.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1917
Resigned Assistant Pathologist, 1925

PERRI, ANGELO M., 944 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1925
Assistant Neurologist (*)

PETER, LUTHER C., Physicians Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1894
Assistant Neurologist, 1903-1904

PETERS, WILLIAM F., Homer City, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916

PETERSON, JESSIE MARIE (marriage name Jessie Peterson Janjigian), 1043 Wyoming Ave., Forty Fort, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1906
Resident Physician, 1907-1908

PETTY, ORLANDO H., 1803 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1904
Appointed Metabolic Division, October 24, 1923 (*)

PFAHLER, GEORGE EDWARD, 1321 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1898
Resident Physician, 1898
Assistant Chief Resident, 1899-1902
Consulting Radiologist (*)

PHELPS, GEORGE FLOYD, 6019 Lansdowne Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1907
Assistant Psychiatrist, 1916
Physician to the Neuropsychiatric Department (*)

PHILBRICK, INEZ C., 3520 South St., Lincoln, Neb.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1891
Resident Physician, 1891-1893

PHILLIPS, EARL S., Wheeling, W. Va.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924

PHILLIPS, HORACE, 905 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1889
Visiting Physician to the Psychopathic Ward, 1917-1919

PIERSOL, GEORGE MORRIS, 1913 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1905
Appointed Registrar, 1912
Resigned Registrar, June 27, 1914
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1914
Resigned Assistant Physician, 1916
Appointed Physician, 1917 (*)

PIERSON, FRANK S., 109 W. 120th St., New York, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

PIKE, CHARLES H., 23 Illinois St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

PIKE, GEORGE L., 4248 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1900
Resident Physician, 1900-1901

PILLING, GEORGE PLATT, JR., Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1903
Appointed Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1920

PINSKY, MORDECAI MYER, Camden, N. J.
Graduate: University of Maryland, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1925
Resident Physician, July 1, 1926-July 1, 1928

PIPER, EDMUND BROWN, 1936 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1911
Appointed Assistant Obstetrician and Gynecologist, 1914
Resigned Assistant Obstetrician and Gynecologist, 1924
Appointed Obstetrician and Gynecologist, 1925

PLESS, ABRAHAM A., 2453 S. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1918
Resident Physician, 1919

PLUMER, ANDREW JACKSON, 1430 Garfield St., Lincoln, Neb.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1885
Resident Physician, 1885

POLAND, JOSEPH, 1904 Pacific Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1907
Resident Physician, 1907

POLENTZ, PAUL F., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1928
Resident Physician (*)

POLK, FLORENCE K., 2121 N. College Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924
Assistant Physician to the Neuropsychiatric Department (*)

POLK, MIRIAM R., 1500 State St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Graduate: Johns Hopkins University, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923

POLLACK, FLORA, 112 Mt. Royal Ave., Stevenson, Md.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, Baltimore, Md.
Resident Physician, 1891-1892

PONTIUS, NEVIN DREISBACH, 614 Cobb Building, Seattle, Wash.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1897
Resident Physician, 1897

PONTIUS, PAUL J., 1833 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1891
Appointed Ophthalmological Surgeon, March 9, 1917
Consulting Ophthalmological Surgeon (*)

POST, WILLIAM GLENN, JR., St. Petersburg, Florida
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1921
Resident Physician, 1921

POTSDAMER, JOSEPH B., 1818 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1879
Resident Physician, 1880

POTTER, ELLEN CULVER, Harrisburg, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1903
Appointed Assistant Obstetrician, 1909

POTTER, J. E., Washington, D. C.
Graduate: Vanderbilt University, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915

POTTS, CHARLES SOWER, 2018 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1885
Resident Physician, 1885-1886
Neurologist, 1901 (*)

POULSON, WILLIAM WILSON, Marcus Hook, Del. Co., Pa.
Graduate: Maryland College of Medicine and Surgery, 1914
Graduate: Temple University, 1917
Resident Physician, 1914-1916

POUX, GEORGE ADRIAN, Guys Mills, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1915
Resident Physician, 1916

PRESPER, ELMER JOHN, 2161 E. York St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1912
Appointed Laryngologist Tuberculosis Department, May 13, 1924
Resigned Laryngologist Tuberculosis Department, Sept. 2, 1925

PRESSLY, THOMAS A., Runge, Texas
University of Texas School of Medicine, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915

PRESTON, SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Inmate of Western State Hospital of Virginia (Staunton)
Graduate: University of Virginia, 1886; Jefferson Medical College, 1887
Resident Physician, 1887

PRESTON, WALDO EMERSON, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

PRICE, GEORGE ELMER, 620 Paulson Building, Spokane, Wash.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1898
First Assistant, then as Neurologist and Consultant to Insane and Psychopathic Department.
Resigned, Dec. 18, 1919
Appointed Assistant Neurologist, 1906
Appointed Neurologist and Consultant to Insane Department, 1911
Resigned Assistant Neurologist, 1911

PURVES, GEORGE MOREHOUSE, 6628 Woodland Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1895
Resident Physician, 1897-1898

PYLES, FRANKLIN PIERCE, Laryo da Canoca 9, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1909
Resident Physician, 1910

QUICK, ARMOND J., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Cornell University Medical School, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

RABINOVITCH, LOUISA, Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43d St., New York, N. Y.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, 1890
Resident Physician, 1890

RADUSCH, FRIEDA J., Rapid City, S. C.
Graduate: University of Minnesota, 1919
Resident Physician, 1918-1919

RAMBO, HAROLD S., Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1920
Appointed Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1924 (*)

RANSLEY, ALEXANDER W., 309 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1875
Resident Physician, 1875

RANDALL, ALEXANDER, Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Johns Hopkins University, 1907
Appointed Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1915

RANDALL, EDWARD, American National Insurance Bldg., Galveston, Texas.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1883
Resident Physician, 1883

RATHBUN, FRANK DARLINGTON, Box 38, New Windsor, Mercer Co., Ill.
Graduate: Rush Medical College, 1877
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1878
Resident Physician, 1879

REA, MARION HAGUE, 141 Montgomery Ave., Bala Cynwyd, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915-1916
Assistant Visiting Physician, 1917 (*)

READ, HILTON S., 101 S. Indiana Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923
Appointed Assistant Resident Physician, May 1, 1924
Resigned Assistant Resident Physician, June 30, 1925

READING, WILLIAM BOYD, U. S. National Bank Building, Galveston, Tex.
Graduate: University of Texas, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

REDDY, JOHN JOSEPH, Maj. M. C., U. S. A., Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1907
Resident Physician, 1907-1908

REED, CARL HEMPEL, Whitemarsh P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1882
Resident Physician, 1882
Retired

REEDY, WALTER M., Scranton, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1892
Resident Physician, 1893

REES, T. MONROE, 209 Haverford Ave., Narberth, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University Dental Department, 1927
Dental Resident, 1927

REESE, WARREN SNYDER, 230 S. 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915
Appointed Assistant Ophthalmologist, 1920
Resigned Assistant Ophthalmologist, 1924

REESER, RICHARD, 402 Locust St., Columbia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1896
Resident Physician, 1896

REHRIG, JOHN EDWARD, D.D.S., 205 Broadway, Bangor, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania Dental College, 1908
Resident Physician, 1908

REILLY, JAMES J., Camden, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

REINARTZ, EUGEN GOTTFRIED, Captain M. C., U. S. A., Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1916
Appointed Interne, 1916

RENNINGER, A. R., 13th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1899
Appointed Assistant Ophthalmologist, 1903
Resigned Ophthalmologist, 1905
Appointed Assistant Ophthalmologist, 1924

REPP, JOHN JACOB, 926 S. 60th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1905
Resident Physician, 1905-1906

REPPLIER, SIDNEY J., 373 Roumfort Rd., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1904
Assistant Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1912
Resigned Registrar, 1911
Resigned Assistant Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1914

REYNOLDS, CHARLES B., 1902 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1899
Appointed Assistant Obstetrician, 1908
Resigned Assistant Obstetrician, 1915

REYNOLDS, CHARLES R., Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1899
Resident Physician, 1899-1900

REYNOLDS, FREDERICK PRATT, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1890
Resident Physician, 1890

REYNOLDS, ROYAL, Maj. M. C., U. S. A., Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1906
Resident Physician, 1907-1908

RHEIN, ROBERT DAVIES, 400 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1901
Resident Physician, 1901

RHEINGOLD, MEYER, Bronx, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1926
Dental Interne, 1926

RHOADS, SAMUEL, 1445 New York Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1901
Appointed Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1906
Resigned Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1909
Appointed Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1909
Resigned as Physician of Department of Tuberculosis, 1916

RICHARDS, ALMA B., 428-30 Medical Arts Building, Memphis, Tenn.
Graduate: University of Tennessee, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

RICHARDS, FRANCIS PALMER, Mackay, Custer Co., Idaho
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1902
Resident Physician, 1902-1903

RICHARDSON, GEORGE EDWARD, 101 Main St., Towanda, Pa.
Graduate: University of Minnesota, 1921
Interne, 1922
Appointed Assistant Resident Physician, 1922
Resigned Assistant Resident Physician, 1924

RICHARDSON, GEORGE HENRY, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1891
Resident Physician, 1892

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM WADDLE, Mercer Sanitarium, Mercer, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1902
Resident Physician, 1902

RIEGEL, DONALD, 5110 Chester Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1920
Appointed Assistant Gynecologist (*)

RIESMAN, DAVID, 1520 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1892
Resident Physician, 1892
Visiting Physician, 1901 (*)

RIGGS, HELENA E., 1904 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925
Assistant Neurologist (*)

RIGHTER, HARVEY MITCHELL, 5049 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1896
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1916
Resigned Assistant Surgeon, 1925
Appointed Surgeon, December 29, 1925 (*)

ROBBINS, WARREN DAVID, Port Norris, N. J.
Graduate: Cornell University, 1926
Resident Physician, 1926

ROBERTS, FREDERICK C., 1349 Washington St., Easton, Pa.
Graduate: University of Wisconsin, 1895
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1898
Resident Physician, 1899

ROBERTS, JOSEPH V. C., 4507 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1900
Appointed Assistant Physician to Tuberculosis Department, 1909
Resigned Assistant Physician to Tuberculosis Department, 1914
Appointed Registrar, 1909
Resigned Registrar, 1911

ROBERTS, THOMAS SADLER, 2303 Pleasant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1885
Resident Physician, 1885

ROBERTS, WALTER, 1921 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1893
Resident Physician, 1894
Appointed Assistant Laryngologist, 1903
Appointed Laryngologist, 1905
Resigned Laryngologist, 1920

ROBERTSON, EDWARD BOISSEAU, Dansville, Virginia
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1927
Interne, 1927 (*)

ROBERTSON, GAYNELLE, Hylton, Texas
Graduate. University of Pennsylvania, 1927
Interne, 1927 (*)

ROBERTSON, HAROLD FREDERICK, 327 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1926
Interne, 1927-1928
President Blockley Society

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM EGBERT, 327 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1892
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1915
Appointed Physician, 1924 (*)

ROBINOVITCH, LOUISA G., Golden, Colo.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1890
Resident Physician, 1890

ROBINSON, BENJAMIN, West Branch, Y. M. C. A., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1906
Resident Physician, 1906

ROBINSON, DAVID BEACH, 603 Bryant Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1908
Resident Physician, 1909

ROBINSON, ERNEST FRANKLIN, 603 Bryant Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1896
Resident Physician, 1896

ROBINSON, GEORGE SOMERS, 8019 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1881
Resident Physician, 1881

ROBINSON, JOHN M., 413 Providence Building, Duluth, Minn.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1891
Resident Physician, 1891

ROBISON, LYMAN H., 2007 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Cal.
Graduate: Rush Medical College, 1912
Appointed Assistant Resident Physician, 1924
Resigned Assistant Resident Physician, June 30, 1925

RODDY, JOHN A., Medical Arts Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1907
Appointed Assistant Pathologist, 1911
Resigned Assistant Pathologist, 1912

RODENHEISER, EDWIN WILLIAM, Highland Park, Pa.
Graduate: Washington University, St. Louis, 1913
Resident Physician, 1914
Appointed Third Assistant Resident Physician, 1916

RODMAN, ELLWOOD W., Beverly, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924-1926

RODMAN, J. STEWART, Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1906
Appointed Neuro-surgeon, Sept. 11, 1923
Resigned Neurological Surgeon, 1925

ROGERS, LIEUEN MOSS, U. S. P. H. S., Hygienic Laboratory, Wash., D. C.
Graduate: University of Texas, 1916
Interne, 1916

ROHRER, GEORGE REDSECKER, 45 E. Orange St., Lancaster, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1880
Interne, 1882-1883

ROOT, MARY PAULINE, 115 Hope St., Providence, R. I.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1883
Resident Physician, 1883

ROSENAU, MILTON JOSEPH, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1889
Resident Physician, 1889

ROSENBAUM, GEORGE, 1521 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Maryland, 1905
Resident Physician, 1907

ROSENBERGER, RANDLE CRATER, 1001 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1894
Appointed Bacteriologist and Director of Laboratory, 1903-1919
Appointed Consulting Clinical Pathologist, April 29, 1920 (*)

ROSENBLUM, PHILIP SHERIDAN, 2100 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1916
Interne, 1916

ROSENTHAL, SIMON HARRY, 1112 Church St., Lynchburg, Va.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1913
Resident Physician, 1913

ROTH, DAVID ADOLPH, 3114 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1913
Resident Physician, 1913

ROTHBURN, F. D., New Windsor, Ill.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1879
Resident Physician, 1879

ROTHKUGEL, PAUL, 2501 N. 32d St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1908
Resident Physician, 1909

ROTHMAN, MAURICE MAXWELL, 1835 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1921
Interne, 1921

ROTHROCK, JOHN LINCOLN, Hamm Building, St. Paul, Minn.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1888
Resident Physician, 1888

ROURK, WILLIAM A., JR., Myrtle Beach, S. C.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924

ROUSE, HOWARD, Lewiston, Idaho.
Graduate Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

ROUSSEL, ALBERT E., 2108 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1882
Resident Physician, 1883

RUBEN, SAMUEL ABRAHAM, 9 North Ave., Washington, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1911
Resident Physician, 1912

RUCH, ASHER GEORGE, Schnecksville, Lehigh Co., Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915

RUGH, JAMES TORRANCE, 1616 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1892
Appointed Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon, 1903
Resigned Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon, 1906
Appointed Orthopedic Surgeon, 1913 (*)

RUMMAGE, LELAND C., Nanticoke, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

RUSSELL, CARLTON N., Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1911
Oral Surgeon, 1912 (*)

RUSSELL, ETHEL CLARISSA, 3600 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1919
Interne, 1920
Assistant Neurologist (*)

RUSSELL, ROY D., Ness City, Kansas
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1922
Resident Physician, 1922

RUTHBERG, JACOB JAMES, 1619 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1908
Resident Physician, 1908

SAGERSON, JOHN LEO, 431 Lincoln St., Johnstown, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1898
Resident Physician, 1898

SANDS, MINNIE JANE, 3414 Haverford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

SANDSTEIN, A. S., 24 Jacksons Road, Fendalton, New Zealand
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1904
Dental Interne, 1904

SANFORD, CONLEY H., 1042 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
Graduate: University of Tennessee, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

SANFORD, WILLIAM V., Ripley, Tenn.
Graduate: Vanderbilt University, 1918
Resident Physician, 1919

SANGMEISTER, HENRY J. A., 1900 S. Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916
Assistant Gynecologist (*)

SAURMAN, JOHN SHELLEY, Salem Bank of Commerce Bldg., Salem, Ore.
Graduate: Temple University, 1909
Resident Physician, 1909-1911

SAVITZ, S. A., 2131 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1905
Assistant Physician Tuberculosis Department (*)

SAWYER, BLACKWELL, Toms River, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924

SAXON, GORDON JOEL, 5314 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1908
Appointed Assistant Psychiatrist, 1916

SCANLAN, DAVID WARD, 15 S. Illinois Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1911
Resident Physician, 1912-1913
President Blockley Medical Society

SCHADT, THOMAS E., 528 N. New St., Bethlehem, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1922
Appointed Junior Physician, July 1, 1927

SCHAFFER, HOWARD WILLIAM, 68 Harvey St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1921
Resident Physician, 1921
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1924 (*)

SCHALL, LEROY A., 520 Commonwealth Ave., Boston (Newton), Mass.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

SCHAMBERG, JAY F., 1402 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1892
Appointed Dermatologist, 1913
Radiological Staff, 1921 (*)

SCHATZ, WILLIAM J., 1022 Walnut St., Allentown, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915

SCHIFF, GEORGE N., 2630 E. 75th St., Chicago, Ill.
Graduate: Northwestern University Medical School, 1925
Resident Physician, 1926-1927

SCHLESS, ROBERT AVROM, Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1916
Appointed Assistant Pediatrist, 1925 (*)

SCHLIER, EARLE B., 925 W. Broad St., Bethlehem, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

SCHNABEL, TRUMAN GROSS, 1704 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1911
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1914
Resigned Assistant Physician, 1924
Appointed Physician, 1924 (*)

SCHNEIDERMAN, T. B., 2045 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1883
Resident Physician, 1883

SCHOCK, HARVEY E., 740 N. 63d St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1902
Resident Physician, 1903-1904

SCHREIBER, WILLIAM L., 13th Street and Chelten Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1907
Appointed Assistant Oral Surgeon, 1920
Resigned Assistant Oral Surgeon, 1921
Appointed Oral Surgeon, 1921 (*)

SCHROEDER, HENRY FRANKLIN, 1387 Main St., Marinette, Wis.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1899
Resident Physician, 1900

SCHUMANN, EDWARD A., 1814 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1901
Resident Physician, 1901
Appointed Assistant Obstetrician and Gynecologist, 1903
Appointed Obstetrician, 1916 (*)

SCHWARTZ, GEORGE JACOB, Central Medical Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1899
Surgeon (*)

SCHWARTZ, MORRIS, 1715 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1913
Appointed Laryngologist to Tuberculosis Department, 1916
Resigned

SCHWARZ, FRANK WILLIAM, U. S. Veteran Hospital 93, Legion, Texas
Graduate: Temple University School of Medicine, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

SCHWEINITZ, GEORGE EDMUND DE, 1705 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1881
Appointed Ophthalmologist, 1887
Resigned Ophthalmologist, 1914
Appointed Consulting Ophthalmologist, 1914 (*)

SCHWERIN, JUSTIN GORDON, 2113 N. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1901
Resident Physician, 1901
Resigned Assistant Laryngologist, 1925

SEARS, WILLIAM HARDIN, Huntingdon, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1898
Interne, 1898-1899

SEDGWICK, W. N., 600 W. 136th St., New York
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1893
Interne, 1894-1895

SEELAUS, HENRY K., 3015 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1918
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1925 (*)

SEELY, CHARLES B., 21 W. 3d St., Williamsport, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania Dental School, 1909
Dental Resident, 1908

SELTZER, BENJAMIN P., 935 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1924
Assistant Physician, 1925

SELTZER, MITCHELL, Philadelphia General Hospital
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College. 1927
Resident Physician, 1927 (*)

SENG, MAGNUS T., Medical Bldg., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
Graduate: University of Texas, 1913
Resident Physician, 1914

SENGER, EMIL M., 259 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924
Assistant Radiologist in Laryngology (*)

SEYMOUR, ALFRED MORSE, 411 West Ave., Jenkintown, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1886
Resident Physician, 1886

SHAAR, CAMILLE M., Lieut Commander, U. S. N., Care of Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D. C.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916

SHAFFER, GEORGE EMERY, 647 E. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1911
Resident Physician, 1911

SHALLOW, THOMAS A., 3942 Chestnut St. Office, Central Medical Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1911
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1915
Resigned Assistant Surgeon, 1924
Appointed Surgeon, 1924 (*)

SHANNON, CHARLES EMERY GOULD, 135 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1902
Appointed Assistant Ophthalmologist, 1911
Appointed Ophthalmologist, 1919 (*)

SHAPIRO, ALEXANDER MEYER, Independence Building, Chicago, Ill.
Graduate: Loyola University, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

SHAPIRO, RICHARD P., 729 S. 60th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924-1926

SHARPE, ABRAHAM MAXWELL, 708 Sproul St., Chester, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1916
Interne, 1916

SHARPLES, CASPAR W., Stimson Building, Seattle, Wash.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1888
Resident Physician, 1888

SHARPLESS, WILLIAM TRUMAN, 100 S. Church St., West Chester, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1888
Resident Physician, 1888

SHEAFF, PHILIP A., 200 S. 39th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1902
Resigned Assistant Visiting Neurologist, 1906

SHEARER, JOHN PIEEIE, 64 Mechanic St., Pontain, Mich.
Graduate: University of Michigan, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918-1919

SHELLY, PENROSE H., Port Royal, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1911
Resident Physician, 1911

SHEPARD, CHARLES E., Le Mars, Iowa
Graduate: University of Minnesota Medical School, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924

SHERMAN, MARY HASTINGS, Brookfield, Mass.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1891
Resident Physician, 1891

SHERRER, FREDERICK A., 32 N. 3d St., Easton, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1898
Resident Physician, 1898

SHEWMAN, ALON WATSON, New Castle, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1926
Resident Physician, 1926-1928

SHIELDS, ROBERT C., 5521 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1912
Dental Interne, 1912

SHIELDS, WILLIAM GRANT, JR., 414 School Lane, Germantown, Phila.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1900
Resident Physician, 1900
Assistant Pathologist, 1906
Resigned Assistant Pathologist, 1909

SHIELDS, WILLIAM STEPHENS, Major M. C., U. S. A., 31 Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1906
Resident Physician, 1907-08

SHIMER, WILLIAM SMITH, Address Unknown.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1886
Interne, 1886

SHINGLE, JOHN DELROY, Cheyenne, Wyoming
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1906
Resident Physician, 1906

SHIRAZY, E., 4242 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania Dental School, 1925
Dental Interne, 1925

SHUMWAY, EDWARD A., Central Medical Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1894
Resident Physician, 1894
Appointed Assistant Ophthalmologist, 1903
Resigned Assistant Ophthalmologist, 1914
Appointed Ophthalmic Surgeon, 1914
Resigned Ophthalmic Surgeon, 1926

SHUSTER, BENJAMIN H., 1717 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1915
Appointed Laryngologist to Tuberculosis Department, 1924 (*)

SIDLICK, DAVID MITCHELL, 2126 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Interne, 1917
Appointed Assistant Dermatologist, 1926 (*)

SIEGEL, ALVIN E., 2015 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1910
Registrar, 1911
Assistant Physician, 1916

SIGGINS, JOHN CHARLES, 1728 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1901
Resident Physician, 1902
Appointed Assistant Neuro-ophthalmologist, 1925 (*)

SIGNOR, DE LA RAY, 117 High St., Pottstown, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

SILER, CHARLES ARTHUR, Tehchow, Shantung Province, China
Graduate: University of Kansas, 1910
Graduate: Rush Medical College, 1921
Interne, 1921

SILK, SAMUEL A., Washington, D. C.
Graduate: Temple University, 1911
Resident Physician, 1911

SILVERMAN, GOODELL JACOB, 804 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1904
Resident Physician, 1904

SILVERSTEIN, ALEX., 3243 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1925
Assistant Physician to the Neuropsychiatric Department (*)

SIMONIS, ARTHUR E., 31 W. Main St., Tremont, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1908
Resident Physician, 1908

SINGER, BENJAMIN L., 20th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1900
Appointed Assistant Laryngologist, 1908
Resigned Assistant Laryngologist, 1915

SINGER, SAMUEL, 4150 Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915

SITER, E. H., 2213 Delancey St. Office, Medical Arts Building, Phila., Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1897
Appointed Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1904

SKELTON, ROBERT, Major M. C., U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1908
Resident Physician, 1910

SKILLERN, SAMUEL R., JR., 1734 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1913
Resident Physician, 1914

SLIFER, WALTER L., 1332 W. Roosevelt Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1903
Resident Physician, 1903

SMALL, J. FRANK, 28 N. Queen St., York, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1889
Resident Physician, 1889

SMALL, J. HAMILTON, Montclair, N. J.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1902
Resident Physician, 1902
Appointed Assistant Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1904

SMITH, ALBERT S., 5911 Cobbs Creek Parkway, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1876
Resident Physician, 1876

SMITH, ANDREW M., 344 Philadelphia Ave., Egg Harbor City, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923

SMITH, CLARENCE NICKERSON, U. S. N., Bureau Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1910
Resident Insane Department, 1910
Resident Physician, 1911-1912
Appointed Registrar Medical Wards, 1915

SMITH, GEORGE CHESTER, 242 E. 2d St., Casper, Wyo.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1904
Resident Physician, 1905

SMITH, ETLEY PRICE, Prince Crawford Building, Fairmont, W. Va.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1909
Resident Physician, 1910

SMITH, HENRY A., 3215 N. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1875
Resident Physician, 1875

SMITH, HERBERT J., 3303 N. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1898
Appointed Assistant Dermatologist, 1903
Resigned Assistant Dermatologist, 1913

SMITH, JAMES HOWARD, 5741 Florence Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918
Appointed Assistant Neurologist, 1920
Resigned Assistant Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1920

SMITH, LAUREN H., 4401 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: State University of Iowa, 1925
Assistant Neurologist (*)

SMITH, LYNNLEY GEORGE, 1912 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1917
Interne, 1917

SMITH, S. CALVIN, 323 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1905
Appointed Visiting Physician Tuberculosis Department, April 1, 1920
Resigned Visiting Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1924

SMITH, VINCENT JOSEPH, 1765 Stanley St. Office, 81 West Main St., New Britain, Conn.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920

SMITH, WILLIAM HENLEY, 1202 Riverside Ave. Office, 128 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

SNIVELY, NORMAN R., Altoona, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1909
Dental Interne, 1909

SNOKE, PAUL O., 129 College Ave. Office, Lancaster General Hospital, Lancaster, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924

SOKOLOFF, MARTIN J., 2126 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1920
Appointed Assistant Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1924
Resigned Assistant Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1924

SOMMER, GEORGE N. J., 120 State St., Trenton, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1894
Resident Physician, 1894

SONNE, CLARENCE MELVIN, Titusville, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1920
Resident Physician, 1920-1922

SORKNESS, JOSEPH, Jamestown, North Dak.
Graduate: University of Minnesota, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923

SOUTH, JOHN J., Massillon, Ohio
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1914
Resident Physician, 1915

SPAETH, WILLIAM LOUIS CHARLES, 5000 Jackson St., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1907
Resident Physician, 1908-1909

SPANGLER, RALPH HUSTON, 2219 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1901
Resident Physician, 1902

SPARR, HAROLD, Memphis, Tenn.
Graduate: University of Virginia, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919

SPEACHT, CLARENCE F., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925

SPEAR, RAYMOND, U. S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, Cal.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1895
Resident Physician, 1895-1896

SPEESE, JOHN, 1832 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1902
Resident Physician, 1903
Appointed Registrar, 1912
Resigned Registrar, June 12, 1914

SPENCER, ROBERT DOUGLAS, 607 Center St., Ashland, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1916
Resident Physician, 1917

SPILLER, WILLIAM GIBSON, 4409 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1892
Resigned Visiting Neurologist, Nov. 30, 1926
Appointed Consulting Neurologist and Neuropathologist, 1926 (*)

SPIVAK, LOUIS JOSEPH, 1410 Medical Arts Building, Houston, Texas.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1906
Interne, 1906

SPRINKLE, CHARLES N., Weaverville, N. C.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910

STACKHOUSE, CHARLES P., Sandpoint, Idaho.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1898
Resident Physician, 1898

STADIEM, MOSER LYON, Durham, N. C.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1927
Resident Physician, 1927 (*)

STAHL, B. FRANKLIN, 1727 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1887
Resident Physician, 1887
Appointed Registrar, 1901
Appointed Physician, 1906
Resigned Physician, 1924

STANDEN, JOHN ARTHUR, 1629 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, Dental Department, 1902
Dental Interne, 1902

STANDER, JACOBUS JOHANNES, Smithfield, Orange Free State, South Africa
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania Dental School, 1915
Dental Interne, 1915

STAUFFER, NATHAN PENNYPACKER, 2015 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1901
Resident Physician, 1902
Appointed Laryngologist Tuberculosis Department, 1913
Resigned Laryngologist Tuberculosis Department, 1915

STECKEL, CHARLOTTE I., Trenton, N. J.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1902
Resident Physician, 1902

STEIN, BERNARD B., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1927
Resident Physician, 1927 (*)

STEINMETZ, CHARLES G., JR., 4426 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1910
Appointed Assistant Neurologist, 1916
Resigned Psychiatrist, 1916

STELLWAGEN, THOMAS COOK, JR., 220 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1903
Appointed Assistant Oral Surgeon, 1903
Appointed Oral Surgeon, 1904
Resigned Oral Surgeon, 1908
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1910
Resigned Assistant Surgeon, 1919
Resigned Assistant Oral Surgeon, 1920
Appointed Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1920
Resigned Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1927

STENGEL, ALFRED, 1728 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1889
Resident Physician, 1889
Consulting Physician (*)

STERLING, ALEXANDER, 1531 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1911
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1924
Resigned Assistant Physician, 1925

STERN, SAMUEL, 2815 Pacific Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1905
Interne, 1906-1907
Assistant Physician Insane, 1907-1910

STETSON, J. B., 1025 Sullivan St., Seattle, Wash.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1896
Resident Physician, 1896

STEVENS, ARTHUR ALBERT, 314 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1886
Resident Physician, 1887
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1906
Resigned Assistant Physician, 1914
Appointed Physician, 1914 (*)

STEVENSON, JANE, 105 S. Belch St., Akron, Ohio
Graduate: University of Michigan, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

STEWART, COLIN CAMPBELL, JR., Hanover, N. H.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1926
Resident Physician, 1926

STEWART, HARRY M., 327 Vine St., Johnstown, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1903
Resident Physician, 1906

STEWART, WINIFRED BAYARD, 1820 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1926
Resident Physician, 1926
Assistant Neurologist (*)

STIMSON, CHENEY METCALF, Green and Harvey Sts., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1908
Interne, 1908-1909

STIMSON, GEORGE W., Packard Building, Warren, Ohio
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1903
Resident Physician, 1903-1904

STIVERS, CHARLES G., 2417 S. Hope St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1891
Resident Physician, 1892

STODDARD, JAMES K., Wooton, Ky.
Graduate: John Hopkins University, 1916
Appointed Assistant Psychiatrist, 1921

STODDART, FRANCES SUMNER JANNEY, 301 Highway, Riverton, N. J.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1890
Resident Physician, 1890

STOKES, JOHN H., 3800 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Michigan Medical School, 1912
Appointed Dermatologist, 1924
Resigned Dermatologist, 1926

STONE, HAROLD ADELBERT, 245 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1912
Dental Interne, 1912

STONER, WILLIAM HOY, 80 Beekman St., New York City.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1915
Resident Physician, 1914-1915
Appointed Assistant Biochemist, 1922
Appointed Metabolic Physician, 1923
Resigned Metabolic Physician, 1927

STORK, EDWIN GORDON, 5209 Osage Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914-1915

STOUFFER, JOHN F., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1915
Appointed Third Assistant Physician, June 21, 1918
Resigned Third Assistant Physician, March 31, 1919
Appointed Assistant Chief Resident Physician, Nov. 28, 1923
Resigned Assistant Medical Director, March 22, 1925
Appointed Associate Physician and Psychopathologist, March 23, 1925

STOUT, PHILIP SAMUEL, 4701 Chester Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1904
Appointed Laryngologist Tuberculosis Department, 1913
Resigned Laryngologist Tuberculosis Department, Jan. 4, 1926

STRAIT, WILLIAM FRANCIS, Rock Hill, York Co., S. C.
Graduate: Medical College of State of South Carolina, 1918
Resident Physician, 1919

STRAUSS, ABRAM, Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1910
Appointed Assistant Visiting Dermatologist, 1923
Resigned Assistant Visiting Dermatologist, 1925

STRECKER, EDWARD ADAM, 345 S. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1911
Appointed Neurologist, June 29, 1925 (*)

STRETCH, JAMES E., Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: George Washington University, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

STRICKLER, ALBERT, 327 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College. 1908
Appointed Assistant Dermatologist, 1914

STROME, FRANK PAUL, Capt. M. C., U. S. A., Ancon Hosp., Ancon, C. Z.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915

STROTZ, CHARLES M., Veterans Bureau, 33d and Arch Sts., Phila., Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1905
Resident Physician, 1905

STRUMIA, MAX MAURICE, 40 Narbrook Park, Narberth, Pa.
Graduated in Italy, 1920
Appointed Assistant Pathologist, 1924 (*)

STRYKER, SAMUEL STANHOPE, 3833 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1866
Resident Physician, 1866
Obstetrical Staff, 1876-1889
First Vice-President Association of Ex-Residents and Residents, 1887

STURGIS, MARY CASLEY, 250 S. 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1915
Assistant Gynecologist and Obstetrician (*)

SULLIVAN, ARTHUR JAMES JOSEPH, 712 Eastern Ave., Fall River, Mass.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1912
Resident Physician, 1912

SUMMA, FRANK PAUL, 104 S. Maple St., Kingston, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania
Resident Physician, 1913

SUMNER, ROY D., Rock Hill, S. C.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1915
Interne, 1916

SURAVITZ, BENJAMIN N., 606 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.
Graduate: Harvard Medical School, 1922
Resident Physician, 1922

SUSMAN, MICHAEL, 529 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1908
Resident Physician, 1908

SUTLIFF, FRED A., 1901 Cayuga St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1902
Resident Physician, 1903

SWALLOW, FRANK WASHINGTON, 1915 Fairmount Ave., Phila., Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1906
Resident Physician, 1908-1910

SWALM, CHARLES JOSEPH, 1330 Rockland St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1906
Resident Physician, 1906

SWALM, M. C. EDNA, 1726 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

SWARTLEY, WILLIAM B., 1726 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1909
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1920
Resigned Assistant Surgeon, 1925

SWARTZLANDER, HARRY C., Oyen, Alta.
Graduate: Creighton Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

SWAYNE, EUGENE, 5617 W. Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1905
Appointed Assistant Director Roentgen-Ray Laboratory, 1908
Resigned Assistant Director Roentgen-Ray Laboratory, 1921

SWEENEY, JOHN AUGUSTIN, 3729 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1921
Interne 1921-1923
Assistant Cardiologist (*)

SWINDELL, ORVAL FISHER, Blairstown, Missouri
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1926
Resident Physician, 1926

SYMMERS, DOUGLAS, 400 E. 29th St., New York City
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1901
Resident Physician, 1901

TAGGART, GEORGE WILLIAM, 206 Hazleton Nat. Bk. Bldg., Hazleton, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1921
Interne, 1921-23

TAGGART, THOMAS DARTWELL, 25 S. Indiana Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1896
Resident Physician, 1896

TALLANT, ALICE WOLD, 2008 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 1902
Visiting Gynecologist and Obstetrician
Consulting Prenatal Clinic

TALLY, JAMES ELY, 1811 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1892
Resident Physician, 1892

TANDOWSKY, RALPH MYRON, 1001 Ezra Thompson Building, Salt Lake, Utah
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1922
Resident Physician, 1922
Appointed Assistant Resident Physician, Aug. 1, 1923
Resigned Assistant Resident Physician, April 30, 1924

TASSMAN, ISAAC SAMUEL, Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1913
Resident Physician, 1913

TATUM, JULIANNA, Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1928
Resident Physician, 1928 (*)

TAYLOR, JOHN IRWIN, Elizabethtown, Ky.
Graduate: University of Louisville, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918-19

TAYLOR, JOHN MADISON, 1504 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1878
Appointed Pediatrician, 1901
Resigned Pediatrician, 1912

TAYLOR, KEMPTON P. A., United Fruit Company, Hospital, Quirigua, Central America.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1919
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1925

TAYLOR, STELLA MARY, 58 Sumner St., Dorchester, Mass. Care of Dr. H. G. Myreck.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1889
Resident Physician, 1890

TAYLOR, WILLIAM DENTON, Farley Road, Short Hills, Newark, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1909
Dental Interne, 1910

TEAH, THEODORE EMIL, 103 W. Main St., Lock Haven, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1904
Interne, 1904-1905

TERRELL, TRUMAN C., Medical Arts Building, Fort Worth, Texas.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1911
Resident Pathologist, April to Nov., 1912

THOMAS, GEORGE CARROLL, Com. M. C., U. S. Navy, 317 W. 2d St., Media, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1906
Resident Physician Insane Department, Aug., 1907
Resigned Resident Physician Insane Department, Nov., 1907

THOMAS, LLEWELYN IVOR, 335 S. Main St., Akron, Ohio
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1912
Resident Physician, 1914

THOMAS, THOMAS TURNER, 1100 Central Medical Building, Phila., Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1895
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1903
Resigned Assistant Surgeon, 1909
Appointed Surgeon, 1909 (*)

THOMAS, WILLIAM HERSEY, 903 Central Medical Building, Phila., Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1894
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1906
Appointed Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1924 (*)

THOMPSON, FRANK A., 5108 Springfield Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

THOMPSON, HERBERT H., Minneapolis, Minn.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1909
Resident Physician, 1909

THOMPSON, ROSS H., 1602 W. Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1911
Assistant Neurologist (*)

THOMSSEN, HERBERT W., 190 Genesee St., Utica, N.Y.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1905
Resident Physician, 1905

THRONE, JAMES, York, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1912
Resident Physician, 1912

THUDIUM, WILLIAM J., Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Assistant Gynecologist and Obstetrician (*)

TIBBINS, CLYDE E., 717 Liberty St., Franklin, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

TIDD, CHARLES H., Telluride, Colo.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1913
Resident Physician, 1914-15

TIMBERLAKE, CLAUDE VERNON, Youngsville, N. C.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1915
Appointed Resident Physician, 1916, but did not serve.

TINT, JACOB LOUIS, 185 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1908
Appointed Pathologist, 1908
Resigned Pathologist, 1909

TOMLINSON, JOHN WESLEY, Philadelphia General Hospital, Phila., Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1927
Resident Physician, 1927 (*)

TOOMEY, THOMAS NOXON, 11 Aberdeen Place, St. Louis, Mo.
Graduate: Washington University, St. Louis, 1915
Resident Physician, 1916

TOPHAM, BERTRAM E., Roanoke, Va.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1906
Resident Physician, 1906

TORRANCE, EDWARD GLAZAR, 118 Drexel Court Apartment, Drexel Hill, Pa.
Graduate: University of Minnesota, 1924
Resident Physician, 1924-1926
Assistant Neurologist (*)

TORREY, ROBERT G., 1716 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1906
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1912
Resigned Assistant Physician, 1916
Appointed Physician, 1916

TOULMIN, HARRY, Haverford, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1889
Registrar, 1892

TROUTMAN, HOLMES FIELDING, Glen Rogers, W. Va.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1908
Resident Physician, 1909

TROWBRIDGE, STUART J., Naval Air Station, San Diego, Cal.
Graduate: Marquette University, 1915
Resident Physician, 1916

TRUBY, WILLARD FREDERICK, 23 Bidwell Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1897
Resident Physician, 1898

TUCKER, FRANCIS HENRY, Nacogdoches, Texas
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1920
Interne, 1920
Appointed Assistant Resident Physician, Jan. 1, 1922
Resigned Assistant Resident Physician, August 31, 1922

TUCKER, GABRIEL, Cynwyd, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1905
Appointed Laryngologist to Tuberculosis Department, March 8, 1920
Resigned Laryngologist to Tuberculosis Department, 1924

TUCKER, HENRY, 1818 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1894
Resident Physician, 1894
Resigned Genito-urinary Surgeon, Dec. 29, 1919

TUCKER, STEPHEN B., Nacogdoches, Texas.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1922
Appointed Assistant Resident Physician, Aug. 1, 1923
Resigned Assistant Resident Physician, Oct. 31, 1924

TURNBULL, WILLIAM GRAY, Philadelphia General Hospital, Phila., Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1906
Appointed Assistant Physician to Tuberculosis Department, 1908
Resigned Assistant Physician to Tuberculosis Department, 1912
Appointed Superintendent, October 1, 1928

TURNER, LINTON, 450 Lyceum Ave., Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1903
Resident Physician, 1904

TUTEUR, EDWIN B., 31 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1890
Resident Physician, 1890

TUTHILL, HERBERT, Kansas City, Mo.
Graduate: University of Kansas, 1909
Resident Physician, 1909

TYLER, GEORGE TROTTER, Address Unknown.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1901
Appointed Assistant Visiting Obstetrician, 1906
Resigned Assistant Visiting Obstetrician, 1907

TYSON, RALPH M., 1527 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate Jefferson Medical College, 1915
Appointed Assistant Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1920

ULLOM, JOSEPHUS TUCKER, 160 Carpenter St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1901
Appointed Assistant Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1904
Resigned Assistant Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1907
Appointed Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1906

ULMAN, JOSEPH F., 2629 N. 29th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1903
Appointed Assistant Physician (Tuberculosis Department), 1920
Resigned Assistant Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1921
Appointed Physician Tuberculosis Department, 1921 (*)
Secretary of the Tuberculosis Staff (*)

UNDERWOOD, GEORGE MILTON, 4105 Live Oak St., Dallas, Texas
Graduate: University of Texas, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917-1918

UNGERLEIDER, HARRY E., 1516 S. 58th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916

USHER, SHEDDIE, 12 Harris St., West, Savannah, Ga.
Graduate: University of Georgia, 1909
Resident Physician, 1909

VAIL, WILLIAM PENN, Blairstown, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1906
Appointed Laryngologist Tuberculosis Department, 1913
Resigned Laryngologist Tuberculosis Department, 1920

VALENTINE, AUGUST CARL, 6609 Torresdale Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

VALLETT, BRICE SEWELL, Medical Arts Building, Wilmington, Del.
Graduate: University of Virginia, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

VANDERVOORT, CHARLES A., Parkway at Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1893
Resident Physician, 1893-95

VAN EPPS, CLARENCE E., 430 N. Clinton St., Iowa City, Iowa
Graduate: University of Iowa, 1897
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1898
Resident Physician, 1899

VAN GASKEN, FRANCES CULBRETH, 2123 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1890
Interne, 1890

VAN HARLINGEN, ARTHUR, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1867
Resident Physician, 1868

VAN HORN, MORRIS J., Town Hill, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1902
Resident Physician, 1902

VANN, NORMAN S., 341 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916

VAN VALZAH, WILLIAM WARD, Address Unknown.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1876
Resident Physician, 1876

VATTIER, LOUIS CHARLES, Otis Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1912
Appointed Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon, 1914
Resigned Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon, 1915

VERNON, CHARLES TAYLOR, 144 Sterling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1913
Resident Physician, 1913

VILLOSANE, JOSE
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania Dental School, 1914
Oral Department, 1914-1915

VOEGELIN, ADOLPH E., 14445 E. Jefferson St., Detroit, Mich.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916

VOGT, MARNETTA E., 107 S. 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1916
Appointed Assistant Gynecologist and Obstetrician, 1921-1924
Appointed Assistant Radiological Staff, 1921

von KESSLER, WILSON C., Maj. M. C., Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1911
Resident Physician, 1912-13

VOORHEES, NATHANIEL WHITAKER, JR., High Bridge, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1883
Resident, Physician, 1883

WAGNER, HENRY F., 518 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Graduate: University of California Medical School, Berkeley, San Francisco, 1922
Appointed Assistant Laryngologist, Tuberculosis Department, 1924
Resigned Assistant Laryngologist, Tuberculosis Department, 1924

WAGNETZ, JOHN ADOLPH, 220 E. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jefferson Medical College, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916

WAGONER, GEORGE W., 2008 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1922
Resident Physician, Philadelphia General Hospital, 1922-24
Consultant in Surgery Research
Lecturer on Surgery, Training School for Nurses

WALDO, PROCTOR C., Oak Park, Ill.
Graduate: University of Chicago, 1919
Resident Physician, 1919
Third Assistant Resident Physician, 1920-1921
Resigned Assistant Resident Physician, May 24, 1921

WALKER, ROBERT BELL, 1936 Wallace St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1907
Interne, 1908-1909
Indexing Pathologic Records, 1909-1910
Acting A. C. R. P., 1909-1910
Registrar, 1912

WALLACE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Public Square, Martinsburg, W. Va.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1920
Interne, 1920

WALSH, JOSEPH, 412 Medical Arts Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1895
Appointed Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1904
Resigned Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1906
Appointed Consulting Physician, Tuberculosis Department, 1909
Appointed Assistant Pathologist, 1926

WALSH, WILLIAM H., 612 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1909
Chief Resident Physician, 1914

WALTZ, ARTHUR DAVID, Drexel Hill, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916
Assistant Chief Resident Physician, 1919
Assistant Clinical Pathologist, 1920-1922

WARD, EDWARD P., 42-14 S. 22d St., Flushing, N. Y.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1923
Resident Physician, 1923
Assistant Resident Pathologist, 1924

WARMUTH, MITCHELL PEEBLES, 1703 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1894
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1903
Appointed Surgeon, 1917 (*)

WARNER, MIRIAM, 1619 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

WARREN, HILL FREEMAN, New London, Conn.
Graduate: Vanderbilt University, 1915
Interne, 1916

WASHBURN, W. W., 829 E. 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1922
Dental Interne, 1922

WATSON, ROBERT WILLIAM, 13804 Woodward Ave., Highland Park, Mich.
Graduate: University of Michigan, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

WATSON, WALTER WALTON, 1712 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1900
Resident Physician, 1901

WAYGOOD, JAMES JAMISON, 3464 School Lane, Germantown, Phila., Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania Medical School, 1919
Appointed Assistant Neurologist, 1924 (*)

WEAVER-HARTLEY, T. RUTH, 341 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

WEBER, CHARLES H., 2048 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1896
Appointed Assistant Registrar, 1904

WEBER, JOHN MALCOLM, 2531 W. Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Resident Interne, 1919-1920

WEEDER, S. DANA, 6110 Greene St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1917
Resident Physician, 1919

WEHNER, WILLIAM H. E., 329 Wister St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1887
Resident Physician, 1887-1888

WEIDMAN, FREDERICK DEFOREST, University of Pennsylvania, Phila., Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1908
Appointed Assistant Pathologist, 1912
Resigned Assistant Pathologist, 1920
Appointed Assistant Dermatologist, 1920
Resigned Assistant Dermatologist, 1921
Appointed Dermatologist, 1926 (*)

WEINER, JOSEPH G., 5762 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1922
Resident Physician, 1922

WEINER, SAMUEL ELIAS, 904 Pacific Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1908
Resident Physician, 1909-1910

WEISENBURG, THEODORE H., 2037 Delancey St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1899
Resident Physician, 1900
Registrar to Nervous Wards, 1903
Appointed Assistant Neurologist, 1904
Resigned Assistant Neurologist, 1907
Appointed Neurologist and Consultant to Insane Department, 1907 (*)

WEISS, BENJAMIN PAUL, 13th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1907
Interne, 1907-1909
Appointed Assistant Neurologist

WEISS, EDWARD, 1923 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Appointed Physician, Tuberculosis Department, April 22, 1926
Appointed Assistant Pathologist
Physician Tuberculosis Department (*)

WELCH, JOHN C., 679 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1893
Resident Physician, 1893

WELCH, JOHN MURRAY, Capt. M. C., U. S. Army, West Point, N. Y.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1916

WELLER, JOSEPH N., Second National Building, Akron, O.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1901
Resident Physician, 1901

WELLS, JAMES RALSTON, 910-911 Woolworth Building, Daytona Beach, Fla.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1912
Anesthetist and Instructor in Anesthesia
Appointed Surgical Registrar, 1915
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1925

WELLS, P. FRAILEY, 754 N. 40th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1881
Resident Physician, 1882

WELTY, EMIL M., Paulsen Building, Spokane, Wash.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1903
Resident Physician, 1903

WENTZEL, WILLIAM S., Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Sunbury, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1912
Resident Physician, 1912

WEST, HARMON, Norwood, Del. County, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1915
Appointed Assistant Chief Resident Physician, 1917
Resigned Assistant Chief Resident Physician, 1917

WEST, JOHN WILSON, 1509 W. Erie Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1886
Appointed Obstetrician, 1891
Resigned Obstetrician, 1892

WEST, STANLEY Q., 6312 Sherman St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1918
Appointed Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1925
Resigned Assistant Genito-urinary Surgeon, 1926

WESTON, GEORGE DAKE, 89 Maple St., Springfield, Mass.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1887
Resident Physician, 1887

WETHERILL, HENRY EMERSON, R. D. No. 1, Phoenixville, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1893
Resident Physician, 1895

WHELAN-ARNOLD, ANN, 600 Physicians and Surgeons Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1921
Interne, July, 1921

WHELAN-ARNOLD, GEORGE, 257 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate:
Appointed Laryngologist to Tuberculosis Department, Feb. 28, 1924

WHITE, COURTLAND Y., 6611 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1895
Resident Physician, 1895
Assistant Physician, 1906
Resigned Assistant Physician, 1911
Consulting Clinical Pathologist (*)

WHITE, FRANCIS W., Halifax, North Carolina.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1903
Resident Physician, 1903

WHITE, JOHN ALFRED, 2d., 2221 Broad Ave., Altoona, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916

WHITE, RAYMOND L., 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1913
Dental Interne, 1913

WHITEHEAD, WILLIAM DALES, JR., 114 E. 54th St., New York City
Graduate: University of Tennessee, 1921
Interne, 1922

WHITTLE, CHARLTON CASH, Henryetta, Okla.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1911
Resident Physician, 1912

WIDMAN, BERNARD P., 257 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1916
Radiological Staff (*)

WIEDER, HENRY S., 2106 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1902
Assistant Pathologist, 1912
Appointed Laryngologist to Tuberculosis Department, 1916

WILDERMAN, HENRY, 1706 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1916
Resident Physician, 1916

WILDRICK, JANE K., see BANES.

WILEY, LOUIS RUSSELL, 1509 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1912
Appointed Laryngologist to Tuberculosis Department, 1916

WILKES, LE ROY AUGUSTUS, American Child Health Association, 370 7th Ave., New York City
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910

WILKINSON, WILLIAM W., La Crosse, Va.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915

WILLITS, CHARLES HARKNESS, 6904 Heyward St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1879
Resident Physician, 1879

WILLIAMS, AUGUSTA G., 274 Walnut St., Brookline, Mass.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College, 1894
Resident Physician, 1895

WILLIAMS, CLIFFORD LELAND, 658 Fairhill Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
Graduate: University of Indiana, 1926
Resident Physician, 1926

WILLIAMS, HELEN L., Stenton Ave. and Graver's Lane, Gtn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Temple University, 1925
Resident Physician, 1925
Assistant Physician to the Neuropsychiatric Department (*)

WILLIAMS, PHILIP FRANCIS, 2206 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1909
Resident Physician, 1910
Appointed Gynecologist and Obstetrician (*)

WILLIAMSON, ERNEST G., 6353 Woodbine Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1916
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1926 (*)

WILLS, WILLIAM LEMOYNE, S. Pasadena, California
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1882
Resident Physician, 1882

WILSON, CONSTANT P., JR., First National Bank Bldg., Fort Smith, Ark.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1910
Resident Physician, 1911

WILSON, FELIX BRENT, 1106 S. 46th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1915
Resident Physician, 1915-16

WILSON, GEORGE, 133 S. 36th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1911
Resident Physician, 1911-1912
Appointed Assistant Chief Physician, 1915
Resigned Registrar, Medical Wards, 1915
Resigned Psychiatrist, 1926
Appointed Neurologist and Consultant to Mental and Neuropsychiatric Departments, 1926 (*)

WILSON, JAMES CORNELIUS, 1509 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1869
Staff from 1876 to 1889

WILSON, JOHN D., 219 Jefferson Ave., Scranton, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1905
Resident Physician, 1906
Appointed Assistant Pathologist, 1906

WILSON, OSCAR HERMON, 5558 Thomas Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1906
Interne, Instructor in Clinical Medicine
Appointed Assistant Registrar, 1907
Resigned Assistant Registrar, 1909
Appointed Registrar, 1909
Resigned Registrar, 1911

WILSON, WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Bulletin Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1888
Resident Physician, 1888

WINGRADE, SYDNEY LOUIS, 5003 C St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1911
Resident Physician, 1911

WINSOR, HENRY, Haverford, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1900
Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 1915
Resigned Assistant Surgeon, 1919

WOHRABE, EDWIN JOHN, Springfield, Minn.
.Graduate: University of Minnesota Medical School, 1925
Resident Physician, 1924-1925

WOLFE, SAMUEL, The Gladstone, Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1873
Appointed Medical Staff, 1890
Resigned Medical Staff, 1899
Appointed Visiting Physician to Tuberculosis Department, May 3, 1919
Resigned Visiting Physician to Tuberculosis Department, 1920

WOLFROM, CARLOS EUGENE, 255 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1926
Resident Physician, 1926-1928

WOLLMAN, CECELIE (HALBERSTADT), 4802 Chester Ave., Phila., Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

WOOD, ALFRED CONARD, 2035 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1888
Appointed Surgeon, 1895 (*)

WOOD, AMELIA TABITHA, Battle Creek, Mich.
Graduate: University of Michigan, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

WOOD, DOROTHY (DONNELLY), 2035 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1909
Resident Physician, 1909

WOOD, EDWARD N., 1930 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1922
Resident Physician, 1922
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1925 (*)

WOOD, HORATIO CHARLES, JR., 319 S. 41st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1896
Appointed Assistant Physician, 1903
Resigned Assistant Physician, 1909

WOOD, WILSON GUYON, 18 E. 41st St., New York City
Graduate: Columbia University, 1906
Resigned Registrar Surgical Wards, 1915

WOODBURY, FRANK THOMAS, 853 Seventh Ave., New York City
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1899
Resident Physician, 1899

WOODS, ARTHUR R., U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Bedford, Mass.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1903
Resident Physician, 1903

WOODS, CLARENCE HUBERT, National Bank Building, Long Beach, Cal.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1896
Interne, 1896-1897

WOODWARD, CICERO SMITH, Farmers and Mechanics Building, Fort Worth, Texas
Graduate: Baylor Medical College, Dallas, Texas, 1919
Resident Physician, 1921

WORKS, BYNUM McWHORTER, Merchants National Bank Building, Brownsville, Texas
Graduate: University of Texas, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

WORKS, ROYAL LEONE, Merchants National Bank Bldg., Brownsville, Texas
Graduate: Rush Medical College, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

WORMSER, B. B., Scranton, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1902
Resident Physician, 1902

WRIGHT, CARROLL S., 1402 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Michigan, 1919
Assistant Dermatologist (*)
Assistant Radiological Staff (*)

WRIGHT, LOUIS WAHRHAFTIG, 414 N. 2d St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1913
Resident Physician, 1913

WRIGHT, VALENTINE WILLIAM MURRAY, 1820 Pine St., Phila., Pa.
Graduate: University of Buffalo School of Medicine, 1919
Second Assistant Resident Physician, June 22, 1920
Resigned Second Assistant Resident Physician, Jan. 17, 1921

WRIGLEY, ARTHUR, 1019 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1901
Resident Physician, 1902

WYETH, GEORGE A., 667 Madison Ave., New York City
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1903
Resident Physician, 1904

YASKIN, JOSEPH CHARLES, 1832 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Medico-Chirurgical College, 1914
Resident Physician, 1914

YAWGER, NATHANIAL S., 1524 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1898
Appointed Assistant Neurologist, 1914
Committing Physician to Psychopathic Wards, 1922

YEAGER, GEORGE CARPENTER, 1419 E. Susquehanna Ave., Phila., Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1899
Resident Physician, 1899

YOUNG, JAMES LINWOOD, Timmonsville, South Carolina
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1926
Resident Physician, 1926

YUSIF, SHAKIR, Assuit, Egypt
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

ZACKS, MYRON A., 1633 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1916
Appointed Assistant Laryngologist, 1926 (*)

ZAHN, S. F., 6201 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1910
Resident Physician, 1910-1911

ZERFING, CHARLES E., Brockman Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1895
Resident Physician, 1895

ZEVE, HERMAN S., Youngstown, Ohio
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1922
Resident Physician, 1922

ZIEGLER, JOHN GEORGE, Com., M. C., U. S. N., Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1901
Resident Physician, 1908

INCOMPLETE LIST

The list following is composed of the names of medical men who have been attached to the hospital and about whom accurate information could not be obtained.

BARRISTER,
Resident Physician, 1843

BENTON, CHARLES H.,
Resident Physician, 1859

BERSHAD, LEONARD
Resident Physician, 1904

BURGESS, CHARLES L.
Dental Interne, 1916

CALLAHAN, PETER A., 3123 Belgrade St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Resident Physician, 1927

CASTINEAU, FRANK N., 23 E. Ohio Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
Graduate: University of Indiana School of Medicine, 1918
Resident Physician, 1918

CHRISTIE, S. P.
Resident Physician, 1859

CLEMENTS, SAMUEL, JR.,

COHEN, J. STANLEY, 601 N. Duke St., Lancaster, Pa.
Resident Physician, 1927

COWGILL, CLAYTON A.,
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1846
Resident Physician, 1846

CROSLEY, SUSAN S., 210 N. 35th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Resident Physician, 1927

CROWELL, GODFREY M., Hammonton, N. J.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1882
Resident Physician, 1882

CUMMING,

DEASE, STEPHEN S., India.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1875
Resident Physician, 1875
Is in Dead or Lost List of Jefferson Alumni Catalogue, 1917.

DIXON, E. D.,
Graduate: Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1896
Resident Physician, 1896

DWIGHT, O. HUGHES, Bayard, Neb.
Resident Physician, 1924

FRASE,
Resident Physician, 1882

GILLESPIE, JOHN
Resident Physician, 1916

HAINES, HARRY
Dental Interne, 1916

HAINES, JOSIAH,
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1844
Resident Physician, 1844
Is in Dead or Lost List of Jefferson Alumni Catalogue, 1917

HANCOCK, EDWARD CLINTON
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1881
Resident Physician, 1881

HOLLAND, J. W.,
Resident Physician, 1871

HOONEMAN, G. H.,
Resident Physician, 1890

JAMES, EDWARD JAMES, 128 W. 4th St., Bethlehem, Pa.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1917
Resident Physician, 1917

JIMINEZ, J. M., Costa Rica.
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1869
Resident Physician, 1869
Is in Dead or Lost List of Jefferson Alumni Catalogue, 1917

JIMINEZ, S. M.,
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1878
Resident Physician, 1879
Is in Dead or Lost List of Jefferson Alumni Catalogue, 1917

JUBELIRER, I. HAROLD, 2030 Wightman St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Resident Physician, 1924

KANN, WALTER A., D.D.S., Newville, Pa.
Dental Interne, 1925

KLEINSTUBER, W. S.,
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1893
Resident Physician, 1893
This name appears in list published by Charles Lawrence, Supt., from 1891 to 1900. Dr. Kleinstuber was communicated with and stated that he never served as a resident physician.

LAPIN, F. S.,
Resident Physician, 1881

LODGE, WILLIAM J.,
Resident Physician, 1859

LONG, WILLIAM SUMMER, 32 Kings Highway, West Haddonfield, N. J.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1878
Resident Physician, 1879

McGOWN, D. J.,
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1879
Resident Physician, 1879

McKENYON,
Resident Physician, 1874

MacCRACKEN, GEORGE YOUNG, 612 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1876
Resident Physician, 1876

MALONEY, S. O.,
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1899
Resident Physician, 1899

MATTHEWS, E. L. B.,
Graduate: Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1891
Resident Physician, 1891

MORRIS, S. E.,
Resident Physician, 1890

MULLEN, JAMES HAYES, Holyoke, Mass.
Dental Interne, 1920

NORRIS, WARD
Resident Physician, 1920

PARKER, GLEN J.
Resident Physician, 1915

PATTERSON, JOHN P.,
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1870
Resident Physician, 1870
Is in Dead or Lost List of Jefferson Alumni Catalogue, 1917

POLTER, THOMAS C.,
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1871
Resident Physician, 1871

PRICE, HELENA J.,
Graduate: Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1886
Resident Physician, 1886

RESSENGER, JOHN A., Spokane, Washington
Resident Physician, 1926

RHEINGOLD, MEYER, Bronx, N. Y.
Resident Physician, 1926

RITZ, CHARLES MELVILLE, Lewistown, Pa.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1867
Resident Physician, 1867
This name is in a list of residents published by Charles Lawrence, Supt., from 1891 to 1900, but the name does not appear in the hospital list.
Dr. Ritz died August 4, 1915

ROWMAN, LEO I., 3433 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Resident Physician, 1925

SALAMANCA, PAUL JOSE
Dental Interne, 1920

SCHOFIELD, E.
A member of the Staff

SHAIR, BERNARD, Scranton, Pa.
Resident Physician, 1926

SHIMMELL, JAMES S.,
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1881
Resident Physician, 1881

SIMPSON, JAMES A.

SOUTHERN, FRANK L., The Normandie, Philadelphia, Pa. (last Address).
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1889
Resident Physician, 1890
This name does not appear in the American Medical Association Directory after 1923

STEIN, BERNARD B., 833 S. 59th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Resident Physician, 1927

STOUT, EMANUEL J., In the A. M. A. directory for 1914, he is listed as living at 1401 Oxford St., Philadelphia, Pa. Present address unknown.
Graduate: University of New York Medical College, 1878
Appointed Assistant Dermatologist, 1903

TABB, JOHN B.,
Graduate: Jefferson Medical College, 1844
Resident Physician, 1843
Is in Dead or Lost List of Jefferson Alumni Catalogue, 1917
In the hospital records, the name Tabb is only given

VANNEMAN, WILLIAM SUMMERILL, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1888
Resident Physician, 1889

VOORHEES, GEORGE
Resident Physician, 1903

WARE, JOHN D.,
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1876
Resident Physician, 1876

WERKEL,
Resident Physician, 1877

WOOD, B. S.,
Resident Physician, 1858

WILSON, F. G., Address Unknown.
Graduate: University of Pennsylvania, 1891
Resident Physician, 1891

GEORGE KIERSCHNER

GENERAL HOSPITAL MOURNS ITS CHEF.

George Was Only Layman in Blockley Medical Association.

Aided Young Internes Set Up Practice Out of His Meagre Salary.

In a little cemetery in Columbia, Pa., George was buried yesterday.

George was—well, every medical school graduate who has served an interneship in the Philadelphia General Hospital in the last thirty years knows who George was.

George was the only non-medical man in all the history of Blockley, as the Philadelphia Hospital is known, who ever gained the honor of election to membership in the Blockley Medical Association, an organization of all those physicians who have at some time or another served in the hospital.

And there is a reason—a very good reason—for that circumstance.

George Kierschner was his name.

He was head chef at the hospital.

He was a kind of an institution.

Some thirty-seven years ago, when George was a youth of twenty, he came to this country from Germany. Without friends or relatives here he set himself to the task of making his way in the new world.

COOKED FOR MARINES.

His first move was to enlist in the Marines during the Spanish-American War. He was a cook. Then when the war was over, and he was mustered out of service, he found himself next to penniless in this city. He drifted out to Blockley and asked for a job. He was made assistant cook.

Then began George's real career, and his rise to complete happiness.

Doctors, especially young doctors, were interesting.

They fraternized with George, George fraternized with them.

An essential kindliness in his nature, a desire to encourage and help those with whom he came in contact, began to make its imprint upon Blockley. Was there a good deed to be done, an act of service to be performed—then George's hand was ready.

All who labored in the hospital, or passed through it, came to know him well, and to be proud of his friendship.

More than one impecunious interne, standing on the threshold of his career and wondering how to set himself up in practice, found practical, friendly help in George's pocket. Hundreds of physicians have since wondered just how George managed to provide this real monetary help out of his cook's salary.

ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP.

Ten years ago George mounted into the zenith of his career. At a meeting of the Blockley Medical Association he was elected to membership, and became the only lay member of that group. The gesture was one of testimony and honor to the cook.

Last Wednesday George died. His big heart finally gave out on him.

Last Friday there was a special service in Blockley. George's body lay in state, banked by a mountain of flowers.

Before his coffin passed a long stream of friends, attendants, nurses, internes, resident physicians, practitioners from the outside world, hospital officials, members of the Bureau of Hospitals and the Department of Health and noted specialists and authorities on all phases of hospital work. Philadelphia's medical world paid him this last simple tribute.

George made other friends, too, outside of the medical world. A family in Columbia claimed his body for burial in its own ancestral plot.

Extract from the Philadelphia Inquirer, Sunday, March 10, 1929. (Reprinted by permission of the Philadelphia Inquirer Company.)—A. C. M.

The Philadelphia General Hospital and the War*

With a Glance at the Record of the Hospital and at the History of Army Nursing in Previous American Wars

By CHARLES K. MILLS, M.D., LL.D.
Consulting Neurologist to the Hospital

In time of war a nurses' commencement, like the graduating exercises of a medical class, has an unusual and pertinent interest. The young men who go forth with their medical diplomas and the young women with their certificates of trained proficiency must feel that their country may of right claim their services should occasion demand.

In every American war, with the exception, perhaps, of our conflicts with the Indians and the Mexican War, members of the medical staffs of what is now known as the Philadelphia General Hospital have played some part, and in the Spanish-American and Philippine Wars nurses from this training school did honorable service.

During the present colossal war a list of the physicians and nurses who have given, or who have arranged to give, their services to the army and navy has steadily and rapidly grown, until it now has reached figures which must appeal to every one inspired with the spirit of patriotism. I have lists of men who are or have been members of the visiting and interne staffs who have served or expect to serve in the Medical Corps, the Medical Reserve Corps, the Medical Corps of the National Guard, the Medical Corps of the National Army, the Sanitary Corps, the Ambulance Service, or the American Red Cross; of men in the regular navy and the Naval Reserve Force, with its different subdivisions; and also the names of some who have done special governmental work. These lists include about eighty-two members of the present visiting and consulting staffs, and fifty-four internes—present and recent. In addition to the men who have entered the various forms of military service just referred to, members of the different medical staffs of the hospital have been engaged in giving instruction to officers of the Medical Reserve Corps referred by the Surgeon General's office to this city for that purpose. The wards of the Philadelphia General Hospital were used during the summer of 1917 by members of its staff who taught a large class of Navy Medical Officers, the instruction being equivalent to that given at the Navy Medical School in Washington at the same time. The teaching of the Navy Medical Officers was in charge of Surgeon Judson Daland, with whom were associated Dr. M. Howard Fussell, Dr. Morris Booth Miller, Dr. W. E. Robertson, Dr. F. J. Dever, Dr. F. J. Kalteyer, Dr. C. N. Smith, Dr. Guy Hinsdale, Dr. A. C. Morgan and Dr. Max Goepp. Large groups of Medical Reserve Officers have been given courses in neurology and psychiatry and in neurological surgery chiefly at the hospital, although the instruction of these men was also conducted at the University, Jefferson and other hospitals, and in the Medical and Psychological Laboratories of the University of Pennsylvania. The instruction has been largely given by the faculty of the Philadelphia Postgraduate School of Neurology, which has its headquarters at the Philadelphia General Hospital, and by the faculty of the School of Neurological Surgery, with its headquarters at the University Hospital.

* Remarks made at the Commencement of the Philadelphia General Hospital Training School for Nurses held Wednesday evening, March 27, 1918.

The Philadelphia Postgraduate School of Neurology was organized in 1914 by the Neurological Staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital. Civilian students have continued to attend from widely separated regions of the United States, including sixteen States, the District of Columbia and the Philippines. The instruction of military students has been given, in the first place, to officers included under the Neuro-Psychiatric Units and, secondly, to members of the Medical Reserve Corps who have come to Philadelphia for special instruction in neurological surgery.

The Mayor of the city and Dr. Wilmer Krusen, Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities, to whom a debt of gratitude is due, generously placed at the disposal of those teaching the officers of the Medical Reserve Corps the wards of the Philadelphia General Hospital and the Philadelphia Hospital for the Insane.

Since the declaration of war by the United States a number of the former teachers in the Philadelphia Postgraduate School of Neurology, most of whom were connected with the Philadelphia General Hospital, have entered the military service. These include Dr. George E. Price, Dr. Alfred Reginald Allen, Dr. Isaac H. Jones, Dr. Williams B. Cadwalader, Dr. Samuel Leopold, Dr. H. Maxwell Langdon, Dr. John H. W. Rhein, Dr. George Wilson, Dr. Perce DeLong, Dr. Irwin H. Erney, Dr. Balduin H. Lucke, Dr. Frederick H. Leavitt, and Dr. Joseph McIver.

Twenty-nine of the men who have been engaged in teaching neurology and psychiatry to the officers of the Medical Reserve Corps have been members of the staffs of the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Members of the Medical Board of the hospital have taken part in various other forms of medical work connected with the army and navy service. This work includes the draft-exemption advisory boards, organized under Dr. E. P. Davis, and also included the staff of contract surgeons organized by Major Alfred Stengel for the examination of troops of the National Guard prior to their being sent to Camp Hancock. Major Stengel was assisted by Captain A. C. Morgan. Since the outbreak of the war, Dr. D. J. McCarthy has done special governmental service in France, Germany and Russia.

I have also an authenticated list of ninety-one nurses who, since our entry into the war, and in a few instances before that time, have done or have been chosen to do work for the army. The lists, both of medical men and of nurses, will be placed on record in connection with the remarks here made. The record is a splendid one for old Blockley.

Let us, if for only a few minutes and with a glance which can only be partial, look backwards at the medical record of the hospital in previous American wars. At the beginning of the War of the Revolution there were on the staff of the almshouse and hospital, as then organized, men whose names are part of the medical and general history of the Revolutionary period—among them the famous Dr. Benjamin Rush. It is not necessary to tell this audience of the services of Dr. Rush, both as a signer of the Declaration of Independence and member of the Medical Corps of the patriot army. Dr. Thomas Bond, the father of clinical medicine in the United States, was a member of the hospital staff from a period before 1768 until 1779, when he resigned to become medical purveyor to the United States Army. In 1789 Dr. William Shippen, famous both as the founder of systematic medical teaching in this country and as a distinguished medical officer during the Revolution, became a member of the staff.

Dr. Benjamin Duffield, a surgeon in the American Army, was a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Almshouse and Hospital, as was also Dr. John Morgan, founder of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsyl-

vania. In October, 1775, Dr. Morgan was appointed by Congress physician-in-chief of the American Army and director-general of the hospitals of the United States Army. He was dismissed January 9, 1777, but was afterwards vindicated by Congress.

The Medical Board of the Philadelphia Almshouse and Hospital, like the Philadelphia medical profession in general, was but little affected by the events of the War of 1812, which was mostly fought at points remote from Philadelphia —Canada on the north, New Orleans on the south, and Washington and its vicinity. A small book, entitled "A Brief Sketch of the Military Operations on the Delaware During the Late War, Together with a Copy of the Muster Rolls of the Several Volunteer Corps, Which Composed the Advanced Light Brigade as They Stood at the Close of the Campaign of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen." was printed and published by Robert P. McCullok in 1820. In the muster roll of the voluntary organizations forming this brigade, and in the muster rolls printed in the "Pennsylvania Archives" (sixth series), covering the period of the War of 1812, the name of Dr. Samuel Stewart appears as surgeon to the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Among those who served in the hospital during the period between 1812 and 1815 were Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, Dr. John Syng Dorsey, Dr. Samuel Stewart, Dr. Thomas Hewson, Dr. J. Cathrall, Dr. Peter Miller, Dr. Joseph Parrish, and Dr. Thomas C. James.

The Mexican War, as stated in Dr. Roland G. Curtin's history of the Philadelphia Almshouse and Hospital, from their conception to the consolidation of the County and City of Philadelphia in 1854, left nothing to chronicle, as the conflict was so far removed from Philadelphia that it had no perceptible influence upon medical affairs in the institution.

Some of those who were members of the Medical Board of the Philadelphia General Hospital, just preceding, during, and after the Civil War, did important service in the Medical Corps of the United States Army in that war. As in the Revolutionary period, men of medical distinction held places on the staff of this hospital, so the Civil War list includes names honored wherever American medicine is known.

On the Medical Board during the period from 1861 to 1865 were Dr. J. L. Ludlow, Dr. Charles P. Tutt, Dr. J. M. DaCosta, Dr. O. A. Judson, Dr. George J. Ziegler, Dr. Samuel D. Gross, Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, Dr. R. J. Levis, Dr. Edward L. Duer, Dr. R. S. Kenderdine, Dr. J. W. Lodge, Dr. R. A. F. Penrose, Dr. William D. Stroud, Dr. Lewis Harlow, Dr. A. H. Smith, Dr. E. Schofield, and Dr. F. F. Maury. The majority of these men did valuable service during the Civil War in the great military hospitals in Philadelphia, like those on Christian Street and Race Street, the Satterlee Hospital in West Philadelphia, and those in Germantown, Chestnut Hill and other localities. Some went to the front to give special assistance at the time of great campaigns or after important battles. Dr. John H. Brinton, Dr. Harrison Allen, Dr. H. C. Wood and others, who, subsequent to the Civil War, became members of the staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, served during the Civil War. Some of them, like Dr. John H. Brinton and Dr. Harrison Allen, had especially brilliant records.

Dr. Edward Martin, long a member of the surgical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, served in the Spanish-American War with the rank of major.

In the war with the Philippines, Dr. T. H. Weisenburg, who was an interne in the hospital in 1900, served in 1901 and 1902 as acting assistant surgeon.

Let me now turn to a brief consideration of women nurses in past American wars. Here and there in novels, diaries, memoirs, biographical sketches and histories of the time, we come across references to the work of women on behalf

of the soldiers of the Revolution, but little has been left which sheds light on the character and value of their labors. Stories of vivandieres and other camp followers are sometimes found in the records of those early days. Even school children know the story of Molly Pitcher at Monmouth. Some of the ladies of fashion and culture in cities like Boston, New York and Philadelphia interested themselves in the welfare of the patriot soldiers and assisted in nursing them, either in their own homes, in hospitals, or elsewhere, but no organized nursing was done by women.

During the Revolution the Philadelphia Almshouse, or "Bettering House," as it was then and sometimes later most commonly called, was situated between Tenth and Eleventh, Spruce and Pine Streets. Sick, wounded and disabled soldiers of the patriot army were housed and cared for here in 1776 under the direction of the Council of Safety and the Quartermaster General of the American Army. After the British, under General Howe, occupied the City of Philadelphia in the autumn of 1777, a large portion of the almshouse was forcibly seized against the protest of the Overseers of the Poor, and was used as a military hospital by the British. Later, after the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British Army, the wards of the institution were again used for sick and disabled American soldiers, and still later, after the close of the war, for invalid pensioners.

We have no records of the sort of nursing which these men of both the patriot and royal armies received. Probably it was largely of the kind afforded by men selected from among the convalescent or semi-convalescent inmates, women only taking part insofar as ladies of the city philanthropically inclined gave voluntary service as hospital visitors. The nursing service was probably much of the sort that even in the early days of my connection with the hospital was afforded by former patients, and by the "heelers" of the politicians of the day.

In the *Annals of Medical History*, Vol. I, No. 2, July, 1917, was published the "Text of William Shippen's First Draft of a Plan for the Organization of the Military Hospital During the Revolution," which contains some brief but interesting references to a proposed nursing service for the American Army. This appears in the *Annals* through the courtesy of Colonel William O. Owen, U. S. Army, Curator of the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C. The document, which was prepared by Shippen and John Cochran, was transmitted to Congress February 14, 1777. The committee's report on the same, written out in the handwriting of Benjamin Rush, was then submitted to Congress on February 27, 1777. The document is in Shippen's own handwriting, a fac-simile of which is given in the *Annals*.

Among the suggestions made by Dr. Shippen in this official communication, in which he refers to the duties of the Medical Director General, Assistant Directors, Apothecary General, etc., special recommendations are made as to the duties of matrons, nurses, stewards, etc. Among his recommendations are the following:

> "A matron to every 100 sick who shall see the provisions are properly prepared, the Wards, Beds & Utensils shall be kept in neat order, & that ye greatest Economy be observed in her department. A nurse to every 15 sick at the direction of ye matron." Under the heading "For the Flying Hospital" are recommended:
>
> "A suitable number of mates to dress, & of Nurses and orderly men, ye number to be determined and they appointed and paid by ye Dir."

In the same number of the *Annals of Medical History* (Vol. I, No. 2) appears the first installment of "The Legislative and Administrative History of the Medical Department of the United States Army During the Revolutionary

Period (1776-1786)," by Colonel William O. Owen, United States Army. This contains many interesting data with reference to the organization or proposed organization of hospitals. One nurse at a salary of one-fifteenth dollar a day, or two dollars a month, is recommended for every ten patients. I must refer my auditors who are especially interested to Dr. Owen's article. As to the manner in which the recommendations of Dr. Shippen and the enactments of the American Congress with regard to nurses were carried out I have no data at command, but believe that there was probably no special organization of the army nursing service.

In *The Trained Nurse and Hospital Review,* April, 1918, C. A. Mayo, referring to the above articles, makes the following comment:

> "It is interesting to observe that the value of the woman nurse was thus early recognized by the medical authorities. The proportion of nurse to sick is about the same as that now provided for in the organization of the Medical Department of the army."

From my own consultation of Colonel Owen's article I am not able to determine that "women" nurses are especially referred to in the proposal of Dr. Shippen and the action of Congress.

The status and activities of nurses in the Civil War are of much interest. Soon after the war broke out thousands of women of all classes and conditions—from the aristocracy, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat—came forward and proffered their services as nurses. Sometimes they came in response to requests for help; more frequently without such solicitation. No well-ordered organizations—national, state, county or municipal—made their services valuable. One of the consequences was that not much more than one-tenth of all the women who came forward proved of real benefit to the army.

Much clashing occurred at times between the women and the medical and line officers. Owing to the suddenness, unexpectedness and magnitude of the war and the general unpreparedness of the country, many men obtained positions in the medical corps and commissions in the line who were not ornaments and sometimes not even an honor to their new callings.

Undisciplined, although often actuated by patriotic enthusiasm, the women themselves were, at times, unreasonable and troublesome. It must always be remembered that before and during the Civil War trained nurses were unknown.

Some efforts were made by a few women to organize the work of nursing. The most eminent of these was Miss Dorothea Lynde Dix. She was of a Massachusetts family, and much of her life was intimately associated with that Commonwealth. Before the Civil War she was already known as a great philanthropist, especially concerning herself with the welfare of the insane.

It has been said of Miss Dix that largely through her knowledge of what was intended to be done by the conspirators in the South, where she spent much of her time just before the war, the life of Lincoln was saved and Washington was preserved for the Union as the national capital.

As early as April 19, 1861, Miss Dix offered her services to the Government, and was appointed Superintendent of Women Nurses to select and assign them to military hospitals. At this time she was a woman of sixty, with high philanthropic ideals, and found it difficult to endure the evils of carelessness, waste and recklessness with which she was soon surrounded. She insisted that women accepted as nurses should be at least thirty years old, and established criteria of "pure consecration of duty which were out of the range of any but a few exceptional natures like her own."

I fear if Miss Dix's rule as to age were insisted on in the present war that the country would be deprived of the services of many excellent nurses from the

Philadelphia General Hospital and other sources. I understand that before the present war the age fixed for nurses of the Red Cross was between twenty-five and thirty-five years, but, wisely, this limit has been reduced to twenty-one years on the one side, and on the other to a time measured only by the capacities of the applicant for the work.

The inspection and criticism of hospitals were with Miss Dix favorite procedures, which, naturally, made her a thorn in the flesh at headquarters and among the medical officers of the army. Notwithstanding her alleged shortcomings, Miss Dix became an important figure in the military history of the country. It is said of her that during the four years of the war she never took a day's furlough. After the close of the war, in recognition of her services, she was given a handsome stand of colors which, at her death, was left to Harvard College, where it is to be seen over the doorway in the Memorial Hall.

Clara Harlowe Barton began her military experience in the Civil War by administering to the wants of the Massachusetts soldiers, who were among the first to arrive at Washington for the defense of the capital. Soon she became a regular visitor at the military hospitals of Washington, and later she did work in field and hospital. After some of the great battles of the war she went with food, drink and medical supplies to the aid of the wounded and dying soldiers—after Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Chantilly and Antietam. The story of her trip to the field of Antietam is particularly interesting. She arrived near the fighting line while the battle was still raging with several wagons laden with food, bandages and other supplies. These proved a veritable blessing for the wounded, the regular supplies of the army having fallen short, or, in some instances, having gone astray. She worked day and night until not only her stores but her strength were exhausted, and then made her way back to Washington. Later she served at Fredericksburg and camps in the South.

In Leverington Cemetery, Roxborough, Philadelphia, is a modest memorial to Hetty A. Jones, who died December 21, 1864, at City Point, Va., while acting as a nurse to sick and wounded soldiers. One of the Grand Army Posts bears her name.

In a volume entitled "Woman's Work in the Civil War," by L. P. Brockett and Mrs. M. C. Vaughan, the services of some of the women in that conflict have been placed on record, but no systematic account of women nurses in the Civil War has been given, so far as I know, in this or any other publication.

Miss S. Emma E. Edmonds, in her book entitled "Nurse and Spy in the Union Army," has given many interesting incidents in connection with the work which she did during the years of the war. Her work seemed to have been largely in the field hospitals, although not confined to them. She was an illustration apparently of the reliable, energetic and competent untrained woman nurse. Like many others of the volunteer nurses of the army, she combined work not usually belonging strictly to that of the nursing profession with her duties. She collected food, wine, medicine and other necessities; read to patients, consoled and encouraged them, etc. In her review and summary of the work which she did and observed she speaks of two sets of women who volunteered for nursing. The first were persons who were filled with emotional and sentimental ideas regarding the work, and usually fell short of what should have been expected of them. The others knew just what to do and turned in, first putting themselves in the most practical condition for the work, and did whatever fell to their lot or was asked of them by patients or members of the medical staffs. If not trained at the start, which was usually the case, they soon gained by experience the necessary knowledge to make them efficient.

Jane Stuart Woolsey, in "Hospital Days," a rare monograph printed for private circulation in 1870, summarizes her views as to women nurses. These views, the result of observation and experience of a woman superintendent of nurses in military hospitals during the war, probably well represent the true status and character of the Civil War nurses.

"Was the system of women nurses in hospitals a failure? There never was any system. That the presence of hundreds of individual women as nurses in hospitals was neither an intrusion nor a blunder, let the multitude of their—unsystematized—labors and achievements testify. So far as I know, the experiment of a compact, general organization was never fairly tried. Hospital nurses were of all sorts, and came from various sources of supply; volunteers, paid or unpaid; soldiers' wives and sisters who had come to see their friends, and remained without any clear commission or duties; women sent by State agencies and aid societies; women assigned by the General Superintendent of Nurses; sometimes, as in a case I knew of, the wife or daughter of a medical officer drawing the rations, but certainly not doing the work, of a 'laundress.' These women were set adrift in a hospital, eight to twenty of them, for the most part slightly educated, without training or discipline, without company organization or officers, so to speak, of their own, 'reporting' to the surgeons, or in the case of persons assigned by her, to the General Superintendent, which is very much, in a small way, as if Private Robinson should 'report' to General Grant.

"There was a standing misunderstanding on the question, for instance, who was authorized to supply women nurses. An attempt was made, late in 1863, ostensibly to clear up this question. In Order No. 351 of the War Department, Clause Two says: 'Women nurses will be assigned only on application to the General Superintendent,' unless, adds Clause Three, 'they are especially appointed by the Surgeon General.' Of course, surgeons in charge, wishing to retain or employ nurses without the 'certificate' of the General Superintendent, applied for their 'special appointment' by the Surgeon General, which was promptly obtained. This, with other provisions of the order, practically abolished the office of General Superintendent of Nurses, and threw the selection into the hands of surgeons in charge, which, where the surgeon in charge was an 'honest gentleman' and a faithful and efficient officer, was a wise enough measure.

"A friend, an officer in a neighboring hospital, once wrote to me: 'You will be interested to know that we are just now in the midst of a war among the women nurses, which has continued with varying intensity and fortunes, but with uniform clangor, among changing participants and through different administrations since the days of W. and McA. Nevertheless, I stand by the system, convinced that the good which the faithful ones do far outweighs the mischief of the idle and the tonguey.' The last sentence expresses, I think, the general experience. The whole air and tone of a hospital ward change and rise after a few days of a woman's presence, and she is an invaluable auxiliary in the special diet department. Alack! There be women and women, but let a nurse be ever so obstinate, ignorant, and flabby-minded, she may love 'hugger-mugger' and hand-to-mouth ways of getting objects; she may hopelessly muddle the ward returns and interchange sentiment with the most obnoxious of the stewards, but she will cheerfully sacrifice time, ease and health to the wants or whims of a wounded man."

In another place the authoress says:

"The soldier nurses deserve good words. Many of them were the most faithful and devoted of men. Clumsy and tender, kindly, eager and heavy-

handed, they did what they could. Only here and there one was found who was capable of drinking up the milk punch and setting the scrambled eggs aside for private banquets, and boldly wearing a flannel shirt given him for a patient."

In a little book entitled "Hospital Sketches," written by Louisa May Alcott, an idea is given of some of the work done in Washington and other hospitals by volunteer nurses. The time covered by the recitals of the book is a short one—about a month, following the great battle of Fredericksburg—but the story told is sufficient to indicate the character and value of the work. The improvised hospital accommodated about three hundred patients, most of whom were brought in shortly after the battle in all stages of injury and disease. Apparently the nurses soon became efficient in their work, at least those of them who remained. Some, as Miss Alcott points out, soon learned that nursing of soldiers was not their vocation. The experiences in this hospital proved, what has been shown in so many instances, how the sick and wounded longed for the care and support of women. Many touching stories are told by Miss Alcott of the gratitude of the soldiers for the help given them by the women nurses.

From various parts of the country, especially from the States bordering the South, like Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, etc., small groups or bands of volunteer women nurses frequently came to the assistance of the men in the field or in the hospitals, especially after great battles. Among these was a group of nurses drawn from Norristown and adjoining parts in Montgomery County and vicinity, of whom Mrs. Holstein has written an interesting story. After Antietam and Gettysburg their services were of a special value, and they assisted in bringing help and comfort to many wounded and sick soldiers.

About the time of the Battle of Gettysburg the Germantown Field Hospital Association was formed. This was one of many other local associations which interested themselves in sending medicine and supplies of all sorts to the front for the use of the wounded in improvised and permanent hospitals in the war zones. Its work afterwards became incorporated with that of the Sanitary Commission.

Sometimes the nurses who obtained experience in the field and other hospitals in connection with the Commissions at home did considerable educational work by giving instruction, through lectures and demonstrations, to women wishing to do the work of nursing in the army. They also traveled from place to place, forming aid societies and instructing the people of the communities in the necessities of the soldiers as regards medicines, supplies, etc. Training such as this, however, could not and did not take the place of the systematic training which is now afforded by the training schools throughout our country, organized since the close of the Civil War.

The medical veterans of the Civil War are a small and rapidly decreasing band. In Philadelphia three of these are Doctors W. W. Keen, B. B. Wilson and Jacob Solis-Cohen.

Dr. W. W. Keen, immediately after his graduation, went into the medical corps of the Union Army, doing his earliest important service at the first battle of Bull Run. Later he served with distinction in other campaigns and also did valuable work in the military hospitals, serving in no less than eight or nine of these at different periods—several in Washington, D. C.; one at Fredericksburg and another at Centerville, Md.; and in Philadelphia at the Christian Street Hospital, the Turners Lane Hospital and the Satterlee Hospital in West Philadelphia, this being one of the most important in our city during the Civil War. Dr. Keen tells me that he does not recall a single woman nurse, trained or untrained, in any of the hospitals in which he did service. The wounded and

sick were served by male nurses and orderlies, who were usually taken from the ranks.

Dr. Keen said that, of course, he knew and appreciated the services of the Catholic Sisters. Beginning their services in June, 1862, groups of Sisters worked at the Satterlee Hospital under the direction and supervision of Sister Mary Gonzaga Grace, whose life and work have been commemorated in a volume by Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly, published in 1900. The Sisters who worked at the Satterlee Hospital were chiefly members of the order of Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

The Catholic Sisterhoods approached more nearly to the status of the trained nurses as we now know them than any of those, with perhaps a few exceptions, who acted as nurses during the Civil War. While they were not trained after the fashion of the modern training school, nevertheless, they lived under strict discipline and among the duties which they frequently exercised were those of caring for the sick at their homes, in the hospitals during epidemics, and in times of flood or other danger. Both the Confederate and Union armies experienced the value of their services.

The story of the Catholic Sisters during the Civil War has been told in various publications and has been handed down from the lips of thousands of veterans. Their services are systematically discussed in a book entitled "Angels of the Battlefield," by George Barton, published in 1897 by the Catholic Art Publishing Company.

In a speech by Hon. Ambrose Kennedy, of Rhode Island, in the House of Representatives, Washington, Monday, March 18, 1918, in support of a joint congressional resolution authorizing the erection of a memorial in Washington to the memory and in honor of the members of the various orders of the Sisters who gave their services as nurses on battlefields, in hospitals, and on floating hospitals during the Civil War, occurs the following paragraph, which enumerates the Catholic Sisterhoods and States in which they did service during the Civil War:

> ". . . Careful and painstaking examination . . . among other sources and personal and direct communication with the various institutions from which the Sisters went out to administer to the needs of the soldiers disclose a large mass of data, illuminating and authentic, which shows that seven different orders of Sisters, namely, Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of the Holy Cross, Sisters of St. Joseph, Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Sisters of the Mother Seton Order of Charity, and the Ursuline Nuns, furnished their respective quotas to labor in the humane and merciful work. And they did service in the following States: Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, Missouri, Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas, and also in the District of Columbia. Not only did they labor in the hospitals, but, moreover, they went from one battlefield to another, in ambulances, in old wagons, in every form of vehicle that was available, for in their work they cared not for flourish or ostentation, but only for the chance to come as quickly as possible to the assistance of suffering humanity."

The resolution of the House of Representatives and Senate was simply to set apart in Washington a site for the memorial. The Ladies Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America have agreed to assume the entire expense of the execution of the memorial.

Among the battles and campaigns in which the Sisters did splendid service were the first battle of Bull Run, the Penninsular Campaign, second Bull Run, Shiloh, Fredericksburg, Antietam and Gettysburg.

Dr. B. B. Wilson had a long and highly honorable service in the United States Army. At New Orleans he was for a considerable time medical director of that city, having as many as five or six hospitals under his supervision. In response to my inquiries, he could not recall any women nurses in these hospitals. In March, 1864, he was appointed superintendent of the Stanton Hospital in Washington, D. C., one of the greatest of the many hospitals in that city during the Civil War. He continued in charge of this hospital until November 30, 1865. When Dr. Wilson took charge of the Stanton Hospital he tried at once, through a friend in the priesthood, to secure the services of some of the Sisters. A hospital somewhere on the Ohio had just closed, and six of these Sisters were sent to him and continued at the Stanton Hospital until it closed. These Sisters were very efficient and were valuable in putting the building in a clean, sanitary condition, especially as regards the extermination of vermin, with which the place was over-run.

Dr. Jacob Solis-Cohen told me an interesting story of one of his experiences in the Civil War, which is not unlike some of the stories of the present war. Dr. Cohen, while at the front one day received a large box filled with bandages, every one of which had been skilfully and patiently hemmed on both edges. In the same vein might be recalled the recent story of a young recruit who, while learning to knit, was given the yarn and told to make it into a ball. He proceeded, with the help of a comrade, to fulfill this order after the method of making a baseball, with the result as regards the subsequent use of the yarn that will be readily appreciated by experts at knitting.

Dr. Cohen served both in the army and navy, but could not recall any women nurses in his experiences by land and sea, although he knew of the valuable services of the Sisters.

Regularly trained nurses first began to play an important rôle in American wars during the Spanish-American War (1898-99). In the "Second Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, October 11, 1897, to October 11, 1898," Appendix D, page 227 (Senate Document No. 425, 56th Congress, 1st Session), is given a roster of women nurses enlisted for the Spanish-American War by the D. A. R. Hospital Corps. It is not possible to indicate the exact number of nurses supplied by the training schools of the country, but this probably represented by far the largest number. Among the organizations which co-operated with the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was the Associated Alumnæ of Trained Nurses of the United States and Canada. The superintendents of many of the training schools did much to help in the good work. A large number of nurses made application from Philadelphia, and of these a considerable percentage were from the Philadelphia General Hospital Training School. The number of nurses included in the roster given in the D. A. R. report considerably exceeds one thousand. It has been estimated that the largest number of nurses serving in the war at one time was between twelve hundred and thirteen hundred.

In the D. A. R. report, forty-seven nurses are registered as from Philadelphia. But this, of course, does not represent the entire number furnished by training schools of this city, as many of those recorded as from other localities were graduates or students of the Philadelphia General Hospital Training School and the training schools of other Philadelphia hospitals.

The trained nurses during the Spanish-American War, as nurses in all wars, did service in base hospitals located in different parts of the country, and also in the regions where the war was fought, especially in Cuba and the Philippines.

In *The Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences,* Vol. I, pages 513-517, is an article under the heading "Army Nurse Corps," by Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, of Washington, D. C. Other contributions by Dr. McGee, which are of much interest in connection with the subject of military nursing, can only be indicated by footnote reference in this brief address.*

Dr. McGee at the time of the outbreak of the Spanish-American War was Vice-President-General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to whose work brief reference has already been made. It was at her suggestion that the society offered its services to the United States Government to act as an examining board on women nurses. The offer was promptly accepted by the Surgeons General of both the army and navy, and Dr. McGee was made Director of the D. A. R. Hospital Corps. Graduates of training schools and also women physicians were eligible for appointment, although few of the latter were appointed.

Dr. McGee's work in connection with the Daughters of the American Revolution terminated when she was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the army, and placed on duty under the Surgeon General to organize a Nurse Corps, as well as to continue the selection of nurses.

Many interesting details of the work done by the army nurses secured through the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution, both in base hospitals and in the field, are given by Dr. McGee. It will be remembered that yellow fever and typhoid fever, especially the latter, were the cause of more sickness and fatalities during the Spanish-American War than were the battles by land and sea. The women nurses did splendid work in the care of these fever-stricken patients, as well as in connection with those suffering from casualties of battle. As a result of the admirable work of the nurses, the Nurse Corps was placed permanently in the army, so that when the present war began the framework was all ready, to be enlarged merely by additional appointments as new needs developed. The nursing work of the Spanish War, therefore, has as one of its best results our preparedness for the nursing of this war and the avoiding of all the old confusion.

In a previous portion of this address I have referred to the work of the Catholic Sisters during the Civil War, and Dr. McGee in discussing the subject of women nurses in the Spanish-American War pays a tribute to the work done by the Sisters of Charity and four other Catholic organizations and one Protestant-Episcopal Sisterhood. These Sisters were appointed as army nurses just as were the graduates of the training schools, and served during the time of greatest emergency.

> "At the close of 1898," says Dr. McGee, "there were nearly seven hundred women nurses in the army, the largest number at any one place being one hundred with the Seventh Army Corps, near Havana, Cuba. A large number had also been taken to Matanzas and a few to Puerto Principe, Cuba, and many others were scattered through the camps in the Southern States in preparation for possible transfer to that island. About thirty nurses were

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* McGee, Dr. Anita Newcomb—"The American Woman in the Army," *Collier's Weekly,* vol. 25, No. 26, September 29, 1900, page 14.
—"Navy Nurse Corps," *Sea Power,* February, 1918.
—"Standard for Army Nurses," *The Trained Nurse and Hospital Review,* April, 1899.

In *The Trained Nurse and Hospital Review* for March, 1901, the valuable and self-sacrificing services of Dr. McGee are detailed in an article entitled "Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee and What She Has Done for the Nursing Profession," by Dita H. Kinney (her successor as Superintendent of the Nurse Corps).

in the province of Santiago, including the remnant of the untrained immunes sent there in July and August, 1898. . . .

"On the first of July, 1899, there were two hundred and two women nurses in service, since which time the number has ranged between two hundred and two hundred and twenty-five. The total number of women who served as army nurses prior to July 1, 1899, was one thousand five hundred and sixty-three, and the number of applications at that date had almost reached six thousand."

I regret that the limits of this brief address will not permit me to cite at length the many interesting data given by Dr. McGee, including the *Circular No. 1, Surgeon-General's Office,* March 9, 1900, which contained the rules and regulations governing the complete organization of the Army Nurse Corps.

I can heartily endorse the recommendations of Dr. McGee that a thorough nursing organization should be maintained in time of peace as well as during war. The Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps

"should have direction of the organization of the service, subject to instructions given her by the Surgeon General, and should have authority to travel as much as might be necessary to secure the establishment of the service on a thoroughly satisfactory foundation."

The exigencies of the present colossal war have brought into strong relief the value of the recommendations of one who thus speaks from the standpoint of actual experience and wide observation. While Dr. McGee recommends that army nurses should be limited to graduates of the training schools, this may not always be possible. The proportions of the present war have made it necessary for the Surgeon General to call for forty thousand nurses for war work, and it is, therefore, evident that it has become, or soon will become, necessary to accept untrained women to help the graduates, as has been done in the British Army.

Nurses served also in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and on hospital ships, and in the Boxer Rebellion they were at Tien-Tsin and Pekin with our army.

A considerable number of trained nurses served in the war with the Philippines. Among these were several graduates of the Philadelphia General Hospital Training School, who served in the hospitals at Manila and in other localities.

My main object in making this glance backward at previous American wars is to impress the class and the audience with the immense strides which have been made in nursing as exhibited in what we learn about the work of army nurses to-day, and in doing so to score a point—although it is hardly necessary to do this—in favor of the propaganda for the thorough training of nurses.

The ladies who graduate to-day and who go out from this hospital, either to work in civil life, in the Red Cross, or as war nurses, will, I am confident, make a good record for old Blockley as regards discipline, efficiency and humanity.

In my long experience with the Philadelphia General Hospital, extending over a period of forty years, I have never known the nursing corps of the hospital to be more efficient than at present under the energetic administration of Miss S. Lillian Clayton. The ladies of the graduating class may congratulate themselves on their special opportunities and advantages during the period in which they have been pupils.

MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL BOARD OF THE PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL ENGAGED IN WAR SERVICE

In preceding pages reference has been made to the number of men on the visiting staffs and the number of resident physicians and nurses of the Philadelphia General Hospital who have entered the United States military service during the present war, or have served with the armies of other nations. Some reference has also been made to miscellaneous forms of war work done by members of the medical board. Appended is a list of physicians, at present or recently connected with the hospital, who have received commissions in the army or navy, or are doing special work in the interest of these services. A list of nurses is also given, this including both recent and former graduates of the hospital training school.

Nearly all the hospitals of Philadelphia have medical advisory boards which are doing excellent work in the examination of men registered for the conscript or National Army who have been examined by the local boards, but in whose cases some doubts exist as to the availability of the conscripts for military duty; in other words, the advisory boards act as consultants to the local examiners. Many members of the Philadelphia General Hospital staffs are serving on such boards, as indicated in the appended list.

The offices of the Surgeons General of the army and of the navy, as has already been stated, have from time to time sent to Philadelphia and other medical educational centers groups of men from the Medical Reserve Corps of the army and other divisions of the army and of the navy to receive intensive instruction in special lines of medical and surgical work to which it is expected to assign these men. A list of the members of the Philadelphia General Hospital staffs who have given such instruction in neurology and psychiatry is also appended.

Some of the members of the hospital board are holding highly responsible positions in connection with the military work. D. E. P. Davis, for example, is, first, member of the Medical Board, Advisory Commission of the Council of Defense; secondly, Medical Aid to the Governor of Pennsylvania to establish medical advisory boards for selective enlistments; and, thirdly, president of the governing body of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

Major W. M. L. Coplin, long pathologist to the hospital, and for several years during Mayor John Weaver's administration the Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities, is the Director of the Jefferson Base Hospital Unit, known officially as Base Hospital No. 38 of the Medical Corps of the National Army.

Major John B. Carnett of the surgical staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital is Director of the University Base Hospital Unit No. 20, the unit organized at the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, which has recently arrived in France.

Major J. T. Rugh was at first appointed orthopedic surgeon to the Jefferson Base Hospital Unit and later was sent by the Surgeon General's office to give lectures and demonstrations on orthopedic surgery in different camps and cantonments. Recently he has been on duty in Washington in connection with similar work.

In association with Surgeon Judson Daland, U. S. N. R. F., and his collaborators, Surgeon J. Chalmers DaCosta, U. S. N. R. F., consulting surgeon to the hospital, lectured on surgery to fifty-two junior lieutenants in the navy.

Dr. Herman B. Allyn is in France on important special duty with the American Red Cross.

Doubtless, in these remarks and in the lists which follow, omissions and incorrect statements may have unintentionally been made, as it has proved somewhat difficult to get a full and authenticated list of all the military work done by members of our hospital board. If such omissions or incorrect statements are noted, I will be greatly obliged to receive such information which may be used in some reproduction of the article.

MEMBERS OF THE VISITING STAFFS OF THE PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL IN THE MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICES DURING 1917 AND 1918

Capt. Andrew Anders, M. R. C.
Capt. Benjamin F. Baer, M. R. C.
Capt. William H. Bailey, M. R. C.
Major E. John Beardsley, M. R. C.
Asst. Surgeon Russel S. Boles, U. S. N. R. F.
Capt. Ward Brinton, M. R. C.
Capt. Macy Brooks, M. R. C.
Capt. Michael A. Burns, M. R. C.
Major John B. Carnett, M. R. C.
Passed Asst. Surgeon Eugene A. Case, U. S. N. R. F.
Lieut. G. H. Clapp, M. R. C.
Major W. M. L. Coplin, M. R. C.
Surgeon J. Chalmers DaCosta, U. S. N. R. F.
Lieut. Edward P. Davis, M. R. C.
Major John B. Deaver, M. R. C.
Capt. Perce DeLong, M. R. C.
Lieut. Col. George E. deSchweinitz, M. C., N. A.
Passed Asst. Surgeon Francis J. Dever, U. S. N. R. F.
Major Eldridge L. Eliason, M. R. C.
Lieut. Edwin H. Erney, M. R. C.
Capt. Clifford B. Farr, M. R. C.
Capt. Charles A. Fife, M. R. C.
Major Albert P. Francine, M. R. C.
Major Henry K. Gaskill, M. R. C.
Lieut. Col. Norman B. Gwyn, Canadian Army, M. C.
Passed Asst. Surg. Wilfred W. Hawke, U. S. N. R. F.
Capt. Daniel M. Hoyt, M. R. C.
Capt. Robert J. Hunter, M. R. C.
Contract Surgeon William E. Hughes
Major Isaac H. Jones, M. R. C.
Major Henry D. Jump, M. R. C.
Lieut. Joseph Keenan, Jr., M. R. C.
Major Robert A. Keilty, M. R. C.
Lieut. Thomas G. Klein, M. R. C.
Capt. Frank C. Knowles, M. R. C.
Major Ernest LaPlace, M. R. C.
Capt. George M. Laws, M. R. C.
Major Theodore LeBoutillier, M. R. C.
Major Samuel Leopold, M. R. C.
Contract Surg. Samuel A. Loewenberg
Major H. R. Loux, M. R. C.
Lieut. Balduin H. Lucke, M. R. C.
Major Daniel J. McCarthy, M. R. C.
Surg. John A. McGlinn, U. S. N. R. F.
Asst. Surgeon Joseph McIver, U. S. N. R. F.
Major Joseph McFarland, M. R. C.
Lieut. C. Howard Moore, M. R. C.
Capt. Arthur C. Morgan, M. R. C.
Capt. William F. Morrison, M. R. C.
Capt. John H. Musser, Jr., M. R. C.
Capt. Hubley R. Owen, M. R. C.
Major Horace Phillips, M. R. C.
Major George M. Piersol, M. R. C.
Capt. George P. Pilling, Jr., M. R. C.
Capt. Edmund B. Piper, M. R. C.
Capt. George E. Price, M. R. C.
Lieut. Alexander Randall, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Lieut. David Riesman, M. R. C.
Asst. Surgeon Harvey M. Righter, U. S. N. R. F.
Major James T. Rugh, M. R. C.
Capt. Carlton N. Russell, M. R. C.
Major Joseph Sailer, M. R. C.
Capt. T. G. Schnabel, M. R. C.
Asst. Surgeon Edward A. Schumann, U. S. N. R. F.
Lieut. Thomas A. Shallow, M. R. C.
Lieut. Charles E. G. Shannon, M. R. C.
Lieut. Alvin E. Siegel, M. R. C.
Major E. Hollingsworth Siter, M. R. C.
Major Allen J. Smith, M. R. C.
Capt. Charles G. Steinmetz, Jr., M. C., N. G.
Capt. Thomas C. Stellwagen, M. R. C.
Major Alfred Stengel, M. R. C.

MEMBERS OF THE VISITING STAFFS OF THE PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL IN THE MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICES DURING 1917 AND 1918 (*Continued*)

Lieut. P. Samuel Stout, M. R. C.
Major Eugene Swayne, M. C., N. G.
Capt. T. Turner Thomas, M. R. C.
Contract Surgeon Robert G. Torrey.
Major Henry Tucker, M. R. C.
Passed Asst. Surgeon William P. Vail, U. S. N. R. F.
Contract Surg. Theodore H. Weisenburg
Lieut. Louis R. Wiley, M. R. C.
Lieut. George Wilson, M. R. C.
Capt. Andrew H. Woods, M. R. C.

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS OF THE PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL IN THE MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICES DURING 1917 AND 1918

Capt. Bartholomew Allen, M. R. C.
Lieut. Harold Antrim, M. R. C.
Lieut. Harold F. Baker, M. R. C.
Lieut. Samuel Baron, M. R. C.
Lieut. Lawrence L. Blackburn, M. R. C.
Lieut. Benjamin Borow, M. R. C.
Lieut. Claude E. Case, M. R. C.
Lieut. Arthur E. S. Casey, M. R. C.
Lieut. Oscar R. Clovis, M. R. C.
Lieut. John W. Conrad, M. R. C.
Lieut. Philip Lewis Cook, M. R. C.
Lieut. Edgar N. Cowan, M. R. C.
Lieut. Hugh J. Davis, M. C.
Lieut. James W. Doughty, M. R. C.
Lieut. Guy Edward Dutter, M. R. C.
Lieut. Omer R. Etter, M. R. C.
Lieut. George H. Faggart, M. R. C.
Lieut. Joseph Fernbach, M. C.
Lieut. Alfred A. Ferry, M. R. C.
Lieut. W. G. Francis, M. R. C.
Lieut. Albert Grossman, M. R. C.
Lieut. Wilfrid L. Hair, M. R. C.
Lieut. Charles T. Hamaker, M. R. C.
Lieut. P. G. Hamlin, M. R. C.
Lieut. Solomon F. Hoge, M. R. C.
Asst. Surg. Robert D. Hostetter, U. S. N.
Lieut. Wooster House, M. C.
Lieut. Lee W. Hughes, M. R. C.
Lieut. William Michael Joyce, M. R. C.
Lieut. Carl Koenig, M. R. C.
Lieut. William R. Lutz, D. R. C.
Lieut. Bradford Massey, M. C.
Asst. Surg. James Morgan, U. S. N. R. F.
Lieut. Donald G. Moyer, M. R. C.
Lieut. Charles G. North, M. R. C.
Lieut. William F. Peters, M. R. C.
Lieut. Eugene Reinartz, M. C.
Lieut. Edwin Rodenheiser, M. R. C.
Lieut. Lieuen M. Rogers, M. R. C.
Lieut. Philip Rosenblum, M. R. C.
Asst. Surgeon Camille W. Schaar, U. S. N. R. F.
Lieut. Leroy A. Schall, M. R. C.
Lieut. Abraham M. Sharpe, M. R. C.
Capt. Frank W. Schwartz, M. R. C.
Lieut. W. Henley Smith, M. R. C.
Lieut. Robert Douglas Spencer, M. R. C.
Lieut. Clyde E. Tibbins, M. R. C.
Lieut. Thomas Noxon Toomey, M. R. C.
Lieut. Geo. Milton Underwood, M. R. C.
Lieut. Harry Ungerleider, M. R. C.
Lieut. John M. Welch, M. R. C.
Lieut. John A. White, M. C.
Lieut. William Wilkinson, M. R. C.
Lieut. Joseph C. Yaskin, M. R. C.

MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL STAFFS OF THE PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL DOING WAR WORK ON ADVISORY BOARDS

Dr. Thomas G. Aller
Dr. John A. Brooke
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